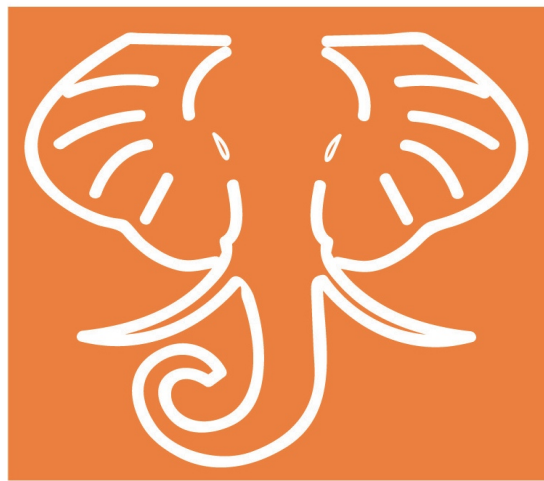


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GENERAL

Commission Internationale de Numismatique. *Congrès International de Numismatique, Paris, July 6-11, 1953. Tome 1, Rapports. Paris, 1953. 200 pp.*

The progress made in the study of Greek, Roman, Mediaeval and Modern as well as Islamic and Sassanian numismatics is carefully traced in a series of bibliographical reports. In addition there are three articles on technical features of numismatics of general interest to all. These deal with such subjects as hoards and their study, and the methods of laboratory work of aid to numismatic studies. HLA

DOBRETSBERGER, JOSEF. *Platinprägungen. In: Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), pp. 104-106.*

Report on the use of platinum as coin metal. The author enumerates the occasions of platinum coinage during the nineteenth century. PB

RAYMOND, WAYTE. *Coins of the World. Twentieth Century Issues, 1901-1950. 4th Ed. N. Y., Wayte Raymond, Inc., 1951. 296 pp., illus. \$5.00.*

Some forty-three pages have been added to this latest edition of the work as compared with the third edition. This space has been utilized to bring the volume up to date and to include new photographs which increase the value of the work as a whole. HLA

ANCIENT

CALEY, EARLE R. *Estimation of Composition of Ancient Metal Objects. Utility of Specific Gravity Measurements. In: Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 24 (April 1952), pp. 676-681, tables.*

The estimation of the composition of ancient metal objects has been a difficult problem because examination of them qualitatively and quantitatively by the chemical methods would result in damage to the objects themselves. This is true even in the case of microanalysis. The pitfalls inherent in the use of density measurements, however, are numerous. Certain assumptions as to the nature of the alloys must be made, and the range of accuracy is limited. Measurements should never

be expressed beyond an accuracy of one percent. In the case of copper specific gravity, measurements may be said to have no value at all, and in the case of gold and silver they are only to be used very carefully. HLA

HART, H. ST. J. The Crown of Thorns in John 19, 2-5. In: *The Journal of Theological Studies*, April 1952, pp. 66-74.

Mr. Hart suggests that the Roman soldiers and the Jews were familiar with the double implication of royalty and divinity indicated by the radiate crown of the rulers displayed on ancient coinage which was known in Judea. He therefore contends that it is possible that such a crown was made by the Roman soldiers from the date palms which grew near Jerusalem, and that this crown served to mock Jesus and the Jews. HLA

HILL, PHILIP V. A Hoard of Barbarous Radiates from East Cornwall. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 96-98, illus.

Description of a hoard of twenty barbarous radiates believed to have been found in the vicinity of Liskeard, including such details as method of producing the flans, the poor but homogeneous style, the badly blundered legends, modules, and die-identities (three of the twenty pieces share the same obverse and reverse dies, suggesting that the mint was near the place of burial and that, considering their excellent condition, the coins were struck not long before burial). The hoard may have been buried in the late third century and certainly not later than the beginning of the fourth. A catalogue of the coins concludes the account. AAB

KANAEL, BARUCH. The Coins of King Herod of the Third Year. Philadelphia, The Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning, 1952. 4 pp. In: *Jewish Quarterly Review*, New Series, Vol. 42, No. 3, pp. 261-264.

The letters TP in the form of a monogram which appear on many coins of Herod are taken to indicate *τρίτω έτει* (in the third year). These coins are then explained as commemorating Herod's victory over Antigonus in 37(8) which took place in the third year after he was recognized as King of Judea at Rome. HLA

KANAEL, B. The Historical Background of the Coins 'Year Four . . . of the Redemption of Zion.' In: *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 129 (Feb. 1953), pp. 18-20.

The Hebrew bronze coins bearing the inscription "Year Four . . . of the Redemption of Zion" are now recognized as having been issued in the fourth year of the "First Revolt" against the Romans (A.D. 69/70). In that year there were four Roman emperors in succession, and Simeon Bar Gioras held all of Judea save the Temple Mount which was in the hands of John of Gischala. Thus there seemed to have been a successful outcome to the revolt. The Treasury, however, had been robbed during

the disturbances, and Simeon, having no access to the Temple Treasure, issued bronze coinage. The use of the term "Redemption" is an allusion to the revolt in the religious and Messianic context as opposed to the purely political one which might be expressed by the word "Freedom." An analogous situation is noted on the coins issued during the war of Bar Cochba (A.D. 132-135). HLA

KRAFT, KONRAD. Eine spätantike Glaspaste. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. II (1950/51), pp. 36-42, pl.

Discussion of an ancient glass paste (Victory beside trophy between two captives) from the middle of the fourth century. The author delineates the development of coin style and coin portrait of the fourth century in an attempt to find the exact date of the intaglio which is reproduced. PB

MACK, R. P. *The Coinage of Ancient Britain*. London, Spink & Son, 1953. 151 pp., 29 pls., maps, diagrs. 30 s.

The coinage of pre-Roman Britain is examined closely. Many new discoveries have come to light since Sir John Evans published *The Coins of the Ancient Britains* in 1864, and Commander Mack has endeavored to bring these new facts into his book. The corpus, organized according to tribes, is as exhaustive as the author could make it, and there are numerous maps indicating almost all of the finds and hoards known to Commander Mack. A series of twenty-nine plates illustrating the various coins is included. The text and corpus, however, are not annotated. HLA

PINK, KARL VON. Ein neuer Schatzfund von boischem Groszsilber aus Preszburg. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 11 (1952), pp. 137-138.

In *Archeologické Rozhledy*, 1951, V. Ondrouch reports a hoard of Boic large silver pieces which was found in 1942 at Pressburg (Bratislava), and he promises to give detailed description at a later date. Among the 200 pieces, however, there is one of a completely new and unknown type which is described in some detail. HJE

SEYRIG, HENRI. Le phare de Laodicée. In: *Syria, Revue d'Art Oriental et d'Archéologie*, Vol. 29 (1952), pp. 54-59, 2 pls.

Three coin types showing the pharos of Laodicea are discussed. The first, a published but hitherto undated issue, has a Dionysos head obverse and on the reverse a round or polygonal tower surmounted by a statue. Two specimens with a legible date, year 141 of the Caesarean era, fix the striking in the reign of Domitian. On certain silver and bronze coins of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, the Tyche of Laodicea wears an elaborate head-dress, representing in realistic fashion the walls and gates of the city. The pharos tower forms part of this head-dress. A third coin type, a Liberalitas issue of Septimius Severus, is apparently

unpublished. On its reverse is a ship passing in front of the pharos, a reference surely to the yearly gift of grain from the emperor to the Laodiceans. MT

WAAGE, DOROTHY B. *Antioch on-the-Orontes, Vol. IV, Part Two. Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Crusaders' Coins.* Princeton University Press, 1952. 187 pp., 8 pls. \$25.00.

In this recent volume of the Antioch series, Mrs. Waage has classified and described the coins found during the years 1932-1939 in the excavations of Antioch and its ancient harbor, Seleucia Pieria. Little attempt has been made to analyze the significance of the material or to relate it to a historical background, but the listing in itself is an invaluable record of the coinage in circulation at one of the major sites of antiquity.

Over 14,000 coins are treated by the author with a scrupulous regard for detail. The catalogue proper is supplemented by a series of charts giving the comparative representation of various mints for the Greek through the Byzantine periods, by indexes of monograms found on the coins, and by illustrations of unpublished or otherwise significant specimens. Expense has not been spared in the format of the publication, and the result is a truly impressive volume.

Since the majority of the coins are of bronze and since it is a well-known axiom that bronze rarely travels far from the place of emission, the excavation finds at Antioch make it possible to attribute to the local mint a number of types of uncertain origin and to reattribute others on grounds of provenance. MT

GREEK

BELLINGER, ALFRED R. *Greek Coins from the Yale Numismatic Collection, III: A Hoard of Bronze Coins of Cyzicus.* In: *Yale Classical Studies*, Vol. XIII, (1952), pp. 161-169, 3 pls.

Twenty-four bronze coins of Cyzicus, said to be an entire small hoard, were acquired by Yale University in 1933. Three denominations are represented, each with its distinctive types: (I) Kore head and tripod (II) Butting bull and torch (III) Kore head and inscription. The correspondence of magistrates' monograms makes it certain that I and II are contemporary, and although there are no monograms on III which indubitably reproduce those of the larger issues, it is likely that all three denominations are contemporary.

Criteria of wear, fabric, size and monogram position are used for the chronological arrangement of the hoard coins. The author also makes careful record of other varying details, but he does not believe that they are significant. A valuable addition to the study is a listing of additional published Cyzicene coins with legible monograms. MT

FERNANDEZ-CHICARRO Y DE DIOS, C. El Tesoro de la Cuesta del Rosario de Sevilla. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 1 (1952), pp. 63-70, illus.

During excavations in Sevilla in 1944 a treasure consisting of four Carthaginian silver coins and five silver ingots was found beneath the Roman levels. It had been contained in an earthen jar and was apparently buried between 210 and 205 B.C. KS

KLEINER, GERHARD. Zur Chronologie der Münzen von Abdera. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. II (1950/51), pp. 14-20, pl.

This paper deals with the chronology of the coins of Abdera. The author studies the historical sources and characteristics of style for the purpose of creating such a chronology. The author's new arrangement does not end, as hitherto, in 352 B.C. but is continued down to the time of Alexander the Great. PB

MAULL, IRMGARD. Griechische Münzfunde in Süddeutschland. In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzkunde*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 24-33, map.

Catalogue of Greek coins found in South Germany containing 34 Greek autonomous coins and a number of Greek coins of the Roman period. The distribution is discussed and indicated on a map. A careful catalogue of all coins is given. PB

MAZARD, JEAN. Le monnayage d'or des rois de Numidie et de Maurétaine. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 1-20, illus.

Since it was generally agreed that rulers subject to or allied with Rome were forbidden to strike gold coins, the first such pieces discovered were either condemned unhesitatingly as false, or engendered some imaginative theorizing on the part of historians and numismatists. In this paper, Mazard reviews the known gold coins which, if genuine, were issued by kings of Mauretania and Numidia.

Numidian rulers were not subject to Rome. Two gold coins, attributed by Müller to "Micipsa and his brothers," and by Charrier to Juba I, are, with a third specimen, here reconsidered as a preface to a study of Mauretanian issues and are more plausibly attributed to Hiempsal II.

The first Mauretanian gold coin came to light in 1882. It was an issue of Ptolemy, son of Juba II and Cleopatra, and was struck in the eighteenth year of his reign. A few years later, another gold coin from the first year of his reign was discovered, and more recently two specimens issued by Juba II. The types of these rare issues, all differing from the regular coinage, can be associated with important historical events. It must be concluded, therefore, that they were commemorative issues, occasional exceptions to the rule, which were undoubtedly granted as a personal favor by the emperor in Rome. SEF

ROBINSON, DAVID M. *A Hoard of Silver Coins from Carystus*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1952. 62 pp., 6 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 124.) \$3.00.

The publication of this hoard of 92 silver coins, said to have been unearthed on the site of the ancient Carystus, is of considerable importance in view of the amount of Euboean material made available. Thirty-one examples of the federal coinage of Euboea and forty-five staters and drachms of Carystus were found in association with tetradrachms of Athens, staters of Elis, drachms and tetradrachms of the Alexander type, and a tetradrachm of Antiochus Hierax which dates the burial of the hoard to ca. 230 B.C.

Robinson discusses the two main classes of hoards: domestic and mercantile; the circumstances governing the accumulation of both types; and some of the pitfalls attendant upon an indiscriminate use of comparative wear as a criterion for dating purposes. He concludes that, insofar as the Carystus hoard is concerned, "any reliance on wear in determining dates is like to building one's house upon the sand" since the earliest and latest coins of the find are the best preserved. Accordingly, the chronological arrangement of the Carystian and Euboean issues rests upon factors of fabric, technique, style and historical probability.

MT

SORGE, HERMANN. *Der Mond auf den Münzen von Athen*. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. II (1950/51), pp. 7-13.

The author studies the crescent which occurs on the coins of Athens from the fifth century to 229 B.C. It is a small crescent between the head of the owl and the olive-spray. The author shows that during the battle of Salamis (480 B.C.) a small crescent appeared in the heavens, and the crescent on the coins may be the symbol of this victory. Ancient reports of the battle are quoted. According to this point of view the coins of Athens with the crescent are to be dated in the time after 480 B.C.

PB

WALZER, ALBERT. *Die Europa im Baum*. In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 14-23.

The staters of Gortyn (Crete), struck after ca. 430 B.C. show Europa seated in a tree. The author discusses this enigmatic representation, comparing it with similar representations from other countries and periods. He believes that the tree was the symbol for a wedding and was derived from an earlier myth.

PB

WILL, EDOUARD. *Note sur les origines du Pégase monétaire Corinthien*. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 239-244.

An iconographical consideration of the Corinthian Pegasus with the hope of establishing a more definite date for the first appearance of the type. The earliest numismatic Pegasus is no relation of the horses

on the frieze from Prinias, with whom he has sometimes been compared, or those depicted on pottery of the period. A strikingly similar Pegasus is to be found, however, on the Proto-Corinthian aryballos, now in Boston, with the scene of the combat between Bellerophon and the Chimaera. A common source for this isolated type on pottery and the coin type is probably to be found on an intaglio from the island of Melos. The engraved stones have been assigned to the first half of the seventh century B.C. The first Pegasus stater must then not be earlier than the last quarter of this century. SEF

WOODWARD, A. M. APOUSIA. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XI (1951), pp. 109-111.

With reference to Raven's discussion of the Amphictionic coinage, Woodward agrees that the word *apousia* is to be interpreted as the deficit incurred in reminting old coins. He then cites two similar terms—*apokausis* and *aphepsesis*—used in Attic inscriptions to indicate the loss in melting down gold votive offerings. MT

ROMAN

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Etude des abréviations sur les monnaies de l'Empire romain. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 21-30.

The author lists numerous abbreviations used in legends on Roman coins and concludes that there were no precise rules governing forms of abbreviations under the Roman Empire. Interpretation is left up to the common sense of the reader. SEF

CARSON, R. A. G. A Hoard of Roman Republican Denarii from Rio Tinto, Spain. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 129-130.

A hoard of Republican denarii (middle of the second century B.C. to the beginning of the first century B.C.) to be classed with a group of hoards from the Sierra Morena and Guadalquivir district of south Spain leads the author to review and to reject earlier theories as to the reasons for the burial and abandonment of these hoards. The hoards have a range of burial dates from the last years of the second century B.C. to the date of the present hoard's burial about 93 B.C., a period which coincides with the Roman organization of southern Spain, when the hoards might have been buried to escape the tax collector. Since this would explain their deposit but not their abandonment, Carson suggests that in the first decade of the first century B.C. there was in southern Spain an upheaval about which history is silent. AAB

GRANT, MICHAEL. *The Six Main Aes Coinages of Augustus: Controversial Studies*. Edinburgh, The University Press, 1953. 178 pp., 20 pls., 25 s.

A book on controversial or inadequately studied questions of Roman historical numismatics. Specifically, it is a study of six groups of Augustan

coinages of which most have been regarded as provincial or local issues. The author's aim is to show that these coinages are of more than local significance. Definition of the groups, scope, circulation, administrative basis of issue, portraiture, execution, chronology, and mintage are the subjects discussed in the first six sections. Section 7 summarizes the author's conclusions. Twenty plates are included in the work. AAB

HERSH, C. A. Sequence Marks on the Denarii of Publius Crepusius. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 52-66, illus.

Full listing of sequence marks on the denarii of P. Crepusius showing that the order of issue can be determined by regarding the symbols on the obverse as the key sequence marks, thus making the secondary or numeral sequence marks fall into a series of constantly increasing numerals with allowance for considerable overlapping of the numerals. The article includes a discussion of the probable technique followed in matching obverse and reverse dies. Preceding the discussion of Crepusius' coinage, Hersh speaks briefly of the sequence marks of other moneyers, particularly those of Crepusius' colleagues in the college of 82-81 B.C.

An appeal for information about unlisted specimens, a list of museums consulted, a plate of drawings of the key symbols, and a graph illustrating the emergence of the issues, close the article. AAB

HERZFELDER, HUBERT. Le Trésor de Seltz (II). In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 31-58.

In 1937, Naphtali Lewis published *A Hoard of Folles from Seltz (Alsace)* in *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*, No. 79. To the 2564 coins originally described, Herzfelder herewith adds a lot of 790, undoubtedly from the same hoard, and now in Basle. A complete list is given and the few new types or varieties are discussed.

Among the new pieces was one follis from the mint of Lugdunum on which Constantine bears the title of Augustus. The absence of such a piece had served as the basis for establishing a *terminus ante quem* for the burial of the hoard, late in 307 or early in 308. The burial date is still considered to have been at the beginning of the year 308.

On the basis of the ratio of various types established for Seltz II, Herzfelder concludes that a great many of the coins in Seltz I attributed by Lewis to Maximian undoubtedly belong rather to Galerius. Lewis erred in the difficult task of distinguishing the GENIO POPVLI ROMANI folles of Maximian and Galerius as Augustus, since he based attribution solely on the portrait of the emperor. A better criterion is to be found on the reverse, where the figure is depicted wearing either a chlamys or himation. Those with the latter can be surely attributed to Galerius.

SEF

HILDYARD, E. J. W. and W. V. WADE. A Third-Century Roman Hoard from Yorkshire (?). In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 130-131.

Brief account of thirty-two antoniniani from Gallienus (joint and sole reign) to Tetricus II, probably representing a complete, rather than a partial hoard. AAB

INSTINSKY, HANS ULRICH. Kaiser Claudius und die Prätorianer. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), pp. 7-8.

This article deals with the election of Claudius by the praetorians and the legends on the coins listed in BMC, Claudius 5 and 8-10, with the inscriptions IMPER RECEPT and PRAETOR RECEPT. As a convincing interpretation of these inscriptions the author proposes *Imperator receptus* and *Praetorio receptus*. PB

KLAWANS, ZANDER H. *Reading and Dating Roman Imperial Coins*. Racine, Wis., Whitman Pub. Co., 1953. 124 pp., pls., illus. \$2.00.

This is an introductory handbook for the study of Roman Imperial coinage. Information concerning coin denominations, imperial names and titles, inscriptions, types, mint-marks, and dating is given. Great pains were taken to furnish excellent photographs and very exact descriptions of the method for dating Roman coins and for reading their inscriptions. HLA

KLEMENC, J. Bronast Medaljon M. Aurela iz Ptuja. In: *Arheološki Vestnik, Acta Archaeologica*, Vol. III/2 (1952), pp. 308-309, illus.

Description of a bronze medallion of Marcus Aurelius, Cohen² 1050, found at Ptuj (Slovenia). The medaillon is illustrated. PB

KRAAY, COLIN. Revolt and Subversion: The So-called 'Military' Coinage of A.D. 69 Re-examined. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 78-86, illus.

This paper tries to prove that a date toward the end of 68 A.D. for the issue of the so-called "Military" group of anonymous denarii is too early, and that the coins were issued by supporters of Vitellius about March or April of 69 A.D. They were struck in southern Gaul so that they might be smuggled into Rome, put into circulation there, and used to subvert the loyalty of both troops and civilians to Otho. AAB

KRAFT, KONRAD. Zu den Schlagmarken des Tiberius und Germanicus, Ein Beitrag zur Datierung der Legionslager Vindonissa und Oberhausen. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. II (1950/51), pp. 21-35, pl.

The problem of the countermarks on copper coins of Augustus was recently studied by M. Grünwald (See Num. Lit. No. 9, 1949, pp. 311-312) who used the large body of material from the camp-site of Vindonissa (Switzerland). Grünwald believed that he had proved that the countermarks IMPAVG, TIBAVG, TIB, and TIBIM could be dated in 6 B.C. By comparing the material of Vindonissa with the coins of other

Augustan camp-sites (Oberhausen, Oberaden, Haltern, etc.), Kraft once more takes up this problem which is most important for the dating of these camp-sites. He investigates the coin circulation of the Augustan period and the occurrence of the various countermarks in the camp-sites. He proves that the countermarks *IMPAVG*, *TIB*, *TIBIM* and *TIBAVG* are of the period 14-37 A.D., i.e., the reign of Tiberius and that the camp-site of Vindonissa is to be dated after 14 A.D. PB

LA BAUME, PETER. Zwei Funde römischer Münzen in Norder-Dithmarschen. In: *Offa, Berichte und Mitteilungen aus dem Landesmuseum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Schleswig und dem Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte an der Universität Kiel*, Vol. 11 (1952), pp. 45-60, pls., maps, diagram.

A description of two hoards of Roman denarii discovered in Schleswig-Holstein. 1. St. Annen (1946). This hoard contained a number of denarii in very poor condition, two of which were probably of Marcus Aurelius. 2. Dellstedt (1945). This hoard contained forty-nine denarii (1 Marcus Antonius, 2 Vitellius, 4 Vespasianus, 2 Titus, 3 Domitianus, 8 Trajanus, 10 Hadrianus, 1 Sabina, 4 Antoninus Pius, 1 Faustina mater, 1 Faustina filia, 2 Marcus Aurelius, 1 Commodus).

The author compares the contents of the Dellstedt hoard with other hoards of Schleswig-Holstein of the same period and indicates the importance of Roman denarii in this region. As a supplement the author lists eighty other finds of Roman coins from Schleswig-Holstein and discusses their distribution which is plotted on two maps. Thirty-nine coins of the Dellstedt hoard are illustrated. PB

LAFFRANCHI, LODOVICO. Alcuni Problemi di Geografia Numismatica nella Monetazione Neopompeiana d'Hispania. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 7, Ser. 4, No. 52-53 (1950-1951), pp. 91-100.

A discussion of the military issues of Cn. and Sex. Pompeius in Spain, 46-45 B.C. Unfortunately, there must have been a considerable lapse of time between the writing and the publishing of this article, for no mention is made of Professor Michael Grant, whose quite different solutions for most of the problems raised by Laffranchi are to be found in *FITA* (1946), pp. 22 ff., and elsewhere. Types and variants are also more correctly and thoroughly listed and described in Sydenham's *Coinage of the Roman Republic*, which, though not available to the author, may be profitably used by the reader. SEF

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The Different Styles of the Roman Republican Coinage. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 67-71.

Listing in four groups (55 items) with discussion of style and tentative suggestions anent mints, of the coinage of the second period of the denarius (circ. 160-130 B.C.; BMC Rep. Pls. xiii-xxv, lxxxix-xci). At the conclusion of this tentative survey, Mattingly states that from his grouping two points of importance emerge with great clarity: 1. the victoriate disappeared soon after the appearance of the reverse of Diana in biga

on the denarius; 2. the reverse Victory in *biga* is confined to one group and the reverse Diana in *biga* belongs almost entirely to two other groups. Although the dates at which the two new types were introduced cannot as yet be closely determined, Mattingly suggests a date near 150 B.C. for Diana in *biga* and the same date or one a few years later (the final victory over Carthage, 146 B.C. ?) for Victory in *biga*. AAB

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The Imperial 'Vota.' In: *Proceedings of the British Academy*, Vol. 36, pp. 155-195; Vol. 37, pp. 219-268.

The first part contains a list, compiled from standard catalogues, of Roman coins which record the imperial vota from Augustus to Diocletian. A commentary of over fifteen pages is appended.

The second part covers the imperial vota coinage from the Second Tetrarchy through Romulus Augustulus (475-476 A.D.) in the West and through Zeno (474-491 A.D.) in the East, with fifteen pages of notes. AAB

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The 'Military' Class in the Coinage of the Civil Wars of A.D. 68-69. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 72-77, illus.

Correcting his attribution in *BMC Emp. I* of the anonymous "military" denarii of the civil wars in 68-69 A.D., Mattingly now assigns these coins, some of which have reverse types that occur on the coinage of Vitellius, to Colonia Agrippinensium (Köln) in Lower Germany. He suggests that they may have been struck either in the autumn of 68 A.D., soon after the accession of Galba, when Fonteius Capito was still governor, or a little before the proclamation of Vitellius as Emperor. For a third suggestion as to date of issue, placing the coins later than either of the dates suggested by himself, Mattingly refers to C. Kraay's article in the same issue of *Numismatic Chronicle*. AAB

O'NEIL, B. H. ST. J. Cirencester Park Theodosian Hoard. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 128-129.

Reporting of a hoard whose condition shows it to be "some of the last dregs of Roman currency in Britain" and may well be taken to indicate burial up to as late as c. 450 A.D. The hoard consists of 214 pieces of 4-AE size or smaller sizes, including quite a number of small pieces broken off 4-AE coins. Identifiable pieces range from Valens to Arcadius, and the absence of identifiable coins of Honorius is taken to be due to the number of illegible coins and the greater difficulty in reading on the worn coins the letters of Honorius' name as compared with those of Arcadius. AAB

ROBERTSON, ANNE S. The Poundbury Hoard of Roman Fourth-Century Copies and their Prototypes. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 87-95, illus.

Discussion and catalogue of fifty-two coins of Constantius II and

twenty-four irregular issues imitating them (the mint-marks of Aquileia, Arles, Lyons, and Trier appear on the coins of both groups) from a hoard found at Poundbury, near Dorchester, in 1943. Because of the mint condition of the coins, the author feels that the fifty-two official issues must have been brought together in the period when the *FEL TEMP REPARATIO*, "fallen horseman" type, of which the group consists almost entirely, was being struck at the official mints, i.e., 348-361 A.D. The author also feels it reasonable to conclude that since the regular issues provided the model for the irregular issues of the hoard, the imitations were produced soon after their models were brought together, i.e., again, 348-361, and that the place of mintage was near the findspot, Poundbury. The widely varying styles of the copies suggest that several imitators had a hand in producing the group. Types are reproduced more accurately than legends. Miss Robertson ends her account of the hoard with a warning that absolute certainty regarding the dates of manufacture of "fallen horseman" copies is still beyond our reach. AAB

SYDENHAM, EDWARD A. *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*; revised with indexes by G. C. Haines, edited by L. Forrer and C. A. Hersh. London, Spink & Son, 1952. 343 pp., illus. \$10.00.

This work, which was published posthumously, was primarily intended as a handbook for ready reference when studying Roman Republican coinage. For this reason the discussion of many of the detailed intricate problems connected with that coinage have been condensed or even omitted and readers are urged to refer to H. B. Grueber, *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum*. In this sense it does not supersede either the aforementioned work by Grueber or the two volume work by Babelon, *Description historique et chronologique des monnaies de la republic romaine*. Still as a handbook, it presents many new points of view and has a certain quality of completeness in that the major facets of Roman Republican coinage including weight-standards and denominations, denarii serrati, hybrids and brockages, plated coins, mints, moneyers and finds are all covered in the introduction. The corpus and notes which form the bulk of the work are made more valuable by the addition of a concordance of the numbers of Babelon, Grueber and Sydenham. This serves to illustrate the position of this work in the general field of Republican coinage as belonging alongside those two. A series of eight short appendices by other authors covers some of the most recent advances in numismatic knowledge of the Roman Republic and indicates some of the more pressing difficulties. The excellent series of plates which accompany the text make for easier understanding.

Sydenham has arranged the Roman Republican coinage in a manner that differs materially from that set forth by Pink in *The Triumviri Monetales and the Structure of the Coinage of the Roman Republic*

(*Num. Lit.*, No. 22 (1953), p. 215). As opposed to Pink, Sydenham accepts the probability of local issues of denarii in Italy during the Republican period, and he assigns lower dates to many of the series, particularly during the earlier period. It should be noted that this work is completely independent of that of Pink, and that since the colleges of *triumviri* are not used as extensively by Sydenham there are material differences in dating the issues throughout the work. The problematical nature of Roman Republican coinage combined with these features of essential differences between these two authors yield results that are sometimes widely variant. HLA

WOODWARD, A. M. Notes on the Augustan Cistophori. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 19-32, illus.

Classification of the Augustan cistophori into four groups according to mint-cities—Nicomedia (?), Chios (?), Ephesus and Pergamum. This listing of the mints or possible mints follow a chronological order. The issues of Chios (?) and Ephesus share two types (corn-ears and capricorn). Portraiture, lettering and the minutest points of style, the meaning of the types, and the variation in tribunician numbers on specimens of the Pergamene series are studied for whatever these features may contribute to a more precise arrangement than has yet been made of the whole group of Augustan cistophori. The Key to Plates II, III, and IV includes descriptions, as well as location, of the specimens illustrated. AAB

BYZANTINE

LAURENT, V. Bulletin de Numismatique Byzantine (1940-49). In: *Revue des Etudes Byzantines*, Vol. 9 (1951), pp. 192-251.

This article is primarily concerned with the present state of Byzantine numismatics. It contains an extensive bibliography of the writings on this subject with short comments on the general history and related matters involving the study of the entire field of Byzantine coinage and economic history. HLA

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BERGHAUS, PETER. Beiträge zur deutschen Münzkunde des 11. Jahrhunderts. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), pp. 61-67, pl.

A study of German coins of the eleventh century. The author publishes a coin of Regensburg, struck about 1030 and showing the holy lance. He also deals with the numismatic history of Strasbourg and Hildesheim during the eleventh century by publishing some new types and discussing some coins which were probably struck at Recklinghausen. All coins are illustrated.

BERGHAUS, PETER. Der Münzenfund von Kamen, Kr. Unna. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), pp. 107-114.

The author studies a hoard, buried about 1370, discovered 1926, and quotes similar finds. The 291 coins of France (Gros tournois), Luxemburg, Köln, Trier, Jülich, Heinsburg, Münster, Osnabrück, Dortmund, Mark, Soest, etc., are listed and discussed.

BERGHAUS, PETER. *Die Vredener Münzen des 11. Jahrhunderts*. 7 pp., illus.

The activity of the mint at Vreden has been definitely proven only for the eleventh century. Between 1010 and 1016, the denarii of the Count Wichmann III of Hamaland, on which the place of minting is not indicated, were struck, and they have been found in great quantities in northern and eastern Europe. They demonstrate the economic importance of Vreden at that time and also show the various commercial routes.

At the same time Vreden also coined imperial denarii of Emperor Otto III which are very much rarer in the hoards than those of Count Wichmann. Towards the end of the century Vreden also coined denarii of Archbishop Liemar of Cologne who in 1085 received from Emperor Henry IV the abbey Vreden with the market, customs, and coinage rights. These denarii had until recently not been locally fixed, but a hoard of them found in the destroyed church of Vreden seems to make it certain that they originated in the mint of that town.

The article contains several line drawings of coins and a map showing where hoards of denarii of Count Wichmann have been discovered. НЈЕ

BERGHUIJS, H. K. De noodmunten van de stad Kampen 1578 en 1672. In: *Verslagen en Mededeelingen van de Vereeniging tot Beoefening van Overijsselsch Regt en Geschiedenis*, Vol. 68 (1953), pp. 33-42, illus.

During the sieges of 1578 and 1672, the city of Kampen was obliged to issue emergency coins. The coins of 1578 are of silver and quadrangular in shape. The values are 38, 19, and 9½ stuivers and 42, 21 and 10½ stuivers, i.e., 1 thaler, ½ thaler, and ¼ thaler. Some of the coins are engraved on the reverse. In 1672 only 28 stuivers were struck. The author discusses the sieges and the coinage. All types are illustrated by drawings. PB

BORN, ERICH. Die Kaufmannsmark. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 13 (1953), pp. 2-10.

In a document of Cologne, dated 1259, a special standard is mentioned, the "Kaufmannsmark," which was to be employed by foreign merchants coming to Cologne. The author investigates this enigmatic standard, which is computed at 135 deniers to the mark in contradistinction to the usual standard of 144 deniers to the mark. The author believes that the "Kaufmannsmark" may have been a silver ingot containing 15/16's silver and 1/16 copper. PB

CAHN, HERBERT A. Unedierter Merowingertriens aus dem Härtsfeld. In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 34-36, pl.

Publication of a hitherto undescribed Merovingian triens of SOLONACVS (Saynay), found in Württemberg. The coin is illustrated by an enlarged photograph. PB

CASTELIN, KAREL. Eine böhmische Münzstätte in Meidingsfeld bei Würzburg. In *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 5 (1951), pp. 57-60; Vol. 7, No. 6 (1951), pp. 77-80, illus.

Emperor Charles IV, who also was King of Bohemia, made great efforts to extend his kingdom westward and actually acquired large parts of Eastern Franconia where he and his son Wenceslas at one time or another had mints at Lauf, Erlangen, and Auerbach in what was termed "New Bohemia."

In 1386 he granted his son and successor, who was then seven years old, the right to coin hellers in Heidingsfeld, a town near Würzburg which he must have acquired a short time previously. These hellers were to be entirely different in their appearance from those coined in the other heller mints—Nuremberg, Halle, Frankfurt, and Ulm. The new coins were to have the two-tailed Bohemian lion on one side and the Bohemian crown on the other. Obviously these hellers were intended to be propaganda coins for the unity of the far-flung Bohemian kingdom, but whether they actually were ever coined is uncertain. None have as yet been found, but there is still the possibility that they may turn up in some hoard. HJE

FINCKH, CARL RUDOLF. 50 Jahre Württembergischer Verein für Münzkunde. In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 5-13, pl.

History of the Numismatic Society of Württemberg 1901-1951. Two tables show the members of the society and papers read to it in the years 1927-1951. The anniversary medal of 1951 is illustrated on Plate XIII. PB

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Münzen Karls d. Gr. sowie der Päpste Hadrian I. und Leo III. von historischer, staatsrechtlicher und währungsgeschichtlicher Bedeutung. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. II (1950/51), pp. 47-67, pl.

The author deals with a number of Carolingian coins and discusses the historical problems of each. He uses a coin, bearing the legend CARLVS REX FR ET LANG AC PAT ROM, to date the important capitulary of Mantua in the year 774. A denier of Charlemagne with bust and temple is interpreted as a symbol of his coronation. The author further discusses a number of papal coins of the time about 800 and indicates their value as historical evidence. PB

GEBHART, HANS. Ein unbekannter Augsburger Königspennig. In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 49-52, pl.

Publication of an Augsburg bracteate, struck about 1210, which is

illustrated by an enlarged photograph. The author discusses at length the form of the king's crown and cites similar representations. **PB**

GOESSLER, PETER. Zu Christian Binders Württembergischer Münz- und Medaillen- Kunde (Stuttgart 1846). In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 133-137, pl.

Biography of two important numismatists of Württemberg—Christian Binder (1775-1840) and Christoph Stälin (1805-73). The portraits of both men are reproduced. **PB**

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Coronation of Charlemagne and the Coinage of Pope Leo III. In: *Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire*, Vol. 30, No. 3-4 (1952), pp. 825-833.

The author points out that despite recent comments to the contrary there are coins of Pope Leo III without Charlemagne. On the basis of a small hoard found at Delgany, Ireland, described by Sir John Evans in the *Numismatic Chronicle* in 1882, an extremely rare series of coins bearing the obverse legend .DN. .LEONI. PAPE in three lines must be ascribed to the pontificate of Pope Leo III in the period between 795 and 800.

The author also shows that the *ius monetae* was exercised at Rome by the pope alone before 800, and that the deniers of Charlemagne with the title *Rex Francorum et Langobardorum ac Patricius Romanorum* were struck at Ravenna.

It is demonstrated that Pope Adrian I after a short experimental issue of coinage of an independent standard (774-781?) adopted the standard of the Frankish coins which Charlemagne issued in the Lombard kingdom. When Charlemagne raised the weight of his coinage, however, the papacy did not immediately follow suit, and it was only in 801 that the new Frankish standard was adopted by Pope Leo III. **HLA**

GRUBINGER, MARIANNE. Münzfund Graz-Wetzelsdorf. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, No. 9 (1952), pp. 109-112.

The hoard of Wetzelsdorf, found in 1951, contained 206 coins which are listed in detail. The earliest coin was an Etschkreuzer of Archduke Sigismund of Tirol and the latest a two-pfennig piece of Archduke Ferdinand of Styria dated 1613. The composition of the hoard which contained coins extending over more than a century and more than two-thirds of which were non-Austrian issues indicated that it was a so-called treasure hoard. **HJE**

GRUBINGER, MARIANNE. Zum Münzfund von Pöls. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 5 (1951), pp. 62-63.

In the collection of the Johanneum in Graz a pfennig was found which was of the same type as the one numbered '7' in the description of the hoard of Pöls. This makes possible a more complete description of this type. **HJE**

GUNTHER, KLAUS. Zur Frage der Bildervielzahl und der Datierung bei Brakteaten. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 12 (1952), pp. 341-346, illus.

Reprint of a paper published earlier in *Forschungen und Fortschritte*, Vol. 25 (1949), pp. 29-31 (see *Num. Lit.*, No. 12 (1950), p. 108). The author deals with a hoard of Saxon bracteates of the thirteenth century.

PB

HATZ, GERT. Der Münzfund von Heitbrack-Walmstorf, Kr. Uelzen, vergraben um 1225. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), pp. 68-72, pl.

The author studies a hoard buried about 1225 and discovered 1750. The hoard was first published in 1772. A modern description and interpretation is now given. The hoard contained bracteates of Brunswick and Holstein and deniers of Lippstadt and Soest. The plate of the publication of 1772 is reproduced.

PB

HAVERNICK, WALTER. Die Anfänge der karolingischen Goldprägung in Nordwesteuropa. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), pp. 55-60, pl., map.

As an addition to a study by Philip Grierson (See *Num. Lit.*, No. 21 (1952), pp. 165-166) the author investigates the Carolingian gold coinage. He deals especially with two coins of the Berlin and London collections which have hitherto been suspected of being forgeries, and he identifies them as being struck under Charlemagne in the mint of Dorestad. He therefore concludes that all the gold coins of Louis the Pious and the barbarous imitations of those coins were issued at the mint of Dorestad. A map shows the distribution of gold coins in Carolingian hoards.

PB

HOLLER, JOSEF. Ein bedeutender Fund schwäbischalemannischer Pfennige aus dem Breisgau. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 35 (1952-1953), pp. 11-32, 3 pls.

In the spring of 1946 a hoard of some 5711 pieces was found at the town of Malterdingen along the Rhine. Some few pieces had been dispersed before a careful study of the hoard was made. As the hoard now stands there are 5102 bracteates and 609 thick pfennigs struck in lower Alsace. Of these bracteates, 4602 are so-called Lindwurmpfennigs. The hoard is one of the most important finds of the upper Rhine region because of the number and diversity of the coins. Most of the coins are well preserved, but the majority of the Lindwurmpfennigs are poorly struck or barbarized and somewhat worn, so that it is evident that they were in circulation for sometime. The hoard contained several previously unknown types and many examples of some rare type of bracteates from Breisgau and Sundgau. Many previously unknown die variations of known types also occur. A full list of the 74 types in the hoard is given, and there is a short discussion of the various groups of

coins according to their place of origin. The hoard must have been buried at sometime during the last two decades of the thirteenth century or at the latest by 1300. HLA

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Geld und Münze unter Kaiser Leopold I. In: *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichts-Forschung*, Vol. 60, pp. 238-250.

The undeveloped economic and financial system of Austria forced Emperor Leopold I to debase his coinage during the first of his Turkish wars as he was otherwise unable to raise the money necessary for the conduct of this war. The issue of enormous amounts of VI and XV kreuzer pieces which were struck not on the standard of the Imperial taler but on that of the subsidiary coins was the consequence. The result was, however, in a time which was not yet familiar with the concept of fiat money that the issue of such large pieces on a debased standard merely served to increase the value of the Imperial taler. The same effect was brought about by the coinage in North Germany of two-third's talers on the reduced standards of Zinna and Leipzig which were respectively one-sixth and one-third lower than the Imperial standard. Thus the Leipzig standard was finally accepted by the Emperor in the last decade of the seventeenth century. The value of the old taler was fixed at 120 kreuzer, and all existing two-third's talers in his territory that did not reach the Leipzig standard, the Emperor ordered melted down. About 4,700,000 pieces met this fate and but part of the loss was made good by the minting of 1 kreuzer pieces of low silver content which had territorial currency in the Austrian hereditary lands only. Some of these were minted in the Augsburg mint. The gold coins were not affected by the monetary crisis, except that their value in kreuzers increased. Thus the ducat rose from 183 to 249. The great desire of the Emperor for more money also caused numerous adventurers and alchemists to flock to the Imperial court, some of whom have left us curious alchemists' medals. HJE

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. *Die Stellung Oberösterreichs im Österreichischen Münzwesen*. In: *Linzer Jahrbuch*, 1952, pp. 1-31, 3 pls.

A brief review of the money circulating in Upper Austria from the days of the oldest Celtic coins found there until the present day. Not much of this coinage was actually struck within Upper Austria at any time, but there were from time to time during the Middle Ages mints at Enns, Linz, and Freistadt. In more modern times there was a mint at Linz for sometime during the fifteenth century, and in 1664-1665 there was one at Wernburg which then belonged to the Count of Sinzendorf, but where Imperial coins were minted. The Counts of Sinzendorf themselves, as well as the Upper Austrian Counts of Sprinzen-endorf also struck coins in their own name, but this was done at Vienna, Nuremberg, and Augsburg.

Upper Austria also produced various issues of emergency money from the siege pieces of Braunau in 1743 to the Notgeld of post-World War I days and prisoner-of-war money issued in various Upper Austrian camps during that same war.

There are three plates of illustrations of the coins and paper money shown. HJE

JANKUHN, HERBERT. Ein Münzfund der Wikingerzeit aus Steinfeld, Kreis Schleswig. In: *Offa, Berichte und Mitteilungen aus dem Landesmuseum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte in Schleswig und dem Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte an der Universität Kiel*, Vol. 11, Neumünster 1952, pp. 82-100, pl., maps.

The author reports a hoard of sixteen demi-bracteates of Hedeby of the tenth century, discovered in 1944-1945 at Steinfeld (Schleswig-Holstein). All coins are illustrated. After having cited twelve other hoards of Hedeby demi-bracteates from Schleswig-Holstein, the author deals at length with the distribution of these coins in Northern Europe, especially in Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein. He determines the dates and origin of some types. He discusses in detail the reasons for issuing these enigmatic coins. PB

JAQUEMET, GASTON. Nachträge zu Hofers Münzwesen seit 1850. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 35 (1952-1953), pp. 64-70.

Hofers volume *Das Münzwesen der Schweiz seit 1850* has become a standard work of reference in this field, and as a result a series of additions and corrections are published here. HLA

JESSE, WILHELM. Beiträge zu den Beziehungen zwischen Münzprägung und Kunst, II. Die Münzprägungen der germanischen Völkerwanderungsreiche. In: *Abhandlungen der Braunschweigischen Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 3 (1951), pp. 281-298, illus.

This is a continuation of an earlier study (see *Num. Lit.*, No. 15 (1951), pp. 237-238). The author discusses the relationship between numismatic art and the other works of art which are contemporary with the coins. The problems of the period of the Germanic migrations are discussed, and the coinages of the Visigoths, Suevi, Vandals, Lombards and Merovingians are described. All of these coinages are found to possess no particular artistic style but are mere imitations of Roman coins. By citing a number of contemporary works of art, the author shows that no genuine relationship existed between contemporary art and the art of these Germanic coinages. There is an exception in the case of the gold bracteates from North Europe of the fifth to seventh centuries which do possess a particular artistic style which is preserved on the coins of Hedeby and Birka of the ninth century. PB

JESSE, WILHELM. Gittelde als Münzstätte. In: *Festschrift 1000 Jahre Gittelde*, 1953, 7 pp., illus.

Numismatic history of the mint of Gittelde (North Germany). The

earliest coins of Gittelde, struck about 1040, are imitations of the Otto-Adelheid coins of Goslar. Later on in the eleventh century silver coins with German legends were struck by the archbishops of Magdeburg and counts of Katlenburg. In a second period, about 1200, bracteates with the lion of Brunswick were issued. Finally there were some coins of Gittelde from the "Kipper-Zeit" 1619-1622. All coin types are illustrated by drawings. **PB**

JESSE, WILHELM. Der Hohlpfennigfund von Verden an der Aller, vergraben um 1375. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), pp. 76-84, pls.

In 1952 at Verden a hoard of 1555 bracteates (43 types), which had been buried in a jug, was discovered. The author lists the contents of this hoard. The bracteates were of the mints of Lüneburg (500), Hamburg (496), Lübeck (207), Salzwedel, Wismar (?), Stralsund, and Diepholz. They were struck in the fourteenth century. The author discusses at length the identification of the coins and cites other hoards of this period. The jug and all coin types are reproduced. **PB**

JESSE, WILHELM. Die letzten Münzprägungen der Stadt Braunschweig. In: *Braunschweigesches Jahrbuch*, Vol. 33 (1952), pp. 102-107, pls.

The city of Brunswick first received the right of coinage by a mortgage in 1296, and this right was confirmed by a law in 1412. After an extensive mediaeval coinage, the city began to strike coins once again in 1669, and it continued to do so until 1680. During this period the city issued gold coins (ducats, no extant specimens), silver coins (thalers, no extant specimens), 1/2, 1/16 and 1/24 thalers, guilders (24 Mariengroschen), 12 and 6 Mariengroschen, and 4½, 4, 3 and 2 pfennig. The documentary sources of the seventeenth century are used by the author in tracing the history of this coinage. All types are illustrated. **PB**

JESSE, WILHELM. Der Münzfund von Hildesheim 1950, Wollenweberstrasse, in den Grundmauern des Kellers vergraben nach 1632. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), p. 115

List of a treasure trove buried in 1632 and discovered 1950. The hoard contains silver coins of Austria, Bohemia, Brunswick, Erfurt, Halberstadt, St. Gall, Netherlands, England. **PB**

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Ein Fund von Hellern und Augsburger Pfennigen aus der Mitte des 13. Jahrhunderts. In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 53-62, pl., maps, table of finds.

Proceeding from the description of the hoard of Mönchsroth, Bavaria, (buried about 1250, discovered 1950, contents: 101 bracteates of Donauwörth and 1005 "Heller" of Schwäbisch Hall, the types of which are reproduced on Pl. II), the author deals with the spreading of the "Augustenses," i.e., bracteates of the Augsburg type of the

thirteenth century. A map locates the mints striking this coin type during the thirteenth century, and the contents of the hoards of this region and period, which are also catalogued in a special table, are indicated. The author interprets this map, which also shows the limits of the bishopric of Augsburg, and explains the monetary policies of the German princes of the thirteenth century by citing the documents of this period. The relationships between the "Heller" of Schwäbisch Hall and the "Augustenses" are also discussed. PB

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Straubing als Münzstätte. In: *Jahresbericht des historischen Vereins für Straubing und Umgebung*, Vol. 55 (1952), 5 pp., pl.

Numismatic history of the mint of Straubing (Bavaria). The dukes of Bavaria permitted the striking of coins in this mint in 1285 and between 1460-1516. The author deals with this second period 1460-1516 and carefully describes and catalogues the gold and small silver coins. All coins are reproduced. For the dating of the types the author cites hoards and documents. PB

KOCH, BERNHARD. Ein Münzfund bei St. Stephan zu Wien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 6 (1951), pp. 74-77.

In ancient times it was already customary to place coins in the foundation stones of buildings. Coins were also frequently placed in other parts of buildings to celebrate their completion.

During the restoration of St. Stephen's Cathedral, which was partly destroyed in World War II, two hoards of Hungarian gold florins of Emperor Sigismund were discovered. Both can be dated around 1460, at which time an earlier renovation of the cathedral was in progress. HJE

KOCH, BERNHARD. Zur Chronologie österreichischer Pfennige aus der Zeit Rudolfs von Habsburg. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 10 (1952), pp. 125-130.

On the basis of several hoards that have been found since the time of Luschin, the author believes that the denarius "Luschin 59" was not coined during the reign of Ottokar II but represents the earliest coinage of Rudolf I of Habsburg in Vienna during the period when Vienna was a Free Imperial City—around 1480. HJE

KRAFT, KONRAD. Münzfund von Battenberg/Pfalz. In: *Pfälzer Heimat*, No. 3 (1952), pp. 66-69, illus.

Description of a hoard, discovered in 1951 at Battenberg (Palatinate). It contains three coins of Claudius Gothicus (268-270) and 114 barbarous radiates, bearing the names of Tetricus I and II, among which were many pieces from the same dies. The author deals with these barbarous radiates and investigates the activity of the mint, which may have been in the same region as the find place. All types are illustrated. PB

KRUG, GERHARD. Der Einfluss der sächsischen Münzordnungen von 1444 und 1456 auf die fremde Gegenstempelung Meissner Groschen. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), pp. 85-89, pl.

During the fifteenth century the groats of Meissen were counter-stamped by various cities, e.g., Erfurt, Brunswick, Halberstadt, Göttingen, etc. The author discusses this practice of counterstamping and compares it with the monetary decrees of Meissen during the fifteenth century. He deals chiefly with the decrees of 1444 and 1456 and the counterstamps relating to them. PB

KRUG, GERHARD. Ein kursächsischer Doppelengeltaler von 1621 aus der Münze zu Naumburg. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 13 (1953), pp. 10-13, illus.

Publication of a double-thaler of 1621 from the mint of Naumburg (Saxony). The author cites similar coins of the same period. PB

KRUG, GERHARD. Die sächsischen Groschen, Pfennige und Heller um die Mitte des 15. Jahrhunderts. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), pp. 90-103, table.

The numismatic history of Saxony is very enigmatic because there are many coins which are difficult to date and to locate. Here, for the first time, the numismatic history of Saxony for the period 1437-1467 is related. The author publishes a list containing all of the coin types struck during this period in Saxony and discusses the problems of the location of the mints and of the standard. The symbols of the moneyers at each mint are identified. A table illustrates the standard of all coins of Saxony struck between 1437-1467. This study is a very important one to scholars who are interested in the problems of German numismatic history during the fifteenth century. PB

KRUSY, HANS. Der Münzfund von Hassel bei Kappenberg. In: *Jahrbuch des Vereins für Orts- und Heimatkunde in der Grafschaft Mark zu Witten* (1952), pp. 1-55, 6 pls.

A hoard buried at the end of the fifteenth century was discovered in 1865 at Hassel near Lüdinghausen in Westphalia, Germany. Unfortunately these coins were not carefully listed, and the hoard was not properly described. This hoard contained a large number of counter-stamped Bohemian groats which the author treats in detail after some discussion of Westphalian numismatic history to the end of the fifteenth century and some remarks concerning the other coins in the hoard. A large number of the counterstamped groats was purchased by the Berlin collection, but since they were carried off after the last war, only the pre-war casts were available for study. Most of the counterstamps were of Westphalia (Soest, Dortmund, Münster, Lippstadt, Lemgo, Werl, Paderborn, Herford, Warburg, Korbach, Attendorn, and Medebach), but others of Göttingen, Fritzlar, Braunschweig, Überlingen, Rottenburg, Stuttgart, Straubing, Ulm, Augsburg, and Salzburg also occur. The

origin of each of the eighty-four counterstamps occurring in this hoard is given, and some new identifications are proven. The most important counterstamped groats are illustrated on five plates. Very clear drawings of the eighty-four counterstamps are given on the sixth plate. This study may be considered as the first part of a corpus of counterstamped Bohemian groats. PB

LAFaurie, JEAN. Le Trésor Monétaire du Puy (Haute-Loire): Contribution à l'Etude de la Monnaie de la fin du X^e siècle. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 59-169, illus.

Lafaurie prefaces a very thorough descriptive catalogue of the coins preserved from a hoard discovered near Puy with an instructive discussion of various aspects of coinage about the year 1000, an historical milestone which marked the close of the Carolingian era and the beginning of the Capetian. Despite the fact that it is presumed that the remaining 156 pieces constituted only about half of the original find, this hoard is of exceptional importance. The hoard, which included deniers and obols bearing the names of Eudes, Louis IV, Lothaire, Louis V, and Robert II, as well as pieces struck in royal mints but not bearing the king's name, and others issued outside the realm, was buried between 998 and 1002.

Sections of the introductory chapter are devoted to a monetary history of the period, metrology, epigraphy, and the extent of circulation of coins from a study of various finds. In an appendix, the circumstances surrounding the finding, a brief summary of its contents, and a bibliography are given, and there is a list of the thirty-one principal hoards which contained coins issued in France from the end of the ninth to the middle of the eleventh century. The contents of these finds are also listed by mints in tabulated form. SEF

LAFaurie, JEAN. A propos de la Trouvaille de Bordeaux. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 229-235.

Inspired by Miles' scepticism concerning the integrity of the Bordeaux Hoard of Merovingian and Visigothic coins (Miles, *The Coinage of the Visigoths of Spain Leovigild to Achila II*, p. 165), which was discovered in 1803 and eventually published by Le Gentilhomme in 1936, Lafaurie has investigated early records and inventories, the accuracy of which Le Gentilhomme had not questioned. Many pieces which were listed as being from this hoard are to be found in Le Blanc's *Traité historique des monnoyes de France*, published in 1690, and in various other inventories of the eighteenth century. Miles' doubt was quite justified, and what might have been a find of inestimable economic and historical importance has unfortunately little value due to faulty documentation. SEF

NAEF, HENRI. *La frappe de Michel Comte de Gruyère*. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*. Vol. 35 (1952-1953), pp. 33-50, illus.

After a discussion of the origins of the coinage of Count Michael of Gruyère based upon the documentary sources, the author points out that when the city of Berne threatened dire punishments to foreign merchants accepting this new money, the entire plan for its issuance collapsed. Count Michael had proposed to pay his debts with the proceeds from this new currency, but that was no longer possible. The main portion of the article, however, is concerned with a complete discussion of the extant specimens of this coinage in relation to the documentary evidence.

HLA

NAU, ELISABETH. *Neue Münzfunde aus Württemberg, Mittelalter und Neuzeit*. In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 140-155, pl., illus.

A report dealing with fifteen recent treasure troves from Württemberg containing mediaeval and modern coins. The coins are catalogued and described carefully. Some rare types are illustrated on Pl. XIV, the mediaeval jug of the Simmetshausen hoard (fourteenth century), is reproduced by a drawing. The important mediaeval hoards of Krauchenwies (tenth century), Owingen (thirteenth century), and Simmetshausen (fourteenth century) and the large modern hoards of Dietenheim (after 1628), Ellwangen (after 1708), and Margrethausen (after 1637) are discussed and described at length.

PB

NAU, ELISABETH. *Zur württembergischen Geldgeschichte im ersten Drittel des 16. Jahrhunderts, Der Weinsberger Fund*. In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, pp. 69-102, maps, illus.

A careful description of a treasure trove buried in 1527 and discovered in 1951 at Weinsberg (Württemberg). The author catalogues 553 coins of Augsburg, Baden, Bavaria, Bohemia (groat, counterstamped by the city of Soest), Chur, Isny, Kempten, Königstein, Constance, Lucerne, Milan, Nördlingen, Austria, Öttingen, Passau, Palatinate, Ravensberg, Regensburg, Saxony, Salzburg, Schwäbisch Hall, St. Gall, Trier, Ulm, and Württemberg. She also discusses the history of the coinage and the monetary standard of the regions of Württemberg and Baden at length. She compares this hoard with other contemporary finds which are located on five maps. Contemporary documents relating to the coinage are quoted and discussed. The jug in which the hoard was buried is illustrated.

PB

NAVASCUES, J. M. DE. *En Torno a las Series Hispanicas Imperiales (1)*. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 1 (1952), pp. 33-62.

The author deals with the systematization of the Imperial coinage in Spain and stresses the legends on the coins as the elements essential for the study of the Spanish Imperial series.

KS

SCHUMM, KARL. Eine hohenlohesche Münzprägung von 1751. In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 129-132, pl.

Publication of a document relating to the coinage of Hohenlohe in the year 1751 when gold and silver objects were smelted down for coinage. The author also reports on the coin designs. Two landscape drawings are reproduced. PB

STANGE, EWALD. Der Münzfund von Wichlinghausen. In: *Ravensberger Blätter* 5, Bielefeld 1953, p. 41.

Popular description of a hoard of one gold and sixty-two silver coins which was buried after 1806 and discovered in 1885 (See *Num. Lit.*, No. 17 (1951), p. 366). The author deals with the reasons for the burial of this hoard. PB

STUMM, GUSTAV BRAUN VON. Das Rad, Symbol von Evangelium und Kirche, auf oberrheinischen Münzen des 12. und 13. Jahrhunderts. In: *Mainzer Zeitschrift* 46/47 (1951-52), pp. 36-56, illus.

On many mediaeval coins of the Upper Rhine region a wheel is represented. The author gives a catalogue of these coins and also cites other wheel coins and seals (Heiligenstadt, Osnabrück, Meaux) to determine the meaning of this wheel, which now is the coat-of-arms of Mainz. He deals at length with the illuminations of mediaeval manuscripts and proves that the wheel is the symbol of the Gospel and of the Church. He particularly quotes the vision of Ezekiel which uses the wheel in this manner. Various coins and manuscript illuminations are reproduced. PB

STUMM, GUSTAV BRAUN VON. Der älteste Luxemburger Löwenpfennig als heraldisches Dokument. In: *T' Hemecht*, Luxemburg 1952, pp. 1-28, pls., illus.

The author deals with the oldest coin of Luxemburg, which he dates by comparing its letters with those on other coins and seals of the same period (1220/30). The coin shows a crowned lion, an enigmatic representation. The author studies the history of this period and particularly the heraldic problems. He proves that the coin may have been struck between 1226-1235 by the Countess Ermesinde of Luxemburg. Various coins and seals are reproduced. PB

VOLCKERS, HANS HERMANN. Die Christiana Religio-Gepräge, Ein Beitrag zur Karolingerforschung. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), pp. 9-54, pls.

For the purpose of summarizing the numerous scattered studies on Carolingian numismatics, the author presents a survey of the period, but he deals chiefly with the coins bearing the legend CHRISTIANA RELIGIO. In the introduction the author deals with the political and economic background of this coinage and indicates the problems in identifying the coins of these rulers. He treats the Christiana Religio coins struck in the name of the emperors Charlemagne, Charles the Bald, and King

Charles the Fat. A useful survey of the mints of this period is also presented. A catalogue of fifty-five numbers describes the chief types which are illustrated by six plates. PB

WERTHER, EBERHARD HERMANN. Der Fund von Hellingst, Kr. Wesermünde, vergraben 1. Drittel 17. Jahrhundert. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), p. 114.

Note on a treasure trove of 110 coins of the seventeenth century which was discovered in 1910. The hoard also contained coins which had been counterstamped by the city of Bremen. PB

WERTHER, EBERHARD HERMANN. Zum Funde von Meckelstedt, vergraben Mitte 13. Jahrhundert. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), pp. 73-75, pl.

Description of eleven bracteates of the thirteenth century of Brunswick, Bremen, and Holstein from the hoard of Meckelstedt which was discovered in 1910. All coins are illustrated. PB

WEILANDT, FRIEDRICH. Beiträge zur oberrheinischen Münz- und Geldgeschichte, Die Münzfunde von Rotenfels, Oos und Illingen. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. II (1950/51), pp. 68-125, pls., map.

Description of three remarkable hoards of the middle of the thirteenth century: Rotenfels (discovered 1936), Oos (1836), and Illingen (1867). The author indicates the four chief coin groups of the hoard of Rotenfels (near Karlsruhe): 1. Coins of the Alsace (Strasbourg) type. 2. Heller of Schwäbisch Hall. 3. Coins of Cologne. 4. Short-cross pennies. He further discusses the composition of the hoards of Oos and Illingen which contained coins of the Lorraine type also. All coins are described carefully, and the most interesting ones are illustrated on Pl. IV-VIII. A map locates the points of origin of the various coins of the three hoards. The author discusses on the basis of this material the history of the standard of the Upper Rhineland in the thirteenth century. PB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Der Breisgauer Pfennig und seine Münzstätten. Hamburg 1951. 112 pp., 1 map, 3 pls. (Numismatische Studien, Vol. II.)

At the beginning of the twelfth century, different standards of coinage were found in various parts of Germany. In Southwest Germany the standard of the Breisgauer pfennig prevailed. This pfennig is mentioned in the documentary sources after 1151. The silver mines of Southwest Germany provided the metal for the coinage of the Breisgau type. The author lists fifteen mints where such coins were struck: Breisach, Freiburg, Rappoltstein, Hachberg, Limburg, Usenberg, Münster, Staufen, Neuenberg, Todtnau, Villingen, Waldshut, Tiengen, Schaffhausen, and Diessenhofen. The mediaeval numismatic history of each of these mints is traced together with a description of the coin types and a discussion of the privilege of coinage. Freiburg was the most important of these

mints, and a very detailed history of this mint in connection with the documentary sources as well as a discussion of the hoards containing Freiburg coins of the Breisgau type is given.

The region wherein the standard of the Breisgau type prevailed is carefully delineated, and the limits of the *moneta Brisgaudiensis* as determined by the use of mediaeval annuities, sales, etc., are plotted on a map. Unfortunately only a few pertinent hoards have been found in the region, but these confirm the documentary evidence.

There are three chronological variants of the Breisgau type: 1. Two-sided coins of ca. 1200; 2. Quardrangular bracteates from the middle of the thirteenth century; 3. Rappen-type bracteates after the beginning of the fourteenth century. Three plates illustrate seventy-nine coins of the Breisgau type, which are fully described in the text. PB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Geschäfte und Projekte um die Durlacher Münze im 18. Jahrhundert, vornehmlich mit dem Orient. In: *Badische Heimat*, Vol. 33, No. 1 (1953), pp. 4-45, illus.

During the years 1734-1751 and 1761-1779 there was a mint of the margraves of Baden at Durlach. The author discusses the financial transactions connected with this mint. In the period 1762-1766 masses of coins from the mint at Durlach were exported to Turkey at a profit. Turkish coins of 1793 were later imitated at Durlach so that they might be smuggled into Turkey by a Greek merchant. Four coins of the Durlach mint are illustrated. PB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Kleine Münzgeschichte von Mannheim. In: *Mannheimer Hefte*, No. 1 (1953), pp. 22-25, illus.

A numismatic history of the city of Mannheim. In this mint small silver coins were struck as early as the fourteenth century. During the years 1608-1610, the Count Palatine Friedrich IV struck gold and silver coins at Mannheim. The most important period of the Mannheim coinage, however, began 1735. Gold, silver, and copper coins were struck there until 1825. The author discusses this coinage and also mentions the medals relating to Mannheim. Eight coins and medals are illustrated. PB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Türkenmünzen aus Durlach. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 13 (1953), pp. 13-20, illus.

During the years 1793-1794 the mint of Durlach (Baden) struck excellent imitations of contemporary Turkish silver and gold coins by the order of a Greek merchant of Vienna. The author quotes the contemporary documents and reports on the extent of this irregular coinage. He mentions a similar irregular coinage, imitating Turkish coins, struck at the mint of Munich for the year 1778. Three dies of the Durlach imitations are illustrated. This article was also published in *Soweit der Turmberg grüsste, Beiträge zur Kulturgeschichte, Heimatgeschichte und Volkskunde*, Vol. 5, No. 6 (1953), pp. 21-24, illus. PB

GREAT BRITAIN

SEABY, PETER. *The Story of the English Coinage*. London, B. A. Seaby, 1952. 110 pp., illus., maps.

This is an outline history of English coinage designed for the new collector. Actually the book is meant to replace several earlier works which are now out of print and are therefore very difficult to obtain. It forms a part of Seaby's "Numismatic Publications" series. The origins of coinage and the methods of minting are discussed in the very beginning of the book, and then the coinages of the English rulers through George VI are taken up and briefly described in chronological order. The book is copiously illustrated with line drawings of the various coin types.

HLA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NOE, SYDNEY P. *The Pine Tree Coinage of Massachusetts*. N. Y., The American Numismatic Society, 1952. 48 pp., 11 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 125). \$3.00

This is the third in a series of short monographs on the tree coinages of Massachusetts. Some few corrections in the sequences of dies assigned by Crosby are made in the first section of the work devoted to chronological sequence. The hoards, witch pieces, flans, engraving, and mutilations are all briefly discussed. The second half of the work contains descriptive notes regarding the shillings, sixpence, and threepence of this type as well as various fabrications and imitations.

HLA

RAYMOND, WAYTE, Ed. *The Standard Catalogue of United States Coins from 1652 to Present Day*. 16th. ed. N. Y., Wayte Raymond, 1952. 231 pp., illus. \$5.00

Many significant changes have been made in this new edition of a well-known work. The section on colonial American coinage has been enlarged by some twelve pages of new information which adds materially to its value. As a whole the entire book has been expanded by some forty-five pages. Most of this space is devoted to a series of short discussions of various subjects such as the large United States cents, United States silver coins, United States gold coins, private gold issues, etc. These short discussions are inserted into the volume just before the sections of the catalogue to which they refer. Following each of these sections of the catalogue, a series of short notes about the coins and some bibliographical material has been added. The sections of the book devoted to the United States proof coins, restrikes, and the coins of the Confederate States of America have also been greatly enlarged.

HLA

RAYMOND, WAYTE. *The Standard Paper Money Catalogue. Part 2, 1953. United States Notes and Fractional Currency.* N. Y., Wayte Raymond Inc., 1953. 48 pp. \$1.50

In this third edition of Part II of *The Standard Paper Money Catalogue* the general arrangement of the last section dealing with the valuations of the various notes has been changed, but much the same material has been included. The sections on the valuation of the Federal Reserve Notes and the Federal Reserve Bank Notes, however, have undergone a material change and are now more comprehensive. As is to be expected, the general level of prices quoted has risen somewhat, but there are no startling changes.

HLA

SCOTT, KENNETH. *Counterfeiting in Colonial New York.* N. Y., The American Numismatic Society, 1953. 222 pp., 13 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 127). \$4.50

This work contains a complete history of the efforts of counterfeiters in the province of New York from the seventeenth century to the American Revolution. The surviving documents of the period and the contemporary journalistic accounts are the basic sources of the monograph. The activities and punishments of the counterfeiters and their gangs are closely followed throughout the work.

HLA

YEOMAN, R. S. *A Guide Book of United States Coins, 1954-1955.* 7th ed. Racine, Wis., 1953. 254 pp., illus. \$3.50.

This latest edition of this work does not contain any very significant new information or changes as compared with the sixth edition. The short section on the Fugio cents has been contracted even further, but all of the pertinent information has been included. Of course, some slight advances have been noted in the prices which were quoted, but there have been no startling changes. The latest quantities of United States coins struck have also been added.

HLA

YEOMAN, R. S., LEE F. HEWITT and CHARLES E. GREEN. *Handbook of United States Coins with Premium List, 1954.* 11th ed. Racine, Wis., 1953, 127 pp., illus. \$1.00.

No significant changes are to be noted in this new edition of a well-known work. The prices quoted, of course, continue to show the normal upward trend, but even in that regard there are no startling variations.

HLA

CANADA

RAYMOND, WAYTE, Ed. *The Coins and Tokens of Canada.* Third Edition, N. Y., 1952. 32 pp., illus.

Re-issue of an earlier pamphlet on the same subject, bringing the Royal Canadian Mint's coinage reports up to 1950, and recording a number of changes in value in the decimal coinage, mostly occasioned by an immense increase in the popularity of that series. Several inconsistencies

found in the earlier editions, including the use of not less than three different numbering systems, and the omission of a number of important types, have remained uncorrected. It is anticipated that these will be cleared up in future editions as public demand for more highly specialized data on Canadian numismatics arises. WB

ISLAMIC

MEINANDER, C. F. and BEATRICE GRANBERG. Myntfyndet från Lillkyro. In: *Corolla Archaeologica in honorem C. A. Nordman*, Helsinki 1952, pp. 120-140, illus.

In 1931-1932 a hoard of Arabic dirhems was discovered at Housulanmäki, parish of Lillkyro (Österbotten, Finland). Unfortunately only eighteen of these coins were finally treated scientifically. These eighteen coins were identified as: 15 coins of the Abbasids (A.D. 757-842), among which was a dirhem of the rare mint of Ard-al-Hair (A.H. 228); one coin of the Tahirid 'Abdallah ibn Tahir (A.D. 828-845) of Samarkand; one half-drachm of a governor of Tabaristan; one coin of the Idrisid Idris II, A.H. 184 of Walilah. The coins are carefully discussed and described, and some of them are illustrated. Since this find may be the oldest hoard of Arabic coins in Finland, the authors treated the other hoards of Arabic coins found outside of Finland and the Alands-Islands. PB

FAR EAST

JACOBS, NORMAN and CORNELIUS C. VERMEULE. *Japanese Coinage*. Part 1 (pp. 9-45), A Monetary History of Japan. Part 2 (pp. 47-142), Catalogue of the Coins of Japan, Modern Korea and Manchukuo. N. Y., Numismatic Review, 1953. 142 pp., pls., illus.

The history of Japanese coinage from its origins is traced chronologically to the present in the introduction to this book. The book itself is designed to aid the amateur and collector in working in the field of Japanese numismatics. With that in mind the authors have included as the body of their work a catalogue of the coins of Japan, Korea and Manchukuo. This catalogue is believed by the authors to be the most exhaustive and accurate one in any language to date. Many photographs and drawings serve to illustrate the volume. HLA

PAPER MONEY

RIEDER, OTTO. Das österreichische Notgeld 1914 bis 1921. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7. No. 7 (1952), pp. 86-89.

Part of the "notgeld" (emergency money) issues in Austria do not represent a true circulating medium. They were issued for collectors, and in some cases they were struck by speculators who had no authorization from the pretended issuing body. The author has made a thorough

study of the subject, and he plans to issue a handbook listing only the genuine issues. He is also prepared to give collectors information pending the appearance of the book. HJE

TOKENS AND JETONS

SCHINDLER, LEO. Das Vorbild der ersten italienischen und französischen Jetons. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 12 (1952), pp. 145-149.

In many collections there are cast bronze and brass copies of Byzantine gold coins. As opposed to Ratto, who thought that these were copper coins of the mint at Cherson, Schindler believes that these pieces are not coins at all but jetons or counters. He gives various reasons supporting this contention and then concludes that the French and Venetians made the acquaintance of these counters and their use during the occupation of Constantinople. They thereafter imitated them in their own countries, for the earliest French counters are generally attributed to Queen Blanche who died in 1252. HJE

MEDALS

BABELON, JEAN. La Justice de Trajan. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 195-204, illus.

A discussion of the varying representations of the story of the "Justice of Trajan" on three Renaissance plaquettes. SEF

BURGISSER, EUGEN. Die Schulprämien Bremgartens. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 35 (1952-1953), pp. 51-63, illus.

After a very short history of the school of Bremgarten the author takes up the problems connected with the prize medals of that school. Two of these medals are fully described. They are in the form of thin, silver, six-pointed stars, and bear the inscription *LEHR*BRINGT*EHE on their obverses. The history of the striking of school prize medals for Bremgarten in the early years of the nineteenth century is carefully traced, and an appendix containing the pertinent documentary material from the archives is added. HLA

DECKER-HAUFF, HANS-MARTIN. Die Porträtmedaille des Propstes Erasmus Grüninger, Ein heraldisches Kuriosum des Frühbarock. In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 124-128, pl.

Interpretation of a portrait medal representing Erasmus Grüninger (1566-1632). The author discusses at length the religious symbols and representations on the reverse. The medal is reproduced. PB

GROTEMEYER, PAUL. Gussformen deutscher Medaillen des 16. Jahrhunderts. In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 103-116, pls.

This is the publication of clay-moulds of twenty-nine medals of the

Renaissance engravers Hans Schwarz, Friedrich Hagenauer, Hans Daucher, and four anonymous masters. The author discusses at length the techniques of medal casting and interprets the various moulds and medals. All medals are carefully described, and six of them are illustrated.

PB

HARTIG, ARNOLD. Zum 100. Geburtstag des Medailleurs Stefan Schwartz. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 7 (1952), pp. 89-92.

Stefan Schwartz was born on August 20, 1851, at Neutra in Hungary, and came to Vienna in 1867. He was a teacher of art, and he became one of the most famous medalists, silversmiths and sculptors of his time. A long list of his productions which include the designs for coins of Austria, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro as well as many medals is given. He was active until 1914.

HJE

LOPEZ SERRANO, MATILDE. Iconografia de Antonio Agustin. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 1 (1952), pp. 11-32.

There exist three families of portraits of Antonio Augustin. Those of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries have iconographic value, while those of the eighteenth and nineteenth are the products of fantasy.

KS

PATRIGNANI, A. La medaglia di Clemente XI per Comacchio. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 16, No. 1-6 (Jan.-Dec. 1950), pp. 82-85, illus.

Appropriate to the bicentennial of the death of Ludovico Antonio Muratori, who has been called the "father of Italian history," Patrignani discusses the history of Comacchio and its relations with the Holy See, publishing a medal of Clement XI, the reverse scene of which, according to Venuti, writing in 1744, referred to the attempt to retake the town after its seizure by Joseph I in 1708.

SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. Il medagliere di Papa Gregorio XVI. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 16, No. 1-6 (Jan.-Dec. 1950), p. 86.

Patrignani publishes a medal of Gregory XVI (Anno XI), which should be No. 150 bis in his *Corpus*. Apparently struck in limited quantity, the medal commemorates the laying of the cornerstone of S. Croce in Forli in 1841. It is unsigned.

SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. Le prime medaglie dell'Anno Santo 1950. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 16, No. 1-6 (Jan.-Dec. 1950), pp. 86-88.

Description and frank comments on eight medals produced during the Holy Year by private concerns in Italy. As a whole, they are quite uninspired.

SEF

PATRIGNANI, A. Prof. Pietro Giampaoli nella Medaglie. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (May 1952), pp. 43-45, illus.; Vol. 3, No. 6 (June 1952), p. 51, illus.

Seven medals, the work of Professor Pietro Giampaoli, chief engraver of the mint of Italy, are published. The persons in whose honor they were made are Professor Giuseppe Romagnoli, Prince Astorre Hercolani, Monsignor Giovanni Biasiotti, Prince and Princess Isenburg, Prince Isenburg, Professor Giovanni Eggen van Terlan and Count Christopher de Paus. KS

PAUSCHINGER, RUDOLF. Köpfe prominenter Württembergischer Persönlichkeiten. In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 138-139, pls.

The author, an engraver of medals, deals with eight of his portrait medals and discusses the persons represented on these medals. PB

QUINOT, H. Médailles pour chefs et sous-chefs indigènes du Congo Belge. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 98 (1952), pp. 127-128.

These medals are not well known even by collectors. Established by decree of Leopold II on April 30, 1889, they were designed to honor native chiefs and subchiefs who had proved their loyalty by service to the state.

In accordance with the decree the medals, of silver-gilt, silver, or bronze, were awarded by the Governor General. They were 50 mm. in diameter; on one side was the portrait of the Roi-Souverain and on the other the arms of the Congo and the words LOYAUTÉ ET DÉVOUEMENT.

These medals were struck under Albert and Leopold III. DM

SPAETH, HANS. Einiges über Pestmedaillen. In: *Das Münster am Hellweg*, Vol. 6 (1953), pp. 35-37, illus.

The author deals with a plague medal of 1562 by the engraver Nickel Milicz (See Katz 375). The medal is illustrated. PB

SYDOW, JURGEN. Benediktuskreuz und Benediktusmedaille. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. II (1950/51), pp. 126-131.

Since the seventeenth century plague talismans, bearing the blessing of St. Benedictus, have been made in Germany. The author discusses the history of these talismans by quoting the sources from the middle ages and the seventeenth century. He also treats the literature on these medals. PB

TRICOU, JEAN. Enseignes et Médailles de Dévotion Méreaux et Jetons des Confréries de Lyon, antérieures à 1789. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 204-228, illus.

Tricou continues his studies of medallic issues in the ecclesiastical field from Lyons with this article on the *méreaux* and *jetons* of various brotherhoods. Fifty-five pieces are described in detail and most are illustrated. SEF

WIDEEN, HARALD. *Myntbilden av Carl IX:s Göteborg*. In: *Göteborgs och Bohusläns Fornminnesförenings Tidskrift 1949-1950*, Göteborg (1952), pp. 40-49, illus.

A beautiful view of the city of Göteborg is found upon a medal issued in 1610 by Charles IX of Sweden. Two medallic variants of this view are known. The first of these variants is the genuine medal of 1610, but the second may be a forgery struck in the middle of the eighteenth century and possibly copied from an illustration in the work of Elias Brenner (1731). PB

DECORATIONS

GUILLE, L. F. *Malaya*. In: *Orders, Decorations and Medals Research Society of Great Britain*, Circular No. 46 (June 1, 1953), pp. 7-10.

Fairly complete descriptive catalogue of fifty-four orders and medals of Malaya issued during the past twenty years. Most of the medals listed and described in brief bear inscriptions in the *Jawi* (Arabic) script of the name of the state and the title of the medal. Spaces have been usually left on the reverses for the names of recipients and the dates of award. RPB

GUILLE, L. F. *Persia*. In: *Orders, Decorations and Medals Research Society of Great Britain*, Circular No. 46 (June 1, 1953), pp. 11-14.

Descriptive catalogue of forty-three Persian decorations from the eighteenth century to 1926 with the information taken for the most part from Trost, issues of the *Numismatic Circular*, and previous numbers of the *O.D.M.S.* listing and describing the official governmental decorations, police decorations, decorations of the ministry of public instruction, and seven miscellaneous decorations and medals. RPB

QUINOT, HENRI. *Recueil Illustré des Décorations Belges et Congolaises*. 4th ed. Brussels [n. d.] 195 pp. 25 pls.

This new edition of the earlier publication of 1946 includes a chapter on the Korean war, and brings up to date military and civilian decorations. Illustration has been greatly increased to twenty-five full plates, including two of World War II decorations. GHN

SAWICKI, JAMES A. *Medals of the Chinese Communist Forces*. In: *The Medal Collector*, Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1953), pp. 22-23.

Communist China has been quite prolific in awarding medals and decorations. Not much is known about these decorations. However,

five worn by captured Chinese communist soldiers in Korea, have been observed and examined. This article lists and describes in detail these five medals. RPB

SEALS

FLEISCHHAUER, WERNER. *Zur Kunst der Medailleure und Siegelstecher im Herzogtum Württemberg zur Zeit der Spätrenaissance, unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von Briot und Guichard.* In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 117-123, pls.

The author deals with the activity of some die engravers for coins, medals and of seals in Württemberg about 1600. He discusses principally the works of François Briot (1550-1616) and François Guichard (ca. 1634). Ten seals are reproduced. PB

CURRENT PERIODICALS

ARCHIV FÜR ORDENSKUNDE (Dr. Kurt-G. Kletmann, Berlin-Charlottenburg 4, Leibnizstr. 48). Vol. 3, No. 6 (June, 1953); Vol. 3, No. 7 (Nov. 1953).

BERLINER NUMISMATISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT (Herausgegeben i. A. der Numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin). No. 13 (1953).

THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (British Numismatic Society, 21 Bedford Square, London, W. C. 1) Vol. 27 (3rd Ser., Vol. 7, Pt. 1) (1952).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉTUDE POUR L'HISTOIRE DU PAPIER-MONNAIE. (M. R. Habrekorn, 6, Avenue du Parc-Falret, Vanves (Seine). No. 8 (1953).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque Nationale, 58, Rue de Richelieu, Paris (2^e). Vol. 8, No. 8 (Oct. 1953); Vol. 8, No. 9 (Nov. 1953).

BULLETIN DU CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION POUR L'ÉTUDE DU PAPIER-MONNAIE (J. G. Forien, 18, Rue Paul Déroulède, Bois-Colombes (Seine). No. 8 (1953).

THE C. N. A. BULLETIN (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ont.). Vol. 4, No. 6 (August-Sept. 1953); Vol. 4, No. 7 (Oct.-Nov. 1953).

CHANGE (1, rue Delaizement, Neuilly-sur-Seine France). No. 10 (N.S.) (Oct. 1953).

THE CIRCULATED PROOF (East Bay Coin Club of Oakland, Calif.). Vol. 5, No. 9 (Sept. 1953); Vol. 5, No. 10 (Oct. 1953); Vol. 5, No. 11 (Nov. 1953).

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL (Wayte Raymond, Inc., 175 Varick St., New York 14). Vol. 20, No. 4 (July-August 1953).

THE EMERGENCY MONEY COLLECTOR (P.O. Box 34, Artie, W. Va.). Vol. 2, No. 3 (Fall, 1953).

THE FARE BOX (P.O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 7, No. 9 (Sept. 1953); Vol. 7, No. 10 (Oct. 1953); Vol. 7, No. 11 (Nov. 1953).

DER GELDSCHEIN. MITTEILUNGEN DER ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT ÖST. PAPIERGELDSAMMLER (Zuschriften an F. Wollmann, Gfornergasse 13, Vienna 6). Vol. 4, No. 5 (Aug.-Oct. 1953).

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- ITALIA NUMISMATICA (Oscar Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 4, Nos. 7-8 (July-August 1953); Vol. 4, No. 9 (Sept. 1953); Vol. 4, No. 10 (Oct. 1953).
- THE JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA (Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay 1). Vol. 15, Part 1 (July 1953).
- THE MEDAL COLLECTOR (5000 California St., Apt. 301, San Francisco, Calif.). Vol. 4, Nos. 3-4 (May-August 1953).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Zuschriften an das Sekretariat, Burgring 5, Vienna 1). Vol. 8, No. 4 (1953); Vol. 8, No. 5 (1953).
- THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (G.P.O. Box 23, Wellington, N. Z.). Vol. 7, No. 1 (Jan.-April 1953).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD (Den kgl. Mønt og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen). No. 6 (August 1953); No. 7 (Sept. 1953); No. 8 (Oct. 1953); No. 9 (Nov. 1953).
- NUMISMA (Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Museo-Biblioteca, Plaza de Colon, 4). Vol. 3, No. 7 (April-June, 1953).
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- ORDERS, DECORATIONS AND MEDALS RESEARCH SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (3 Lapworth Court, Hove 3, Sussex, England). Circular No. 48.
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- SCHWEIZERISCHE NUMISMATISCHE RUNDSCHAU (Redaktion: Prof. Dr. D. W. H. Schwarz, Schweizerisches Landesmuseum, Postfach, Zürich 23, Switzerland). Vol. 35 (1952-53).

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COIN TRADE CATALOGS AUCTION CATALOGUES

- BARR, JOSEPH E.** (Berwyn, Ill.). Dec. 5, 1953, 217 lots, 5 pp., Dollars, Misc. Foreign, Medals.
- BOURGEY, EMILE** (Paris). Oct. 23, 1953, 209 lots, 12 pp., Roman, Misc. Dec. 3-4, 1953, 443 lots, 2 pls., Roman, Byzantine, French.
- DOROTHEUM** (Vienna). No. 154, Sept. 1-3, 1953, 745 lots, 28 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, Paper Money, Medals, Decorations. No. 155, Sept. 22-24, 1953, 750 lots, 24 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, Paper Money, Medals, Decorations. No. 156, Oct. 13-15, 1953, 810 lots, 28 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, German, European, Decorations. No. 157, Nov. 3-6, 1953, 1123 lots, 36 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, Medals, Decorations, Jetons. No. 158, Nov. 23-25, 1953, 854 lots, 28 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, Decorations, Medals, Paper Money.
- FRENCH'S** (Troy, N. Y.). Oct. 10, 1953, 1056 lots, 36 pp., Ancient, U. S., Foreign, Gold, Paper Money.
- GLENDINING & CO.** (London). July 20, 1953, 371 lots, 32 pp., Military & Naval Medals and Decorations. Sept. 22, 1953, 243 lots, 16 pp., Ancient, English & Foreign Gold and Silver. Oct. 19, 1953, 226 lots, 20 pp., 8 pls., English & Colonial Coins, Patterns and Proofs. Nov. 6, 1953, 215 lots, 12 pp., Ancient, English & Foreign Gold, Misc. Nov. 25, 1953, 249 lots, 24 pp., 8 pls., Greek & Roman. Dec. 7, 1953, 306 lots, 16 pp., Gold—Ancient, Byzantine, English & Foreign, Medals. Dec. 14, 1953, 249 lots, 16 pp., English Gold & Silver, Indian, Medals.
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- HIRSCH, GERARD** (Munich). Oct. 6, 1953, 355 lots, 16 pp., 3 pls., Italian, Holy Roman Empire, Misc., Medals.
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- RIGGS, L.** (Cincinnati, Ohio). Sept. 19, 1953, 926 lots, 22 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, U. S., Gold, Medals. Oct. 24, 1953, 641 lots, 18 pp., Ancient, Byzantine, U. S., Paper Money. Nov. 25, 1953, 622 lots, 18 pp., U. S., Misc. Foreign.
- ROYAL COIN CO.** (New York). Oct. 17, 1953, 1456 lots, 32 pp., 4 pls., Ancient, Foreign, Gold, U. S., Medals, Decorations.
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- SCHULMAN, JACQUES** (Amsterdam). Jan. 18-19, 1954, 1496 lots, 70 pp., 20 pls., Ancient, Netherlands, Foreign, Decorations, Medals.
- SOTHEY & CO.** (London). Oct. 15, 1953, 178 lots, 20 pp., English & Misc. Gold, Medals.
- STACK'S** (New York). Oct. 3-4, 1953, 1495 lots, 52 pp., Ancient, U. S., Foreign Gold and Silver, Medals.
- YOUNG, LEO A.** (Lockeford, Calif.). California State Numismatic Association Convention, Oct. 22-25, 1953, 2658 lots, 71 pp., U. S., Foreign, Gold, Numismatic Books.

FIXED PRICE CATALOGS

- BARZAN, R. & M. RAVIOLA** (Turin). No. 11, Sept. 1953, 674 Nos., 12 pp., Roman, Italian. No. 12, Nov. 1953, 696 Nos., 12 pp., Gold, Roman, Italian.

- BEBEE'S (Omaha, Neb.). 1954 list, 54 pp., Ancient, Gold, U. S., Paper Money.
- BINDER, WALTER (Hamburg). No. 202, Oct. 1953, 241 Nos., 8 pp., Gold, Misc. General. No. 203, Nov. 1953, 243 Nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Gold, Mediaeval, German.
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- COPLEY COIN CO. (Boston). (Gould, Maurice M.). Nov.-Dec. 1953, 9 pp., U. S. & Foreign, Gold, Misc.
- DE FALCO, G. (Naples). List No. 22, Sept. 1953, 1061 Nos., 32 pp., Ancient, Byzantine, Italian, Papal.
- DE NICOLA, LUIGI (Rome). No. 5, Oct. 1953, 1148 Nos., 35 pp., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Medals.
- DREIFUSS, J. (Zürich). No. 23, Nov. 1953, 284 Nos., 15 pp., Ancient, Swiss, European, Gold, Misc.
- FINK, A. J. (Dayton, Ohio). Sept. 1953, 2 pp., U. S. Oct. 1953, 2 pp., Ancient, U. S., Foreign, Paper Money.
- FLORANGES, JULES (Paris). Sept. 1953, 1188 Nos., 32 pp., Ancient, Byzantine, French Gold & Silver, Crusades, Jetons.
- FOSTER, CHARLES W. (Rushville, N. Y.). List 32, Sept. 8, 1953, 468 Nos., 12 pp., U. S. List 33, Oct. 5, 1953, 557 Nos., 14 pp., U. S., Foreign, Gold, Misc. List 34, Nov. 9, 1953, 821 Nos., 14 pp., Ancient, U. S. Coins and Paper Money. List 36, Dec. 7, 1953, 12 pp., Ancient, U. S., English, Misc.
- GAETTENS, R. (Heidelberg). No. 25, July 1953, 268 Nos., 10 pp., 2 pls., Greek, Gold, Medals, Numismatic Books. No. 26, August 1953, 12 pp., German, European, Medals.
- GAMBERINI, CESARE (Bologna). No. 5, Oct. 1953, 536 Nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Byzantine, Italian, Medals.
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- GRABOW, KARL-LUDWIG (Berlin). No. 3, Sept. 1953, 363 Nos., 12 pp., Ancient, European, Gold, Medals. No. 4, Dec. 1953, 375 Nos., 12 pp., Misc. Gold, Mediaeval & Modern Silver.
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- HUTTER, ALFRED (Cumberland, Md.). List No. 20, Oct. 1953, 2 pp., U. S., Foreign. No. 21, Nov. 1953, 2 pp., U. S., Foreign.
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- LEE, KENNETH W. (Glendale, Calif.). List No. 42 (n.d.), 4 pp., Decorations, Medals.
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- MUSCHIETTI (Udine, Italy). Aug.-Sept. 1953, 321 Nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Byzantine, Gold, Italian.
- PEUSS, BUSSO (Frankfort/M). No. 249, Nov. 1953, 1041 Nos., 39 pp., 2 pls., Gold, German, Bracteates, Numismatic Books.
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- STACK'S (New York). List No. 54, 52 pp., illus., Ancient, Mediaeval & Modern Gold.
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- TINCHANT, PAUL (Brussels). No. 342, August, 1953, 636 Nos., 12 pp., Roman, Misc., Medals, Decorations. No. 344, Sept. 1953, 631 Nos., 12 pp., Roman, Misc. Silver, Medals, Decorations. No. 346, Oct. 1953, 525 Nos., 10 pp., Ancient, European, Misc. Belgian Medals. No. 348, Nov. 1953, 482 Nos., 10 pp., Roman, European Silver, Belgian Medals.
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- WRUCK, WALDEMAR (Berlin). No. 17, July 1953, 674 Nos., 18 pp., Gold, German, General, Numismatic Books, Medals. No. 18, Oct. 1953, 1121 Nos., 30 pp., Mediaeval, European, Numismatic Books.

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GENERAL

GOEDECKE, GERHARD. Münzen-Ausstellungen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 14/15 (1953), pp. 52-54.

Ideas on how to arrange coin exhibitions and how to make them comprehensible to the non-numismatist. PB

HOLST, HANS. Nye bidrag til belysning av Honfunnets mynter. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1951, pp. 17-27, illus.

Dealing once more with the famous Hon hoard which was buried in the ninth century in Norway and contained Carolingian and Arabic gold coins, the author supplements his earlier publication. He elucidates the important conclusion that the actual international currency during the eighth and ninth centuries was no longer the Byzantine solidus but the Arabian dinar. PB

KEILHAU, WILHELM. *Den norske pengehistorie*. Oslo, H. Aschehoug, 1952. 284 pp.

Although this book is, strictly speaking, a comprehensive monetary history of Norway from ancient times to the present, it does have numismatic interest inasmuch as coins found in Norway are discussed in some detail: Roman imperial, barbaric imitations, Cufic, English, Danish, German, mediaeval, Norwegian, etc. Some attention is given to Norwegian numismatic collections, public and private, and especially to the collections at Oslo, Trondheim, and Bergen. RPB

MAMROTH, ALFRED. Jugenderinnerungen an alte Berliner Münzhändler. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 14/15 (1953), pp. 54-59.

Reminiscences of an old coin collector of coin dealers who were active in Berlin about 1900. PB

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos Monetarios (VII) (1). In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 1 (1952), pp. 225-264, illus.

The author gives an extensive list of finds and discusses such topics as the documentary value of collections, Iberian drachmae, the Hellenic

element in the autonomous Hispanic coinage, the localization of Iberian mints, the information afforded by the finds of Segorbe, notes on Visigothic coins in the manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale and Visigothic coins in the Unger collection in the Stuttgart Museum. **KS**

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. *Panorama Numismático de Europa y América*. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 1 (1952), pp. 211-224.

The article, after a discussion of the importance of numismatics for monetary history, presents a survey of societies, publications, collections, dealers and important individuals in the field of numismatics in Western Europe and in North and South America. **KS**

RIVERO, CASTO M. DEL. *La Numismática en la clasificación bibliográfica decimal: Desarrollo de la signatura 737 (46)*. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Jan.-Mar. 1953), pp. 91-93.

A plan is suggested for the classification under the Dewey system of Spanish works on numismatics. **KS**

ANCIENT

AMORÓS, J. *Ensayo de un Estudio Geográfico de los elementos de Intercambio de la España antigua en relación con la economía y las Monedas*. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 1 (1952), pp. 115-152, illus.

The author mentions the leading products of ancient Spain and then in each case gives the ancient literary texts and lastly the coins which bear representations of the products. In each instance a map shows the districts where the products in question were abundant. The items are gold, mercury, silver, iron, copper, tin, lead, barley, wheat, beer, wine, olive, pear, fig, palm, cotton, esparto grass, wool, flax, wood, acorns, shells, salt, salt fish, boars, hogs, bulls, goats and horses. **KS**

BABELON, JEAN. *La portrait dans l'antiquité d'après les monnaies*. Revised ed. Paris, Payot, 1950. 202 pp. 32 pls.

A survey of coin and medallion portraiture from the sixth century B.C. to the ultimate fall of Constantinople is justified by the special advantages, limitations, and problems of numismatic iconography. In the Greek world, by the end of the fourth century, the tradition of classical, divinized "portraits" on coinage began to give way to human portraiture in its generally interpreted sense. Standards of numismatic naturalism in coin-portraiture are determined by the brilliant series of Hellenistic-ruler tetradrachms, and this tradition influenced ancestor and posthumous portraits on later Republican denarii. The imperial portrait from Nero through the Antonines is moulded by the rich plasticity of Hellenistic iconography, probably at the hands of Greek-trained die cutters.

The third century maintained a high level of realistic coin-portraiture in the face of numerous political difficulties. Outstanding medallic

pieces were struck by Gallienus, Probus, and the various Tetrarchs. The fourth century marks the transition from ancient to mediaeval art. New spiritual and political forces were expressed in a marked break with plastic naturalism. Portraiture in the fifth century was but an intensification of the dematerialized hieraticism, and this Byzantine style continued in variously intensified degrees until Pisanello produced his Renaissance masterpiece at the deathwatch of Byzantium. In addition to the Hellenistic and Roman features in ancient coin-portraiture there is the basic current of primitivism—barbarian portraits in imitation of the more sophisticated strains. The Middle Ages in western Europe show an emergence of these barbarian styles, in the wake of stylization of the Byzantine portrait. CCV

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J. B. and EMILE GUIBOURG. *La trouvaille de monnaies Gauloises de Mordelles* (1893). In: *Annales de Bretagne*, 1952, pp. 221-233, pl.

In 1893 at Mordelles (Ille-et-Vilaine) a hoard of Celtic coins was discovered. From this hoard 24 coins were carefully studied by the authors. The coins are in the main those of the Redones, but there are some of the Sequani. The coins are carefully described and reproduced. The hoard may have been buried ca. 50 B.C. PB

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J. B. *Monnayage Armoricaïn et monnayage Belge*. In: *Annales de Bretagne*, 1952, pp. 233-238, pl.

Starting with a Celtic gold stater, discovered at Huelgoat (Finistère), the author studies a series of Celtic coins which may be dated early in the period before the Roman conquest. The author examines the numismatic material of the Armoricaïns and the Belgians to characterize the relations between these two Celtic peoples. Eleven coins are reproduced. PB

GIMENO, FERNANDO. *Un interesante ejemplar de Laie*. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (July-Sept. 1952), pp. 23-25, illus.

The publication of an Iberian bronze from the Baucis collection in Barcelona. The piece is the generic prototype of the most ancient known coins of Laie. KS

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. *Las Monedas Romanas de 'Valentia.'* In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Jan.-Mar. 1953), pp. 9-22, illus.

The author calls attention to the relationship of coin types, religion and art between the Italic colony of Valencia of 192 B.C. and the Spanish city of 138 B.C. He also points out the connection between the ancient money of Spanish Valencia and the Iberian coinage of Saguntum. KS

REINHART, WM. *Las Monedas Celticas en Europa durante la Epoca de la Tene*. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 1 (1952), pp. 71-88, illus.

This study of Celtic coinage during the La Tène period shows the copying of Greek and later Roman coins by the Celts, who in time transformed the types in accordance with their own artistic tendencies.

There was, as a rule, a deterioration in the weight and fineness of the metals used. Gold predominated in central Gaul and southern Germany, silver in eastern Europe. Counterstamps or small cuts indicate the frequent testing of the pieces. The author, following Pink's division of the Celtic coinage into three groups, traces the source of the money used in each, its development and its final cessation after conquest by Rome. KS

THOMSEN, RUDI. Ancient British Gold Coins Found in Denmark. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 126-128, illus.

The small group of ancient British gold coins in the Royal Collection, National Museum, Copenhagen, was recently increased by discovery in a garden near Sorö on Zealand of a stater of Tasciovanus, of a type heretofore chiefly studied in three specimens in London and Glasgow. Whereas no ancient Gaulish coin has as yet been found in Denmark, another ancient British stater belonging to the Brigantian type was found in 1888 in western Jutland. Likewise low in gold content, this coin corresponds to pl. xvii, 12 in Evans, *The Coins of the Ancient Britons*, not to pl. xvi, 12. There is no evidence as to whether these two coins wandered to Denmark in the Viking period or several centuries previously. CCV

VICO LLAGOSTERA, JOSÉ MARIA. Los resellos de las monedas antiguas de Hispania. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Oct.-Dec. 1952), pp. 33-40, illus.

An extensive list of countermarks, letters or figures, on ancient Spanish coins is given. The asses, on which the countermarks appear, were withdrawn from circulation and later used again as coins of half that denomination in times of a shortage of money. The author believes that the abbreviations are those of the names of cities, magistrates and employees of the mints, and that the figures stand for the names of magistrates. KS

WIRGIN, WOLF. The Authenticity of Three Shekel Hoards from Jerusalem. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 9 (Sept. 1952), pp. 878-886, illus.

Shortly before World War I large numbers of Jewish shekels appeared on the market, allegedly from a find made by workmen building a road. If genuine, the hoard seemed to prove that the "thick" shekels were struck during the First Revolt, but its authenticity was seriously doubted. Two similar hoards were published separately in 1940, which suggested a re-examination of the problem of the first hoard. The writer, however, points out that neither was dug up under archeological supervision and believes that since large numbers of forgeries are met with in this series their authenticity is as dubious as that of the original one. LLH

WIRGIN, WOLF. Biblical Numismatics and Biblical Archaeology. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 5 (May 1952), pp. 463-468, illus.

An attempt to identify and reconstruct the ritual objects depicted on ancient Hebrew coins. LLH

GREEK

BIVAR, A. D. H. The Bactra Coinage of Euthydemus and Demetrius. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XI (1951), pp. 22-39, illus., pls. III-IV.

In this study the gold and silver issues of Euthydemus and Demetrius from the mint of Bactra are arranged chronologically. Five groups are listed for each ruler, the sequence based primarily on style and die alignment. The author considers the last two groups of Euthydemus contemporary with the first two of Demetrius and suggests that after Antiochus III retired from the siege of Bactra, Euthydemus designated his son as sub-king, permitting him to strike coinage in his own name.

Two appendixes are provided: (1) coins of the two rulers minted elsewhere than in Bactra and (2) bronze issues from Bactra which cannot be related closely to the gold and silver strikings of Euthydemus and Demetrius. MT

BROWN, W. LLEWELLYN. Note chronologique sur les monnaies de Corinthe. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (Dec. 1953), pp. 49-51, illus.

This note reopens the question of the dating of the archaic Corinthian coins. The author compares the style of the coinage with the vases of this city whose dates are reasonably certain. For stylistic reasons he dates the archaic coinage later, starting with 600 B.C., in concordance with Benson's dating in "Die Geschichte der korinthischen Vasen." Of course the dating of any coins for purely stylistic reasons is always dangerous as the author admits when he mentions "la faiblesse de méthode." HG

DUNANT, C. Comptes delphiques à Apousiai. Par. C. Dunant et J. Pouilloux. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 76 (1952), pp. 32-60, illus.

Essentially this article concerns the publication of revised versions of two Delphic inscriptions having to do with the Amphictyonic treasurers' records for the second half of 336 B.C., the year 335 and perhaps 334—the period when the Amphictyonic coinage was being issued. In discussing the loss, apousiai, involved in the conversion of diverse monies into the new federal staters, the authors suggest that the most important contributing factors were variations in the quality of the coinages, the wear of the individual coins and discrepancies in the official records. As to the reason for the striking of this new federal money, it may plausibly be regarded as a political maneuver on the part of Philip of Macedon, who hoped to emphasize the importance of the confederation he controlled by means of a coinage which would rival those of the great Hellenic cities. MT

JENKINS, G. K. Notes on Seleucid Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XI (1951), pp. 1-21, pls. I-II.

Although no gold or silver of Demetrius I has as yet been attributed to the mint of Seleucia-on-the-Tigris, the bronze coins found in the excavations there provide evidence for the assignment of an important section of Demetrius' coinage to that mint. The issues in question are gold staters and tetradrachms with jugate heads of Demetrius and Laodice, an obverse type which appears on the bronze, and a second group of tetradrachms with the head of Demetrius alone, which are linked with the preceding issues by symbol and monogram.

Demetrius also used the Ecbatana mint for tetradrachms, drachms and five denominations of bronze. The tetradrachms have the horse's head symbol which was a mint mark at Ecbatana from the time of Seleucus II on, the drachms are of eastern style and fabric and their provenances indicate an Iranian origin. This extensive coinage at Ecbatana under Demetrius I makes it clear that Media was not conquered by Mithradates I ca. 160 B.C. but was held by Demetrius, perhaps until the end of his reign.

Two final notes discuss an unpublished bronze striking of Demetrius II at Seleucia, another bronze issue of the same king which may belong to Ecbatana, and an apparently unique tetradrachm of Antiochus IX Cyzicenus which has as a symbol the same kind of fire-altar as that which appears on autonomous coins of Mopsus and is, therefore, probably to be attributed to that mint. MT

SCHIPPER, SIDNEY S. Cat or Marten? In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Mar. 1952), pp. 25-29, illus.

The animal shown on the famous "cat-and-dog fight" statue-base in the Athens Museum is identified as a marten rather than a cat. A fifth century B.C. coin of Tarentum, on which a cat is represented, illustrates the difference in the rendering of the two animals. MT

SELTMAN, CHARLES. The Katoche Hoard of Elean Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XI (1951), pp. 40-55, pls. V-VIII.

This hoard found during the Occupation (from which it derives its name) is reported to have come from the Achaia-Elis district, possibly from the vicinity of Olympia. It consists of twenty-three didrachms and one drachm from the Olympian Zeus mint and twelve didrachms from the Hera mint. One of the coins is struck over a Boeotian didrachm, and many pieces are countermarked. There are two superb specimens with engravers' signatures: one marked ΔΔ and the other ΓΟΑΤΚΑ, the latter form not hitherto recorded.

The earliest hoard coin dates from before ca. 471 B.C. and the latest ca. 380 B.C. Dr. Seltman would divide the lot into three savings groups: one put away by 416 B.C., the second by 396 B.C. and the last by ca. 380 when the hoard as a whole was buried. MT

ROMAN

DURR, NIKLAUS. *Neue Severische Münzen*. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 3, No. 10 (August 1952), pp. 28-32, illus.

An account of seven new coins from the dynasty of the Severi. (1) Unedited denarius of Septimius Severus. The reverse bears the inscription IOVI CONSERVATORI and the laureated head of Jupiter. (2) Unedited denarius of the same emperor struck at Emesa with the inscription BONI EVENTVS on the reverse. (3) An aureus of Julia Domna from the Alexandrian mint. The only specimen known heretofore was in the British Museum (BMC V, 333). This Basel exemplar from the Sebastian Faesch collection has already been published by Mezzabarba. (4) An antoninianus of Julia Domna with the inscription VENERI GENETRICI on the reverse with the crescent on the right had not been known heretofore for this issue. This specimen is placed among the earliest antoniniani issued by this empress. (5) Two denarii of Julia Domna from the same pair of dies. The reverse of the two specimens shows the head of the empress with a part of the inscription sunk in. The author discusses the technical problems of this phenomenon without reaching a definite solution. (6) An unedited plated denarius of Caracalla with the inscription PRMI DECENALES within a crown on the reverse. (7) A denarius of Geta with the inscription L SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES on the obverse, and the inscription TEMPOR FELICITAS within a crown on the reverse. This piece with the praenomen Lucius has not been edited before. Numbers 1-3, 5, 6 are in the collection of the Basel Historical Museum, number 4 in the collection of Dr. Voltz at Basel, and number 7 in the collection of a numismatic firm at Basel.

RPB

GARCIA Y BELLIDO, A. *Diocles, et "As" de los circos Romanos*. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1953), pp. 81-91.

This is a biography of a famous Roman charioteer, the Lusitanian Spaniard C. Appuleius Diocles, whose extraordinary racing career spanned the first half of the second century. It contains a complete Spanish translation of the Roman inscription which tells of his career, the races run, the prizes won, and the amount of money earned (CIL, VI, 10048-Dessau 5287). Victorious 1,462 times Diocles received in payment for these victories the enormous sum of 35,863,120 sesterces. Statistical tables enable the reader to see at a glance the types and the number of chariot races in which Diocles participated, and the amounts of money involved in the various kinds of prizes. The translation together with its extensive annotation provides a partial monetary history of the famous Roman Sporting Associations, the whites, the blues, the greens, and the reds.

RPB

KELLNER, H. J. *Ein Medaillon des Kaisers Marc Aurel*. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 14/15 (1953), pp. 30-31, illus.

Publication of a previously undescribed one-sided medallion of Marcus Aurelius. It was found at Ruffenhofen (Bavaria). The significance of one-sided Roman medallions is discussed. The medallion is reproduced. PB

MALUQUER DE MOTES, J. Una colección numismática en la villa de Gata (Cáceres). In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (1953), pp. 149-152.

An essay about the various Spanish provincial museum numismatic collections in general, and in particular the numismatic collection of the town of Gata in the province of Cáceres. Most local collections do not have much scientific value inasmuch as they consist of a hodge-podge of Roman coins without scientific arrangement. The most interesting and rarest pieces often find their way into the hands of dealers and collectors. However, some local collections do have a certain value. The small collection at Gata in keeping together the coins found in one district gives a picture of the monetary history of that district. The specimens are numbered, described, and arranged into the following groups: (1) Celtiberian; (2) Roman before the days of the empire; (3) emperors; (4) empresses; and (5) cities. RFB

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

ANDERSON, P. K. The Ephemeral Coinage of Spain. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 9 (Sept. 1952), pp. 866-869, illus.

Description and photographs of pseudo-coins struck for the dethroned Queen Isabella II of Spain by an American firm on order from a Mr. Huth, whose motives are not stated. There is also an unillustrated list of similar coins struck for him purporting to be issues of the dethroned Queen of Hawaii. LLH

BATALHA REIS, PEDRO. *Cartilha da Numismática Portuguesa*. Lisbon, 1946. 2 vols., pls., illus.

Comprehensive introduction to Portuguese numismatics intended primarily for the beginning collector. The book is restricted to the study of Portugal proper, and does not include the colonies, which together with the study of Portuguese medals will be taken up in forthcoming volumes. In the 531 pages of the text the whole field is surveyed in meticulous fashion. The work takes up coin collecting from every possible aspect. It gives a bibliographical history of Portuguese numismatics from the Middle Ages to the present and discusses numismatic formal education in detail as well as outstanding collectors, public and private collections, numismatic exhibitions, coin dealers, and Portuguese numismatics in foreign countries, Brazil, Netherlands, France, England, Spain, Russia, etc. In the second part numismatic theory and monetary history are treated in detail. The third and last section is a general introduction to the subject of Portuguese numismatics. Hundreds of

excellent illustrations showing coins, mint machinery, documents, title pages of numismatic books, and countermarks are scattered through the text. RPB

BATALHA REIS, P. Numária de el-Rei D. António, Décimo Oitavo Rei de Portugal, O Idolo do Povo. In: *Academia Portuguesa da História. Anais Ciclo da Restauração de Portugal*, Vol. 11 (1946), pp. 63-571, 65 pls., illus.

A sumptuous book and a solid study of the coinage of Don Antonio, king of Portugal for a few months in 1580 and later pretender to the throne. Defeated by Philip II in a war of succession for the Portuguese crown, Don Antonio went to the Azores, was driven out and became an exile in France and England until his death in 1595. No reign in Portuguese history has shown a greater monetary diversity with characteristic types than the reign of Don Antonio, with the exception of the reign of D. João I. The book performs a service in putting in order the muddled numismatic history of the stormy career of Don Antonio in whose name coinage was struck in the Azores and in the countries of his exile.

The first part of the book (pp. 77-232) gives an historical sketch of Don Antonio as the Prior of Crato, as king in Portugal, in the Azores and in exile, and a re-evaluation of Don Antonio's place in history. The second part (pp. 235-562) discusses in great detail the coinage of Don Antonio. It contains a general survey; the striking of coins at Lisbon; in the Azores; a catalogue of the coins of Don Antonio; the medals of Don Antonio; his iconography; the reproduction of many pertinent documents and letters; and a detailed description of the plates outside of the text.

The plates in many cases contain enlargements of the coins and counterstamps under discussion. RPB

BATALHA REIS, PEDRO. Numária d'El-Rei Dom Afonso Henriques. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1952), pp. 44-48, pl.

Summary of the coinage of D. Afonso Henriques, first king of Portugal (1128-1185). Five types of this monarch are now recognized: (1) Dinheiro with the cross, the pentalpha, and the letters v-r on the side of the cross. Only one specimen of this coin is known. It is in the collection of a Sr. Niepoort. (2) Dinheiro similar to the above, but from a more accurate die and with the letters r-v. Four specimens are known. (3) Dinheiro with the profile of the king and the mint letters co-. It was published by Teixeira de Aragão. Only one specimen is known. (4) Mealha with the king's initial A above a cross. The one specimen known is in the collection of Michaelis de Vasconcellos. (5) Mealha with the frontal effigy of the king. Two specimens are known. Hence only nine specimens of five different types of this excessively rare coinage have come down to the present. RPB

BERGHAUS, PETER. Zwei alte ostfriesische Münzschatzfunde. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 14/15 (1953), pp. 43-48.

A report of two treasure troves discovered in 1689 and 1685, quoting documents from the archives of Aurich. The hoard of 1689 was described at length in the documents. It contained thalers of the Netherlands and Germany.

BERGHAUS, PETER. *Währungsgrenzen des westfälischen Oberwesergebietes im Spätmittelalter*. Hamburg, Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte, 1951. 110 pp., pl., maps.

With this work a new series of numismatic studies has been started by the Hamburg Historical Museum under the supervision of Dr. Walter Hävernicks.

This is a numismatic and geographical investigation of a narrow territory called the Upper Weser region of Westphalia, which is located between Westphalia and Saxony, during the period 1276-1493. The cities and mints of this territory had a uniform currency. The author examines the minting privileges, mintmarks, organization of the mints, the existing coins, and particularly the hoards. There is a thorough consideration of the counterstamping on foreign coins.

The circulation of these coins is carefully investigated. Twelve periods of coinage, beginning with the tenth century, are established based on the numismatic history and changing currency conditions. The last nine sections covering the period from 1277 to 1493 are illustrated with maps showing the expansion of the currency. Extensive use is made of the extant documentary records.

A study of the hoards leads to the conclusion that these coins circulated beyond the borders of the Upper Weser region of Westphalia. This study proves, furthermore, that mediaeval coinages circulated within natural and not within national or sectional boundaries. The final chapter of the book is devoted to the history of civilization in the Upper Weser region of Westphalia.

vc-s

CARSON, R. A. G. Dies for an Imitation Zecchino. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), p. 114, illus.

A pair of dies shown in the British Museum are of the ordinary hammer-and-anvil type and appear to be Near Eastern imitations, with blundered and recut legends, for striking zecchini of Ludovico Manin, the last doge of Venice (1789-1797). These dies were probably made to fill the need for zecchini, which were still in demand in the early nineteenth century as the acceptable gold currency in the Levantine trade.

ccv

DA COSTA COUVREUR, RAUL. Moedas de D. Miguel I. (Um ensaio inédito de peça, de 1829.) In: *Nummus*, Vol. I (1952), pp. 71-72, illus.

Discussion of an heretofore unedited Portuguese gold pattern, a peça, struck in 1829. The obverse shows the effigy of D. Miguel facing right

with laurel crown, the circular inscription MICHAEL. I. PORTUGALIAE. ET. ALGARB. REX., the date 1829, the signature of the engraver DUBOIS. F. (Jean Joseph Dubois). The reverse has the kingdom's coat-of-arms between palm branches turning inwards. RPB

DHONDT, J. and A. VAN DE WALLE. La trouvaille de monnaies carolingiennes de Zelzate. In: *Handelingen der Maatschappij voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde te Gent*, Vol. II, Fasc. 2 (1950), pp. 3-21, 2 pls., illus.

Report on an important hoard of ca. 450 Carolingian coins, discovered in 1949 at Zelzate (East-Flanders) of which 342 could be catalogued scientifically. They were chiefly Christiana-Religio coins of Louis the Pious (290 specimens), and among them was an obolus. There were Christiana-Religio coins of Charles the Bald (18 denarii and 1 obolus) and of Lothar (11 specimens). Six coins were of Aquitaine (Pépin I), 3 of Sens, 2 of Reims (Charles the Bald), 2 of Lyon. The mints of Mouzon, St. Denis, and Quentovic were represented by one coin each in the hoard. The composition is discussed at length by the authors, who compare it with other Carolingian hoards, mainly from Frisia. The hoard may have been buried ca. 850. The authors suggest that many of the Christiana-Religio coins may be derived from the mint of Duurstede. Six coins are reproduced as well as the interesting vessel. PB

DOBLINGER, MAX. Ein Münzfund von Spielberg. In: *Oberösterreichische Heimatblätter*, Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 227-228.

Report on a small but interesting find of four coins of the twelfth century discovered in 1941 near Spielberg (Austria). Two coins were of Köln and two of the Counts of Sayn. The coins are described and discussed at length. PB

FARRÉS, OCTAVIO GIL. Blancas a nombre de los reyes Católicos existentes en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 1 (1952), pp. 153-186, illus.

The author studies and classifies but does not attempt to date 239 examples of copper coins of the Reyes Católicos in the Museo Arqueológico Nacional. The coins were struck in the mints of Burgos, Cuenca, Granada, Coruña, Segovia, Sevilla and Toledo. Tables are given of emblems and marks found on the pieces. KS

FERNANDEZ-RODRIGUEZ, LUIS. Nuevas aportaciones al catálogo de los reales de a ocho. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Jan.-Mar. 1953), pp. 43-48, illus.

The author publishes pieces-of-eight in his collection which vary from those in known works. KS

FERRARO VAZ, J. Moedas de D. Fernando. Um quarto de barbuda da oficina monetária do Porto. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1952), pp. 49-54, pl.

Essay on the quarto de barbuda of D. Fernando, King of Portugal (1367-1383), and a short history of the Porto mint. The obverse shows a cross, the arms of which run into the legend, cantoned by four letters

O, T, R, P, i.e., Porto, with this circular inscription: FER - N - DUS - REX; the reverse shows the vizored effigy facing left with crown on top and below the coat-of-arms with this inscription around the edge: + SI DOMINVS: MI I AIV. The coin has a diameter of 19 mm. and a weight of .82 gr. The following metrology has been established for the barbuda and its fractions: (1) barbuda: 53 pieces to the mark; (2) meia barbuda: 106 pieces to the mark; (3) quarto de barbuda: 212 pieces to the mark.

RFB

Festschrift zur Gründungsfeier vom 15/16 Dezember 1951 der Numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Freiburg im Breisgau E. V. 30 pp.

The booklet published in honor of the founding of a numismatic society at Freiburg in Baden in 1951 contains the following articles:

1) Theodor Voltz. "Beitrag zum Rappenmünzbund von 1498" in which the writer draws attention to the fact that the coinage of the Rappenmünzbund with the date 1499 has been continued with this date for several years and that the coinage of this monetary union had been revaluated in later years.

2) Friedrich Wielandt. "Freiburg in der Münzgeschichte" in which the author tells the story of the mint at Freiburg from its inception around the middle of the twelfth century with its square denars and "Lion" pfennigs up to 1772 with its Halbbatzen which is the last coin struck at the Freiburg mint. This mint supplied the whole Breisgau with coins, which fact was mainly due to the abundant silver mines within the territory. The mint lost its importance during the sixteenth century through the establishment of the Imperial mint at Ensisheim in Anterior Austria.

3) Hellmuth Kricheldorf "Gedanken zu Geschichte früher Geldformen."

HG

FRONTEIRA, JOAQUIM. Mais tanga inédita da Índia Portuguesa. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (1953), pp. 187-188, illus.

Discussion of Dr. K. C. D. Perera's note concerning an unpublished Indo-Portuguese tanga from Ceylon which appeared in *The Numismatic Circular* (Vol. 61, Nos. 8-9, Aug.-Sept. 1953, col. 348). The obverse bears a crowned shield between the letters DR within a circle of pearls; the reverse a large A superimposed above a large T also within a circle of pearls. Codrington made the suggestion that the letters DR stood for De Tuticorin, a seaport in India. Perera stated that all the known coins of this type have been found in Ceylon and conjectured that this tanga may have been a local issue, or perhaps minted at Tuticorin for use in Ceylon. In conclusion Dr. Fronteira raises the pointed question of why one should relate the letter T to Tuticorin when the island of Ceylon has the city of Trincomalee.

RFB

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Pfennige Albrechts des Bären und seiner Söhne Otto und Hermann. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 14/15 (1953), pp. 31-42, pls.

Discussion containing the dating and mints of some bracteates struck by Albert the Bear, marchgrave of Brandenburg (1144-1170) and his son Otto. By comparison with other contemporaneous bracteates, the author identifies two of the bracteates as being struck ca. 1140-1145 for the Zauche, five others as being struck at Weimar for the county of Orlamünde (Thuringia). All bracteates quoted by the author are reproduced. PB

GALSTER, GEORG. *Mønthistoriske antegnelser til Holbergs comedier*. Copenhagen, 1953. 50 pp., 7 pls.

In the comedies of the Danish-Norwegian historian and poet, Ludvig Holberg (1684-1754), contemporary coins are often mentioned. The author gives a commentary to such quotations. Holberg refers chiefly to Danish coins such as skillings, marks, crowns, and thalers, but he often mentions coins of Germany and of the Netherlands as well. The author explains all the coin names and the calculations of sums of coins. On the plates 35 coins and one banknote mentioned by Holberg are reproduced. PB

GALSTER, GEORG. *Karolingiske mønter fundne i Danmark*. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1951, pp. 28-40, illus.

Report on the Carolingian coins found in Denmark. The author gives a detailed catalogue of these coins citing 57 specimens many of which are reproduced. Of the 13 hoards that the author catalogued, 6 are of the tenth and 7 of the eleventh century. Thirty-eight of the fifty-seven coins are of Louis the Pious. The mints of Duerstede, Köln, and Strasbourg are most strongly represented, but there are also mints of France and Italy (Milan and Pavia). PB

GALSTER, GEORG. *De nordiske guldbakteater*. En anmeldelse. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1951, pp. 1-16, illus.

The author deals at length with a study of M. Mackeprang, published 1952, entitled *De nordiske Guldbakteater*. Reviewing this important monograph, Galster once more examines the significance of the famous gold bracteates of the fifth through the seventh centuries found in Scandinavia. Galster deals chiefly with Mackeprang's chapter on the history of these bracteates and gives a number of supplements. PB

GARCIA, LUIS PINTO. *O Numismata Dr. Mirabeau*. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1952), pp. 55-62.

After an account of the career of the distinguished Portuguese army surgeon Dr. Pompeu de Carvalho Mirabeau (1861-1940), this article discusses in considerable detail his numismatic collection which consisted of approximately 1900 specimens, Roman, Visigothic, Portugal proper and the colonies. The collection was outstanding in condition and rarity of the pieces. A short catalogue lists and describes briefly some of the most interesting and rarest specimens. After Dr. Mirabeau's

death in 1940 the collection was sold to a Lisbon numismatic dealer.

RPB

GLUCK, HARRY and C. G. HESSELBLAD. *Artalsförteckning över svenska mynt med värderings priser Gustaf Vasa—Gustaf V, 1521-1950*. Stockholm 1953. vii, 85 pp.

In this publication the authors have catalogued in a clearly arranged order the Swedish coins struck between 1521 and 1950. All types and years are noted. For each year prices are given. The catalogue will surely be of great assistance to collectors of Swedish coins. FPB

GRETER, ROBERT. Die mittelalterliche Münzstätte in Tiengen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 3, No. 10 (August 1952), pp. 32-38, illus.

Supplement to the author's study of the mediaeval coinage of Tiengen in the Oct. 1949 issue of *Schweizer Münzblätter* (See *Num. Lit.*, No. 12, July 1950, p. 108). In this article thirty-three bracteates and two handheller-pfennig are arranged chronologically and described in detail. RPB

GRIERSON, PHILIP. La trouvaille monétaire d'Ilanz. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (Dec. 1953), pp. 46-48.

Professor Grierson re-dates in this article the important hoard of Ilanz near Chur. This find, made in 1904, is the most important one for the study of the gold coinage struck under Charlemagne. The hoard contained thirty-two gold coins of Charlemagne as well as a silver dirhem of Harun-al-Rashid dated 789-790 A.D. The burial of this hoard must therefore have taken place after 790. It cannot be fixed at a much later date inasmuch as the hoard did not contain any denars of Charlemagne of the second type. Since the second type was put in circulation in 794, this hoard must have been buried between 790-794. The author also deduces from the composition of the hoard the decline of Pavia and the ascendancy of Milan under Charlemagne. HG

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Pegged Venetian Coin Dies: Their Place in the History of Die Adjustment. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 99-105, illus.

A pair of coin-dies now in the Musée Stéphane Gsell, Algiers, were used for striking dinars of the Almuravid ruler 'Alī ibn Yūsuf' in 1115-1116 A.D. The dies are pegged in two fixed but not vertically axial directions. Parallel Turkish and Arab practices were for the most part derived by way of Byzantium from Rome, and the presumption of a peg-and-socket system in antiquity is strengthened by the evidence of a pair of Venetian dies in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. These dies, allegedly from Crete, were cut for striking zecchini of Doge Alvise IV Mocenigo (1763-1778) and, while showing legend mistakes, may be for official rather than forgers' striking. The two steel dies are set in roughly square-faced iron blocks with pegs giving an irregular axis and were probably used in a screw-press.

Regularity of die axes in later antiquity was abandoned in the Dark Ages. In the later Middle Ages exceptions to the rule of irregularity embraced: (1) much of the coinage of Roger II and his Norman successors struck in Sicily, probably by Byzantine-trained mint workmen. The augustales of Frederick II and likewise probably the reali d'oro of Charles I of Anjou were regularly struck on a parallel, inverted axis; the gold and silver carlini of Charles I and Charles II (1285-1309) which also betray use of a mechanism for securing accurate die adjustment. (2) Venice: silver grossi and gold ducats from 1202 and 1284, respectively, for about one hundred years. (3) Bulgaria and Serbia for about one hundred and fifty years until the mid-fourteenth century, and in other states in close contact with the Byzantine Empire.

The Venetian die is evidence that pegged dies continued after abandonment of care in producing corresponding or reversed die positions.

CCV

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Canterbury (St. Martin's) Hoard of Frankish and Anglo-Saxon Coin-ornaments. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1952), pp. 39-51, illus.

This hoard, known and first published over a century ago, is now in the Rolfe-Mayer collection in the City of Liverpool Public Museums. A looped coin of Oloron, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, appears to belong with the eight coin ornaments of the main group. The Liverpool pieces, fully described and catalogued with parallels, comprise: (1) an Italian tremissis of Justin II; (2) a "medalet" of Bishop Liuhard; (3) an imitation of a fourth-century bronze coin; (4) a solidus of mixed Byzantine and Gaulish prototypes; (5, 6) two Merovingian tremisses; (7) a mounted Roman Dea Roma intaglio; and (8) a Frankish brooch. The date of the burial, probably in a grave, is roughly about 580 A.D., and the material is further evidence of contemporary intercourse between England and the Continent, probably southern Gaul.

CCV

HANITSCH, R. A propósito dum conjunto de moedas de Malaca. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1953), pp. 107-120, 2 pls. (trans. by Luís Pinto Garcia.)

Portuguese translation of R. Hanitsch's interesting article entitled "On a Collection of Coins from Malacca" published fifty years ago in *The Journal, Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*, No. 39, June 1903, pp. 183-201. In the early part of this century a number of Asiatic and European coins were found at the mouth of the Malacca river. The European coins, Portuguese, Dutch, and English embraced practically the whole history of the European occupations of Malacca, a period of about four hundred years. This Portuguese translation omits those parts of the article which treat of the non-Portuguese coins in the collection.

RFB

HANITSCH, R. A propósito dum segundo conjunto de moedas de Malaca. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (1953), pp. 179-182, pl. (trans. by Luis Pinto Garcia.)

Portuguese translation of R. Hanitsch's interesting article entitled "On a Second Collection of Coins from Malacca" which appeared in the *Journal, Straits Branch, Royal Asiatic Society*, No. 44, 1905. The paragraph on the twenty-five Malay coins found in the course of dredging operations near the mouth of the Malacca river has been omitted by the translator. The coins described in detail were Portuguese tin coins from the reigns of Emmanuel (1495-1521), and John III (1521-1557).

RFB

HATZ, GERT. *Die Anfänge des Münzwesens in Holstein. Die Prägungen der Grafen von Schauenburg bis 1325*. Hamburg, 1952. 189 pp., 8 pls., maps.

This very significant study deals with the numismatic history of Holstein (Northern Germany) up to 1325 when the ducal mint at Hamburg was sold to the city of Hamburg. After an introduction dealing with the basic geographical and historical facts concerning this district, the author discusses the economic and commercial history of Holstein up to the middle of the twelfth century by utilizing the numismatic sources. The earliest coins found in Holstein are Roman coins from the first to the fourth century, especially Roman gold coins up to the reign of Arcadius. Only a few hoards of the Merovingian and Carolingian periods occur, but among them is the famous Krinkberg hoard of Carolingian silver coins. The author locates the finds for both periods on maps, as well as those from the tenth century to the middle of the twelfth century, when a larger number of hoards containing Danish, Anglo-Saxon, and German coins is to be noted.

In Holstein coins began modestly in the ninth century at the mint of Hamburg. The first extant coins, however, which may be attributed to this mint cannot be dated before the end of the twelfth century. After 1158 there was also another mint which was more important than Hamburg—Lübeck. The author discusses the coinage and the importance of this mint during the twelfth century, but the major portion of the study deals with the period 1189-1325, when the dukes of Schauenburg permitted the striking of coins at Hamburg and Stade. From 1201 to 1225 the province was occupied by the Danes, and after 1293 coins were struck at Kiel, Itzehoe, and Oldesloe as well. The coins issued during this period by the dukes of Schauenburg are bracteates. The relationship of Holstein to other districts, e.g., the Upper Elbe, is treated, and the chronological transformations of this coinage are described. The bracteates show chiefly a castle of one or three towers.

On six maps the author shows the spreading of these coins, while a seventh map records the mints issuing bracteates of the castle-type during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Documents which mention the coins of Hamburg up to 1325 are also discussed. A map shows the

distribution of such documents. Unfortunately this map records only the ground rent records and omits the large number of sale documents, which mention the coins of Hamburg up to 1325. This very important study contain two useful appendixes: a comprehensive catalogue of all hoards containing coins of the mints of Hamburg, Stade, Kiel, Oldesloe, Itzehoe, and Rinteln struck up to 1325, and a catalogue of all coin types issued during this period. Eight plates illustrate these types. PB

HAUPT, WALTHER. Oberlausitzer Brakteatenfunde des 12 Jahrhunderts. In: *Arbeits- und Forschungsberichte zur sächsischen Bodendenkmalpflege*, May 9, 1945 to April 30, 1950, pp. 93-101, illus.

This compilation of the known hoards of bracteates excavated in the territory of the "Oberlausitz" will be appreciated by many numismatists who take a particular interest in the difficult field of German bracteates. The "Oberlausitz," situated east of the Elbe river around the cities of Görlitz and Bautzen, changed relatively late, about 1150, from the barter to a monetary system. The origin, age and history of the coins are treated in detail and a catalogue with references to former publications is appended. The majority of the bracteates are illustrated on four plates. HG

HELMFRID, BJÖRN. Norrköpings myntmästare. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1951, pp. 41-43.

Supplement to an earlier study of the author dealing with the monetary history of the mint of Norrköping (Sweden) during the years 1625-1626. The author was able to discover the name of the moneyer, the German, Hans Kaphingst. PB

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Geld und Münze unter Kaiser Leopold I. In: *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung*, Vol. 60 (1952), pp. 238-250.

Very instructive survey of the monetary history of the reign of Emperor Leopold I (1657-1705). Proceeding from the disadvantageous economic circumstances of this period, produced by the wars in the eastern and the western parts of the Empire, the author characterizes the monetary conditions. To balance his enormous public debts, the emperor issued masses of silver coins which circulated as 15 and 6 kreuzer-pieces below the full value. After 1665 these coins were devalued in many of the German states. Most important for the monetary development of Germany were the mint conventions of Zinna (1667) and Leipzig (1690). The consequences of the production of the large silver coins of base value created by these conventions and their relationship to the reichstaler are delineated in the general monetary history. The gold coin, the ducat, did not enter into these developments. PB

KARYS, JONAS K. *Nepriklausomos Lietuvos Pinigai—Currency of the Independent Lithuania—Ostrubel, Ostmark, Auksinas, Litas—History and Numismatics*. New York, 1953. 255 pp., 160 illus. \$5.00.

In this book the author describes all currencies, which circulated in Lithuania from World War I until 1941. There were the Russian czarist ruble, German reichsmark, "Ost (East) money" (ostruble, ostmark), "auksinas," and finally the national Lithuanian gold standard currency of litas, all of which had been legal currencies at one time or another. There were also circulating in the country several "currencies," which should be regarded as casual ones. These were Kreisamtmanns' "bills," the "revolutionary money" of the Representatives of Workers in Panevezys, Latvian early rubles (along the Lithuanian Baltic coast), worthless Avalov-Bermondts marks, "Notgeld der Handelskammer" in Klaipeda (Memel), Polish marks, and "rubles" of the Russian revolution.

Many bills and coins of all those currencies are depicted in the book by photographs in natural size. Of great interest are the so-called paper cents issued in 1922 as "paper coins."

Furthermore the author describes the circulation of litas and their backing, the Lithuanian Mint at Kaunas, how the USSR occupation (1940) destroyed Lithuania's economy, and how the Russians replaced native litas by their own czervonets and ruble. Appendixes show the earnings and prices in Lithuania before and during USSR occupation as well as foreign exchange quotations in Kaunas, etc.

The book contains an English summary which is condensed but comprehensive.

HLA

KRUSY, HANS. Ein gräflich-ostfriesischer Gegenstempel. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 14/15, 1953, p. 42-43.

Discussion of a counterstamp found on East Frisian coins of the fifteenth century. The author quotes a coin tariff of 1483, from which it is evident that this counterstamp (the harpy of East Frisia) was ordered by Count Edzard I of East Frisia. The author emphasizes this counterstamp as the oldest one ordered by a mediaeval prince. All other mediaeval counterstamps of Germany were ordered by cities.

PB

LINDER-WELIN, ULLA S. *Svensk koppar och kopparmyntning. Vägledning genom myntsamlingen i Bergslagens Museum, Stockholm 1951.* 76 pp., map., illus.

This book is a guide through the coin exhibition of the museum of Bergslaget (Sweden). It deals principally with the copper coinage which has been very common in Sweden since the seventeenth century. The introduction reports at length on the importance of the copper coinage in Swedish monetary history and describes the development of copper coinage up to modern times. The author also deals with the copper tokens of the Swedish mines and the history of the various Swedish copper mints (Säter, Falun, Nyköping, Arboga, Avesta, Stockholm). A special chapter deals with the techniques used in copper coinage and also mentions the large export of copper blanks to foreign mints (France, England, Spain, Poland, Netherlands, Portugal,

Germany). Some foreign coins were struck at the Swedish mint Avesta itself. The marketable value of the copper coins in Sweden during the various periods is discussed in a special chapter. A map of the Avesta mint is added. Various coins, tokens, portraits, and views of the mint are reproduced. PB

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. *Sveriges mynt 1719-1776*. Stockholm, 1953. 158 pp., 39 pls.

This is a good catalogue of the Swedish coins of the period 1719-1776 struck by the Drottning Ulrika Eleonora and Kings Fredrik I, Adolf Fredrik, and Gustav III. Six hundred and sixty-one variants are described and catalogued carefully by mints. All dies are illustrated on fine plates. A table presents a survey of all of the gold, silver, copper coins, and copper plates struck in Sweden during this period.

In a supplement N. L. Rasmusson presents a table, showing the monetary standard of this period. Various notes and explanations are given. PB

LLUIS Y NAVAS, JAIME. El castigo de la falsificación de moneda en el Fuero Real de Alfonso X el Sabio. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Jan.-Mar. 1953), pp. 79-88.

The penalty imposed by the royal compilation of laws of Alfonso X on counterfeiters was death. Clipping, filing and knowingly passing false coin were also severely punished by confiscation of half the estate of the criminal. If the person convicted were poor, he became a slave of the king or was sold into servitude. The author calls attention to the difficulty of determining that the coin was passed knowingly and he touches upon such special problems as the punishment of nobles or clergymen. KS

MACKEPRANG, MOGENS B. De nordiske guldbrakteater. In: *Jysk Arkaeologisk Selskabs Skrifter*, Vol. II, Aarhus 1952. 228 pp., 28 pls., 11 maps. English summary.

This is a comprehensive study of the gold bracteates of the dark ages, discovered chiefly in Scandinavia. Generally, heads, horsemen, animals, or ornaments are represented. To draw up a distinct chronology, the author has catalogued all finds of these bracteates in Scandinavia and central Europe, enumerating the accompanying objects in the finds as well as the coins, jewelry, etc. He discerns the chief bracteate groups A, B, C, D, and F, which may be dated, according to his conclusions, to the period ca. A.D. 500-650. To show the geographical distribution of the bracteates, he publishes various maps, which indicate the provinces originating the various bracteate types. The author also traces the history of the study of these bracteates, quoting literature of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. The representations on these bracteates which proceed from late Roman gold medallion types and end in pure Germanic animal ornamentation are discussed at length. The technique of

bracteate minting is studied in relation to modern minting experiments. Proofs of these experiments are reproduced. PB

MÜLLER, KARL OTTO. Zur Münzprägung 1396/97 in der Grafschaft Hohenberg. In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 63-68.

The author discusses the coinage convention in 1396 (Austria, Augsburg, Württemberg, Öttingen, Ulm, Esslingen, Gmünd) and deals at length with the coinage of Duke Leopold of Austria at Rottenburg. He quotes some hitherto unpublished documents of this period and reports on the moneyers and the extension of coinage. PB

OHLY, R. Der Münzfund von Battenhausen, Kr. Frankenberg. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), pp. 116-122.

Description of a treasure trove buried in 1672 and discovered in 1940. The hoard contains three gold and 193 silver coins of Austria, Liège, Magdeburg, Osnabrück, Brandenburg-Prussia, Brunswick, Hesse, Saxony, etc., and many from the Netherlands. The contents are discussed by the author. All coins are carefully listed. PB

PLATBARZDIS, A. Die Münzen und das Papiergeld Estlands, Lettlands, Litauens. Stockholm, 1953. 191 pp. (Mimeograph.)

Descriptive catalogue and a detailed monetary history of the coins and paper money of the Baltic states of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania issued from the time of their foundation in 1918 until the occupation by Soviet Russia in 1944. Two distinct periods stand out. In the first period only paper money was issued: Esthonia (1919-1922), Latvia (1919-1923), and Lithuania (1922-1925). In the second period both paper money and metallic currency were issued and put into circulation. This period lasted to the occupation. Written by a specialist, the compilation corrects many errors found in works of a general nature, e.g., *Coins of the World*, 1951 ed. Unfortunately the format in which the book was published did not permit illustrations. RFB

PRIEUR, PIERRE. La Monnaie de Troyes sous les règnes de Henri II et de François II. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th Ser., Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 171-193.

A documented account of the personnel and output of the mint at Troyes during the reigns of Henri II and François II, 1547-1560. It was Henri II who ordered the installation of coining machinery as one means of counteracting the prevalence of forging and clipping. It is of interest to learn that a machine was also installed at Troyes by the enterprising mint-master Étienne Bergeron, and it was used to strike some of the fine new designs of the chief-engraver Marc Béchet. SEF

R., M. Achados Numismáticos. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (1953), pp. 206-211.

Article about the importance of coin finds in general and about Portuguese finds in particular. Modification of the pertinent Portuguese find statute (Código Civil Português—art. 422) is urged. This statute

awards one third of the value from a find to the finder and the remaining two-thirds to the owner of the property. The suggestion is made that the statute should be modified in favor of the finder, i.e., giving full ownership of what is found. It is urged that hoards be reported for early publication in *Nummus*. As an example, a recent find made at Rio de Moinhos (Arcos-de-Valdevez) in August, 1952, is reported, and the coins therein listed, and briefly described. RPB

RAMIRES, M. Variantes inéditas de moedas Portuguesas da 4.^a dinastia. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1953), pp. 131-132.

Report on some hitherto inedited Portuguese coins struck by sovereigns of the Portuguese fourth dynasty. These pieces show different dates and dies not mentioned in the Ferraro Vaz catalogue nor in the addenda published in nos. 44 and 61 of *A Moeda* of the Casa A. Molder (March 24, 1950, Jan. 23, 1951). For the most part these variants are found in the Pinto de Magalhães collection at Porto, and consist of gold and silver coins which are listed and briefly described. The dates run from 1693 (D. Pedro II, a doze vinténs piece, Lisbon) to 1834 (D. Maria II, Spanish pieces counterstamped with the crowned shield). RPB

RAMIRES, MARIO. Duas moedas Portuguesas Híbridas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (1953), pp. 171-178, illus.

Discusses in particular two Portuguese hybrid coins, and the number and problem of Portuguese numismatic hybrids in general. The first coin is a real preto of D. Afonso V - D. Duarte. The obverse shows in the field a crowned A with the letter L on the right and with the inscription EX. POR(?). REX. PORTV; the reverse shows in the field the coat-of-arms encompassed by four castles. The piece is copper with a diameter of 18.5 mm., weight of 1.45 gr. The second coin is a cinquinho of D. João III - D. Manuel I, whose obverse shows in the field the crowned letter I with a point on each side and with the inscription: + IOANES. 3. R; the reverse shows the coat-of-arms with the inscription + (R) MNVEL RP ET A.D.:. The coin is silver with a diameter of 13 mm. and weight of 0.60 gr. The first coin is in the collection of Ed. M. van der Niepoort at Porto; the second in the Pinto de Magalhães collection also at Porto. RPB

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. REX UPSALIE, Till tolkningen av en nyfunnen mynttyp från 1200-talet. In: *Arkeologiska forskningar och fynd*, Stockholm 1952, pp. 283-294, pls., illus.

In 1951 under the excavated remains of a Swedish mediaeval church, a bracteate bearing a cross with the inscription REX UPSALIE was found. The author deals at length with this most interesting coin in an attempt to establish its date and its historical significance. He compares the letters of this coin inscription with those found on other Swedish mediaeval coins. By a carefully prepared palaeographic table, he establishes

the possible date of this coin as ca. 1230/1250. In this period there were two revolutions (1247 and 1251) in the Uppsala region. It is probable that the bracteate is connected with these events. The bracteate and other contemporary Swedish coins are reproduced. **PB**

REINHART, WILHELM. Germanische Helme in Westgotischen Münzbildern. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vol. II (1950/51), pp. 43-46, pl.

On investigating the history of the Visigothic helmet, the author discusses the representation of a helmet on Visigothic coins of the time of Leowigild and later. Two helmets and thirteen coins are illustrated. **PB**

SABAU, RAFAEL. Nueva aportación al catálogo de los reales de la ocho. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Oct.-Dec. 1952), pp. 53-57, illus.

The author publishes newly acquired pieces-of-eight in his collection which are variants of coins hitherto published in works dealing with this denomination. Noteworthy is one of Philip II struck at Seville in 1589. **KS**

SCHWARZ, DIETRICH. Les trouvailles faites en Suisse de monnaies medievales. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 35 (1952-1953), pp. 5-10.

The importance of hoards as historical evidence is underlined in this article. There is also a short résumé of the nature of the hoards of mediaeval coins found in Switzerland during the modern period. The connection between the finds and the historical setting of the hoards is established. **HLA**

SMITH, W. OWSTON. A Medal of Vincenzo Paterno, Duca di Carcaci. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), p. 111, illus.

A large brass medal of one of the three vicars general in Sicily in the eighteenth century appears to commemorate measures taken against a plague epidemic at Messina in 1743. The Duca di Carcaci was a member of the Biscari line, descended from a Norman adventurer and taking his names from Sicilian towns. **CCV**

SPAETH, HANS. Der Werdener Taler von 1724 und 1765 mit dem Bilde der Abteikirche. In: *Die Heimatstadt Essen, Jahrbuch*, 1954, pp. 47-50, illus.

Report on the thalers struck in 1724 and 1765 by the Abbots of Werden. On these pieces the cathedral of Werden is reproduced. The coins are illustrated. **PB**

STANGE, EWALD. Geld- und Münzgeschichte der Grafschaft Ravensberg. Münster in Westfalen, Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1951, 211 pp., illus.

This work provides us with an extensive, carefully prepared monograph on the monetary and numismatic history of the county of Ravensberg. At the beginning of the work the author treats the sources and extant literature pertaining to the county, its fiefs, coat of arms, monetary conditions, the accounting system, area of circulation of the coins, and

the coining privileges. This is followed by a catalogue of the coins which conveys a vivid picture of the variety of coins struck in such a small territory. The coinage is classified into four periods. The first is that from 1578 to 1609 in which the dealings of the mint-masters is set forth. The second period extends from 1609 to 1614 and contains the coinage issued under the Dukes of Jülich-Cleve-Berg. The third section is devoted to the coinage of Count Palatine Wolfgang Wilhelm zu Neuburg, and the final class contains those coins issued under the domination of Brandenburg. Subjects related to the coinage are treated in three appendixes. The coins are illustrated by well-executed drawings inserted in the text. Although the work is principally a welcome addition for the local historian, it also offers incentive and material for future numismatic works. VC-S

T. L. Nya Svenska Mynt. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov. 1952), pp. 176-178.

A statute dated August 20, 1952, authorized a new Swedish coinage. In accordance with this decree silver coins were issued in the denominations of five, two and one kr. pieces, and fifty, twenty-five and ten öre pieces; copper-nickel pieces in the denominations of fifty, twenty-five, and ten öre; bronze and iron pieces in the denominations of five, two and one öre. Each denomination is described in detail. RPB

VAN WERVEKE, H. Munt en politiek. De Frans-Vlaamse verhoudingen vóór en na 1300. In: *Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis der Nederlanden*, Vol. 8, Fasc. 1-2 (1953), pp. 1-19.

During the period 1278-1317 the coinage and standard of Flanders were dependent upon the monetary system of France. The author traces these relations and indicates especially the importance of the political contacts between France and Flanders in the monetary history. An important period in this history is the French occupation of West Flanders during the years 1297-1300. A table showing the development of the standard of Flanders for the years 1278-1319 is given on the basis of a contemporary source. The dependence of the Flemish mint system on the French was terminated by the Flemish coin reforms of 1317/1319. PB

VOLTZ, THEODOR. Denare des Basler Bischofs Theoderich. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (Dec. 1953), pp. 42-46, illus.

The writer gives a compilation of finds which contained denars of Theoderich (1041-1055), Bishop of Basel. He also describes in detail the main type of these coins which carry the name of the Bishop and the name of the city surrounded by towers representing it. HC

VOLTZ, THEODOR. Ein Fund von Pfennigen der Basler Bischofs Beringer. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 3, No. 11 (Nov. 1952), pp. 61-63, illus.

Account of a find of twenty-four deniers of Bishop Beringer of Basel (1057-1072) discovered in 1937 in the wall of Kaiseraugst Castle and now in the Basel Historical Museum. All the specimens are of the same type, a hitherto unpublished one. RFB

WALLIN, SIGURD. Henry de la Vallée och Carl X Gustafs begravningspenningar. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1951, pp. 90-98, illus.

The author studies the coins minted in 1660 for the funeral of King Charles Gustav X. Quoting documents of 1660 he shows that the drawings for the medals were made by Henry de la Vallée. The engravers were Petter Michelson and Reinhold Kroll. The six funeral coins dealt with in the text are reproduced. PB

WEBER, CHARLES E. Notes on the Origin, Development, Designations and Weights of the German Talers. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 5 (May 1953), pp. 466-471.

The earliest large size German silver pieces (i.e. after 1484) are properly called guldengroschen. Klappmützentalers began in Saxony in 1500, and Joachimstalers in 1518 in Bohemia. The Reichstaler of 72 kreuzer was officially promulgated in 1551. As minor coins were debased, the taler rose in value—in 1622 to more than 1000 kreuzer. After 1667 the gulden became the favorite coin, and there is a marked scarcity of talers from 1710-1740. About 1750 the Konventionstaler of 28.044 grams was instituted and flourished. Kronentalers of 29.53 grams originating in the Lowlands became popular in Germany in the late 1700's. Baden has a taler of 100 kreuzers struck in 1829. The Graumann taler of 22 grams was initiated in Prussia in 1750 and spread over northern Germany. Double talers of 37.12 grams were popular in the southern states. The monetary treaty of 1857 originated the Vereinstaler of 18.52 grams. This piece eventually became the 3 mark coin (disappearing in 1932) in the new standard set up in 1871. The taler value is seldom designated, but the gulden are often marked 2/3 (of a taler). Many commemorative and artistically attractive talers have been issued. The two earliest important works on this value are Lilienthal's published in 1735 and Madai's in 1765-1774. JSD

WIEL, A. VAN DER. De Friesche Muntmeesters Daniel en Johannes Valckenier. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 37, Pt. 2 (1950), pp. 97-105.

L. W. A. Besier in his work on the mint masters and their coinage at the provincial and municipal mints of the Republic of the United Netherlands mentioned two mint masters by the name of Valckenier, about whose work not much was reported inasmuch as he did not know of any Friesland assay meetings after 1643. This article has been written to fill this gap.

Daniel Valckenier was appointed mint master of Friesland in February, 1659, as the successor of Coenraad Raerd, who had been transferred to

Groningen in 1657. He kept this position until January 1688 in which year his sixteen year old son Johannes Hendrik Valckenier succeeded him. His son held the position until 1699. In the Leeuwarden archives there have been discovered two mint reports of the mint masters Valckenier. The first is a report of the assay meeting of February 6, 1695, and covers the period from 1672 to 1694; the second of April 20, 1704 which covers the period from 1696 to 1699. From these documents the author has been able to list the denominations struck year by year.

RPB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Die Dukatenprägung des K. U. K. Feldmarschalls Fürst Ligne in Durlach. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 9 (1952), pp. 116-118; Vol. 7, No. 10 (1952), pp. 130-132; addendum Vol. 7, No. 12 (1952), p. 152.

On February 29, 1776, the Prince of Ligne, marshal and seneschal of the province of Hainaut and later Imperial field-marshal, requested the mint of the margrave of Baden at Durlach to coin 50 ducats for him. The first question to arise was that of his coinage right, but it was side-stepped in a legal opinion of one of the margrave's lawyers who labelled the projected ducats as 'commemorative pieces of a medallic character'—a very good example of how fine the line between coins and medals was in the eighteenth century.

After the margrave had thus been reassured that the pieces could be coined without violating any laws of the Empire, he gave his permission, and the fifty pieces were struck sometime in 1776 or 1777.

The coat of arms of the Prince of Ligne is the same as that of the House of Baden-Baden, and this might have caused him to select the mint at Durlach in the first place. He could not, however, effect any savings on die-cutting for no suitable die was available, and two new dies had to be cut by Jakob Hauter, the mint engraver, who signed the pieces on the obverse.

The pieces are extremely rare today. The author knows of only two originals in gold, one of which is in the collection at Brussels and the other in that at Karlsruhe. In addition, a specimen in pewter is in the collection of Count Douglas-Langenstein. The last example comes from the count's great-grandfather, Grand-Duke Lewis of Baden. HJE

GREAT BRITAIN

ARNOLD, F. O. Coin Edges. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 59, No. 3 (Mar. 1951), cols. 105-108.

The various types of edges found on so-called milled English coins are discussed with a view to greater accuracy in the use of that term. Dr. Arnold points out that coins with a grained, lined or grooved edge cannot be classified as milled. The term may, however, be used properly

with regard to the mill coins of Queen Elizabeth I and the plain edged coins of Queen Victoria. JLD

BLUNT, C. E. Three Anglo-Saxon Notes. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1952), pp. 52-57, illus.

The late Lord Grantley's attribution of an early penny now in Mr. Blunt's cabinet to a Heaberht, King of Kent, whose name occurs in the period 765-791, is supported in the light of re-interpretation of historical evidence. Coins of Ecgberht, King of Kent, and the Heaberht coin appear contemporary and cannot be confused with those of Ecgberht, later King of Wessex, and the Kentish upstart, King Eadberht Praen. The second note concerns a coin of the type of the Mercian King Burgred, which appears to include the name of King Aethilbearht of Wessex. Finally, discovery of a common reverse die by the moneyer Elda for a coin of Alfred and one of Aethelstan II of East Anglia is recorded. ccv

Chester Coin Hoard. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 59, No. 2 (Feb. 1951), cols. 53-56.

A short description of a hoard of principally Anglo-Saxon coins discovered in November, 1950, at Chester, Cheshire, England. A grand total of 479 pennies, together with silver bullion amounting to 26.5 oz., was recovered. Anglo-Saxon coins ranging in date from Edward the Elder to Edgar, two pieces of Charlemagne, and one penny of Anlof Quaran were included in the hoard. Some sixty names of previously unknown mints and moneyers were found recorded on these coins. JLD

DOLLEY, R. H. Two Coins of Edgar Recently Discovered at York. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 52 (1952), p. 118.

Excavation eighteen feet below the street known as The Pavement yielded objects of the Viking period and two pennies of the same type—one of the moneyer Eanulf and the other of this type attributed to Manna. The finds are in the Yorkshire Museum. ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. Gloucester Treasure Trove. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 122-124.

Workmen clearing the supposed site of the old Royal Oak Inn Yard, Westgate Street, Gloucester, discovered 140 silver coins of the Tudors and the Stuarts. Four coins were bought by the British Museum; the balance passed into the possession of the Gloucester City Museum. The hoard, which is inventoried, probably represents an inn servant's savings, put together over a number of years and hidden as a result of lack of public confidence in the stability of the Commonwealth, even after Worcester. All coins are circulated; the find includes Scotch and Irish pieces and comprises coins from before Mary Tudor's marriage up to the year 1653 of the Commonwealth. ccv

KERR, R. A Civil War Hoard from Fisherrow, Musselburgh, Midlothian. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 116-118.

In the process of clearing the foundations of old houses, 318 English, Scottish, Spanish, Spanish Netherlands, and Netherlands coins were discovered. The coins cover the period from Philip and Mary in England to an Oxford half-crown of 1646. The composition of the hoard parallels finds of the same period in England. Twenty-three coins were acquired by the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. A brief hoard list is appended. ccv

Seventeenth Century Tokens not Published by Williamson. (Cont. from col. 433.) In: *The Numismatic Circular*, No. 11 (Nov. 1948), col. 491; No. 2 (Feb. 1949), cols. 60-61.

A listing of tokens not in Williamson ranging from Monmouth through Oxfordshire. Those issued at Southwark are in the February, 1949, list. JLD

STEWART, IAN. The Attribution of the Thistle-Head and Mullet Groats. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1952), pp. 66-72, illus.

A coinage of base groats, half-groats, and pence has been more frequently attributed to the early years of James V of Scotland than to about 1470 in the reign of James III. A number of valid arguments based on hoards, documentation or lack of same, and weights can be advanced as vindication of those who have supported the earlier dating. The old English style lettering disappeared from Scottish coins in all metals in the later years of James IV, and the series in question does not resemble in details the placks and unicorns of James V's first coinage. ccv

THOMPSON, J. D. A. British Currency and the Importation of Bullion, 1793-1840. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1952), pp. 73-79.

The particularly deplorable lack of British gold and silver currency in the period 1793-1816 was remedied by substitution of paper currency and wholesale importation of Spanish dollars. The efforts to circumvent Napoleon's continental blockade and Spanish reluctance to part with bullion led to a romantic era of British naval and merchant smuggling of Spanish colonial specie. In the period 1816-1840, after the Liverpool Ministry's bold reforms, continued bullion demands kept merchants and the naval establishment busy importing for conversion through the Bank of England. This trade was made easier by Canning's support of the rebellious Spanish colonial states. ccv

THOMPSON, J. D. A. Documents Illustrating the Export of Counterfeit Currency to the West Indies. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1952), pp. 80-87, illus.

A series of letters relating to the ultimate dismissal of James Dick, a naval purser, and storekeeper at the Jamaica dockyard from 1796 to

1803. Mr. Dick was indulging in the not uncommon practice of importing counterfeit French billon colonial coins made in England for circulation in the British West Indies. Study of such cases led to an Imperial Act in 1798 prohibiting exportation of French-type copper coins and base pieces made after the fashion of the gold johannes from the United Kingdom to colonial areas. CCV

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BREEN, WALTER H. Trade Dollars of 1884 and 1885. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 7 (July 1952), pp. 684-686, illus.

The author contends that these coins were not lawfully struck, but came from dies which were either the result of a private enterprise in the Department of Coinage or were made by chicanery with the connivance of the Superintendent, without the knowledge of higher authorities. LLH

BREEN, WALTER H. Survey of American Coin Hoards. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 1 (Jan. 1952), pp. 7-24, illus.

Description of seventeen hoards of American coins discovered in the United States between 1840 and 1950. All the hoards on which the author could find reliable information are listed together with a résumé of the known facts, and a list of the sources appended in each case. LLH

BREEN, WALTER H. Survey of American Coin Hoards. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 10 (Oct. 1952), pp. 1005-1010.

A description of three hoards of American coins which were unknown to the author when he wrote his article on this subject in *The Numismatist*, January, 1952. LLH

BREEN, WALTER. A New Variety of the 1795 Silver Dollar. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 7 (July 1953), p. 706, illus.

Mr. Breen describes and illustrates a new type of this dollar date from a unique specimen in the Eliasberg collection, earlier in the Clapp and Earle cabinets. It has Bolender-7 obverse but apparently a completely new reverse die. JSD

BOLENDER, M. H. New Variety of 1795 Silver Dollar. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 12 (Dec. 1952), p. 1176, illus.

The author describes and illustrates a new and seemingly unique die variety of this coin, to be known as Bolender No. 18. LLH

CANADA

GIBBS, HOWARD D. Unpublished Countermark of British Columbia. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 5 (May 1952), pp. 459-460, illus.

European coins of the 18th and 19th centuries have been found with

the countermark of a crowned v, which has not been definitely identified. The writer tentatively assigns it to British Columbia. LLH

LATIN AMERICA

BURZIO, HUMBERTO F. El oficio de ensayador en America, en el periodo hispánico. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Oct.-Dec. 1952), pp. 65-77.

An account is given of the qualifications, methods, remuneration and obligations of the assayers and of the ordinances which governed them. The office of assayer was auctioned off up to 1732, when the assayers became officials of the crown on fixed salaries. The initial of the assayer was placed on each bar of silver or gold and on the coins. His *vademecum* was the handbook written by Joseph García Caballero and printed in Madrid in 1731. KS

FERRARI, JORGE N. Un 'ensayo' argentino del año 1815. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Jan.-Mar. 1953), pp. 49-52, illus.

The author publishes a piece of the denomination of eight soles struck at Cordoba in Argentina in 1815 with an alloy of tin, lead and zinc. The engraver's initials, J. A., stand for either José Antonio Ascui or José de Antequera. Only two examples of this proof are known, one in the collection of the author and the other in that of José Marcó del Pont. KS

JESUS, P. I. DE. Buried Hoard in Manila's Walled City. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 11 (Nov. 1952), pp. 1082-1090, illus.

In this paper, read at the 1952 A.N.A. Convention, the writer describes and partly illustrates a hoard of Spanish-American silver buried in or soon after 1765. It seems to have been discovered during excavations for a new building, but few facts about the discovery can be learned. There appears, however, to be no doubt of the authenticity of the hoard. A total of 2,590 coins were assembled in this study. LLH

PROBER, KURT. Barras de ouro das casas de moeda do Brasil. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (1953), pp. 189-196, illus.

Discusses two counterfeit gold bars from Brazilian mints which P. Batalha Reis in his *Cartilha de numismática portuguesa* lists, describes, and illustrates as authentic. The bars in question were executed by a ring of counterfeiters in São Paulo in the period 1923 to 1933, and found their way into the numismatic world through the hands of unsuspecting dealers. The description of the two bars follows: (1) No. 2.431—1814—Rio das Mortes, weight: 1.2.56, standard: 23, assayer: V.C.R. (2) No. 4.798—1767—Vila Rica—with printed certificate filled out—weight: 6.0.0, standard: 22.3, assayer: IACP? Cogent reasons are given why these two Brazilian gold bars are falsifications. RPB

SASSANIAN

GÖBL, ROBERT. Die Investitur des Djamasp. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 3, No. 11 (Nov. 1952), pp. 57-58, illus.

The author tries in this article to find a new explanation for the bearded bust found in the right field of coins of the Sassanian king Djamasp. Valentine and Paruck in their standard works described this bust as one of the Crown Prince. Göbl discards this attribution and proves that the representation shows the investiture of Djamasp who receives the diadem from Ahura Mazdah. HG

WALKER, JOHN. Some New Arab-Sassanian Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 106-110, illus.

Four silver Arab-Sassanian dirhems in the possession of a Persian collector, Mr. M. Azizbeghlou, are published. The first two are of the Arab governor of Baṣra and Kūfa, Bishr, brother of the famous Umayyad Caliph 'Abd al-Malik, and feature the Arab-Byzantine reverse composition of the Caliph, standing orans, flanked by two subsidiary figures. The motive, however, does not appear on Byzantine coins until the reign of Leo VI (886-912), some two hundred years after the two coins under consideration. The third coin with inscription in Kufic, Pehlevi, and Ephthalite script is the first known specimen of the coinage of Yazīd, short-lived governor of the province of Khurāsān and is dated 84 A.H.—one year after the latest date previously known on coins of the Arab-Sassanian type issued under the Umayyads. The final coin is an unpublished variety of a unique Caliphite dirhem in Moscow. The date A.H. 75 = A.D. 694/695 places them in the reign of the previously mentioned Caliph 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān (A.D. 685-705). These two remarkable dirhems with their mixture of Arab-Sassanian and Arab-Byzantine types were struck when the Caliph was contemplating his forthcoming coinage reform. CCV

FAR EAST

BOWKER, H. F. A Han Dynasty Coin Mould. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 3 (Mar. 1952), pp. 239-241, illus.

Description and line drawing of a clay coin mold of Han times, dated by the writer in A.D. 187. LLH

KANN, EDUARD. *Illustrated Catalog of Chinese Coins, 1954 (Gold, Silver, Nickel and Aluminum)*. Los Angeles, 1954. 477 pp., 224 pls. \$12.00.

As shown by the title, this work is limited to the Chinese coins issued in only four metals. All of the Chinese coins of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries except the coppers are described, and all of the die varieties and errors in the legends are listed. Even the medals are illustrated and named. The completeness of the work is most noticeable

because chapters are devoted to the coinages of Sinkiang, Mongolia and Tibet.

The chapter on Chinese Forgeries and Fantasy coins is particularly valuable. Discipline at the Chinese mints was lax by western standards, and "fantasy" coins that were made with official dies but in a confused order of obverse and reverse were common. Forgeries of all types prevailed.

The catalogue itself, in addition to the price list which is an integral part of it, contains much anecdotal material about the history of China and about the people whose effigies are on the coins. ABC

INDIA

GHOSE, AJIT. A Unique Gold Coin of the Hindu Kings of Kabul. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 133-135, illus.

Only silver and copper coins of the early tenth century rulers known as the "Hindu Kings of Kabul" were known before the specimen published here was properly attributed. A full description shows the king in question to be Bhīma Deva, known heretofore only through Alberuni's writings and four coins. The reverse mentions and portrays another king, Sāmanta Deva; this appears to indicate Bhīma Deva succeeded to the throne on the voluntary abdication of Sāmanta Deva, whose own silver coinage had already named Bhīma as his heir. CCV

TOKENS AND JETONS

FERREIRA DE LEMOS, PAULO. Contos para contar ou moedas para correr? In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (April 1953), pp. 97-106, pl.

In many cases it has been extremely difficult to distinguish an early Portuguese counter from a coin. After stating in brief what outstanding Portuguese numismatists, Teixeira de Aragão, M. J. de Campos, and P. Batalha Reis have said about counters, the author has reached the following conclusions: (1) The weights of counters of a specific period do not correspond to the weight of the coins of that period; (2) The diameters of counters do not agree with those of the coins; (3) The metallic content of counters generally struck in copper or brass differs from that of coins; (4) The legends on counters are generally inaccurate—words are deliberately disfigured, and both letters and words are repeated; (5) In fabric and in the placement of symbols counters are quite different from any known coins. In accordance with these principles four counters are described and illustrated. RPB

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. The Tokens of the Great Central Fair at Philadelphia. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 9 (Sept. 1952), pp. 887-891, illus.

The author describes and illustrates tokens issued by the fair held

in Philadelphia in 1864 to raise money "for the relief and comfort" of the Union soldiers.

LLH

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. The Tokens of the Boutwells of Troy, New York. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 4 (Apr. 1952), pp. 359-366, illus.

Descriptions and photographs of the many varieties of the small brass tokens issued by the firm of Boutwells in Troy, New York, between 1835 and the Civil War period.

LLH

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Zur Kupferprägung der Stadt Coesfeld (Westf.). In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 14/15, 1953, pp. 49-50, illus.

Discussion of nine one-sided copper jetons showing ciphers issued by the city of Coesfeld (Westphalia). It may be possible that these jetons were issued in 1598/1599, during the Spanish occupation of the city. All types are reproduced.

PB

VAN KUYK, J. Jetons van de Nederlandsche Rekenkamers in het Koninklijk Penningkabinet. II, De Zestiende Eeuw. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsche Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36, Pt. 2 (1949), pp. 111-147, 2 pls.

Historical discussion and descriptive catalogue of the sixteenth century jetons of the Netherlands auditing bureaus now in the collection of the Royal Dutch Coin Cabinet. The catalogue is arranged by the location of the auditing bureaus: Holland, Brabant, Rijssel, Flanders, Gent, Dole, Gelderland, and unidentified locations. The jetons are described in detail, the inscriptions copied, the inventory numbers given, and pertinent bibliographical references cited. Twenty-three pieces are illustrated.

RPB

MEDALS

ALVAREZ-OSSORIO, FRANCISCO. Virreyes de Napoles que figuran en las Medallas del siglo XVI, conservadas en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 1 (1952), pp. 187-210, illus.

A list of viceroys of the Kingdom of Naples during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is given, with dates of each. This is followed by biographical sketches of those who appear on medallions of the sixteenth century which are preserved in the Museo Arqueológico. The medallions in question are then described.

KS

AMSTERDAM. RIJKSMUSEUM. *De Stadhouder-Konig en zijn tijd 1650-1950. Catalogus van de Herdenkingstentoonstelling.* 167 pp. 24 pls.

Catalogue of the exhibition held at the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, from March 18th to May 29th, 1950, in commemoration of the days of the stadholder king, William III, the king of England, Scotland, and Ireland (1650-1702). Among the many objects exhibited there were paintings, prints, bronzes, silverwork, miniatures, letters, furniture,

bibles, tapestries, etc., as well as more than fifty medals, struck in silver for the most part, commemorating historical events in which the Netherlands, England, and France played a part during the second half of the seventeenth century. The medals are described briefly with bibliographical references to Van Loon whenever possible. Unfortunately none of the medals included in this interesting exhibition are illustrated.

RFB

BABELON, JEAN. *La médaille en France*. Paris, Librairie Larousse, 1948. 146 pp. 48 pls.

The story of the medal in France from the fifteenth century to the present day is clearly told by M. Babelon with much attention to historical background. Gothic representation is discussed together with renaissance portraiture. This is followed by the medal at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and an account of the cast medal which was developed by the Italians, and the struck medal which appeared in France at the end of the sixteenth century. A chapter is devoted to the baroque medal which flourished in the days of Louis XIV. Chapters seven, eight and nine discuss in detail the medal in the eighteenth century during the revolution and in the days of the empire. The medal from the restoration to the second republic, and from the second empire to the third republic is taken up in chapters ten and eleven. The last two chapters (twelve and thirteen) cover the medal between the two world wars, and the contemporary medal with much attention to living French medalists. The book contains an index of the many medalists mentioned, a selective bibliography, and an index to the plates. RFB

BERNI, GIULIO. *Medallas Italianas*. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Jan.-Mar. 1953), pp. 55-59, illus.

Five medals are described: the first, dedicated to the Sicilian, Giovanni Iurza, was designed by Filippo Sgarlata and made by F. M. Lorioli Fratelli of Milan; the second, which commemorates the beatification of Pius X, is the work of Aurelio Mistruzzi and was struck at the mint in Rome; the third, by the same artist, is dedicated to President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic; the fourth, by Pietro Giampaoli, commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the first Pirelli factory in Spain; the fifth, made by the same artist for the same occasion, shows Generalissimo Franco on the obverse and the Pirelli factories on the reverse. KS

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. *La medalla de la toma de posesión del presidente Eisenhower*. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Jan.-Mar. 1953), pp. 61-62, illus.

The medal is described which was issued by the official inaugural committee for the inauguration of President Eisenhower. The sculptor was Walker Hancock and the medal was made by the Medallic Art Company of New York. KS

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Una medalla Suiza. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Oct.-Dec. 1952), p. 61, illus.

A description is given of a medal struck in Switzerland to commemorate the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the defense of Geneva against the attack made on December 22, 1602, by the troops of the Duke of Savoy under the command of Albigny. The center of the medal, which was designed by Inversin, employs the die of a coin of 12 sols of the year 1602. KS

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Medalla del numismático inglés E. S. G. Robinson. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Jan.-Mar. 1953), pp. 63-64, illus.

The description is given of a medal struck in 1952 on the occasion of the retirement of E. Stanley G. Robinson of the British Museum. The artist is Paul Vincze. KS

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Dos nuevas medallas de la Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, de Madrid. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Jan.-Mar. 1953), pp. 65-67, illus.

Two medals struck in 1952 by the Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre of Madrid are here described. The first, designed by Florentino del Pilar, commemorates Andrés Laguna of Segovia, the celebrated physician (1494-1560); the other, the work of Vincente Navarro, was made for the centenary of the birth of Santiago Ramón y Cajal. KS

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Medalla del Dr. Jaime Ferrán. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (July-Sept. 1952), pp. 51-52, illus.

The article is concerned with a medal struck by the Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the birth in 1852 of Dr. Jaime Ferrán, the celebrated bacteriologist. The sculptor is Don Federico Marés. KS

COPENHAGEN. DEN KONGELIGE MONT- OG MEDAILLESAMLING. *Udstilling af nordisk medaillekunst efter 1914*. Copenhagen, 1953. 34 pp. 16 pl.

Catalogue of an exhibition of medals arranged at Copenhagen in 1953. This exhibition showed medals created by Scandinavian engravers since 1914. Sweden was represented with 53 engravers and 303 medals, Finland with 38 engravers and 216 medals, Denmark with 23 engravers and 81 medals, Norway with 18 engravers and 30 medals, Iceland with 8 engravers and 12 medals. Twenty-four medals are reproduced. PB

DEWITT, DOYLE. Medalets of the Presidential Campaign of 1852. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 7 (July 1952), pp. 658-675, illus.

Description with photographs of medalets and ribands of the candidates in the presidential election of 1852, with a detailed critical apparatus setting forth the historical background, significance of the slogans, etc. LLH

DOS SANTOS, ARY. Uma Medalha dedicada ao Dr. Francisco de Andrade Leitão. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1952), pp. 66-70, illus.

Short biography of Dr. Francisco de Andrade Leitão, distinguished seventeenth century Portuguese diplomat who was present at the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), and a detailed description of a posthumous medal issued in his honor. This medal was engraved by the German medalist George Wilhelm Vestner who issued a number of medals commemorating the Peace of Westphalia. The obverse shows the effigy of the ambassador facing right with this much abbreviated inscription: FRANC. DE ANDRADA LEIT. R. PORTVG. CONS. AD TR. PAC. LEG. PLEN. EXTR. The reverse carries his coat-of-arms with this inscription around the edge: MELIOR EST TVTA PAX QVAM SPERATA VICTORIA. A specimen in silver was in the collection of the Portuguese king D. Louis (1861-89). Another specimen in tin came to light in the famous Le Maistre Collection—Pax in Nummis (J. Schulman Sale, Oct. 13, 1913). RPB

FERREIRA BARROS, ALEXANDRE. Vasco Valente desenhador de Medalhas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1952), pp. 73-74, illus.

Short account of the career of Vasco Valente, organizer of the Museu Nacional de Soares dos Reis, artistic director of the porcelain factory Vista Alegre at Porto, and author of the definitive work on porcelain in Portuguese. In the course of his term at Vista Alegre he designed an anniversary and good service medal. The obverse shows a porcelain vase with the date 1949 about the rim surrounded by a laurel wreath. The blank reverse carries this inscription: PREITO DA FABRICA DE PORCELANA DA VISTA ALEGRE AOS BONS SERVIÇOS DO SEU PESSOAL. RPB

FERREIRA BARROS, ALEXANDRE. Novas medalhas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (1953), pp. 203-205, illus.

After a short historical account of medallic art in Europe and in Portugal in particular, the author discusses in detail a new Portuguese medal struck at the Lisbon mint in commemoration of Professor Dr. Abel Salazar. The obverse shows the head of the scientist facing left with his name inscribed around the edge. Upon the reverse under a symbolically burning lamp appears this inscription: CIENTISTA INSIGNE/ CULTIVOU AS ARTES/ ACRESCENTOU O/ PENSAMENTO HUMANO/ AMOU O POVO. In the exergue the dates 1889-1946. Two hundred specimens were issued in bronze, twenty-five in silver and one in gold. RPB

GALSTER, GEORG. Der Rest ist Gut. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1951, pp. 99-108, illus.

The author studies an enigmatic medal which has been dealt with occasionally in earlier literature (Cp. *Num. Lit.*, No. 18, 1952, p. 36). Quoting documents of 1678 the author shows that the medal bearing the legends DER REST IST GUTT and NICHT DURCH BRILLEN is a rep-

resentation of the "mischievous head" of Queen Sophie Amalie, wife of king Frederik III. It refers to the relationship between the Queen and Jacob Petersen. The two variants of the medal are reproduced. **PB**

HULDEN, J. J. Medaljer Slagna i Finland under Verksamhetsåret 1951-1952. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov. 1952), pp. 165-176, illus.

Discussion and description of the most outstanding medals issued in Finland and designed by Finnish medallists during the year 1951-1952. Work by the medalists Aaltonen, Vikainen, Finne, Qvist, Kallio, Renvall, Elfgrén, Hyppönen, Helle, and Räsänen is described in detail and well illustrated by fourteen specimens. Among the men and women commemorated are: Maila Talvio, Rainer von Fieandt, Harald Jensen, Anders Lassfolk, Prof. Fredrik Saltzman, Dr. Ilmari Manninen, Prof. Johannes G. Granö, Prof. Uunio Saalas, Prof. Olli Heikinheimo, Jacob Tegengren, and Edvard Rönn. **RFB**

KALLING, STEN. En Kunglig Födelsedagsmedalj från Sumatra. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb. 1953), pp. 33-34, illus.

On the occasion of the thirty-ninth birthday of Charles XI of Sweden (Nov. 1694) the goldsmith Balthasar Grill gave the king twenty-four specimens of a medal cast of gold from Sumatra, of which only four exist today. One is in the collection of Uppsala University, and three in the Royal Coin Cabinet at Stockholm. This birthday medal, designed and executed by Raymond Faltz, shows on the obverse the king's effigy facing right and on the reverse an appropriate Latin inscription. **RFB**

MAROWSKY, KLAUS. Eine Medaille der Stadt Minden. In: *Mindener Heimatblätter*, No. 12, 1953, illus.

Discussion of a medal of the elector Frederick III of Brandenburg-Prussia engraved 1695 by G. F. Esau (1632-1718). On the obverse the mounted elector is represented, on the reverse a view of the city of Minden (Westphalia) is given. The view is discussed at length. The medal is reproduced. **PB**

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. En torno de las reproducciones de las grandes doblas 'a la cabeza' del rey don Pedro de Castilla. [A la memoria de Emilio Camps Cazorla.] In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Oct.-Dec. 1952), pp. 43-49, illus.

The two gold *doblas grandes de cabeza*, also called *petrinas*, in the Lázaro Galdiano Museum in Madrid are not coins of Pedro the Cruel, but medals made during the seventeenth century, probably in Prague, in imitation of the mediaeval coin. **KS**

MÖBIUS, HANS. Die Entwürfe zur Dalberg-Medaille Goethes. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 13 (May 1953), pp. 12-15, illus.

The article describes the various designs Goethe received for the contemplated medal in honor of Carl von Dalberg. The poet requested as

reverse design a representation of Moses striking the rock for water. This event had been portrayed by Benvenuto Cellini on a medal for Pope Clement VII, a copy of which was in Goethe's own collection. The article is illustrated with pictures of the designs submitted by R. Langer, T. P. Nahl the Younger, M. Wagner, and Fr. Tieck. HC

RAMOS, FRANCO. IV centenario de la muerte de San Juan de Dios. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (July-Sept. 1952), pp. 39-43, illus.

This article, written in Portuguese, gives a brief sketch of the life of St. John de Deus, who died in 1550, was beatified in 1630 and canonized in 1690. For the four hundredth anniversary of his death a medal was engraved by M. Norte and was struck in Lisbon. It shows the saint on the obverse and the coat of arms of Montemor-o-Novo on the reverse. KS

SALTON, MARK M. Ein Buchsbaum-Modell des Friedrich Hagenauer. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (Dec. 1953), pp. 48-49, illus.

The author describes in this article an hitherto unknown medal carved in box-wood. The work is attributed to Friedrich Hagenauer. Unfortunately it could not be ascertained whose bust the artists modelled. The writer did not succeed either in establishing whether the model originated during the artist's stay in Cologne or his later Alsatian period. HG

SA NOGUEIRA, SALVADOR DE. Uma medalha de ouro de Napoleão III. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1953), pp. 128-130, illus.

The story of a gold medal of Napoleon III which the French government in 1862 bestowed upon the Contra-Almirante Rodrigo de Sá Nogueira, Captain of the port of Pedro Badejo in the Cape Verde Islands, in recognition of good services upon the occasion of the shipwreck of the French merchant vessel the *Georges* of the port of Pedro Badejo, June 21, 1861. The obverse shows the effigy of Napoleon III facing left with the circular inscription *NAPOLÉON III EMPÉREUR* and in the exergue the name of the engraver *CAQUÉ. F.* In the center of the reverse appears the inscription: *A RODRIGUO DE SÁ NOGUEIRA CAP.* DU PORT DE PEDRA BADEJO SERVICES À LA MARINE MARCHANDE FRANÇAISE 1861.* This inscription is surrounded by the conventional laurel crown on the sides of which stand two allegorical figures. RPB

Society of Medalists, Forty-fourth Issue. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 2 (Feb. 1952), pp. 147-149, illus.

A description accompanied by a photograph of the 44th issue of the Society of Medalists (Nov. 1951). A thumbnail biography of the sculptor, Wheeler Williams, and a list of his principal works are appended. LLH

Society of Medalists, Forty-fifth Issue. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 8 (Aug. 1952), pp. 799-801, illus.

Description and photograph of the 45th issue of the Society (June 1952), accompanied by a brief outline of the sculptor's career and his major works. LLH

Society of Medalists, Forty-sixth Issue. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 1 (Jan. 1953), p. 30, illus.

This medal by Karl H. Gruppe has as its theme "Building Toward Unity." The obverse shows two boy scouts with the motto BUILDING TOWARD UNITY—YOUTH OF THE SCOUT WORLD. The reverse pictures an eagle breaking the chains of bondage. JSD

Society of Medalists, Forty-seventh Issue. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 9 (Sept. 1953), pp. 920-921, illus.

This medal by Gifford MacG. Proctor has as its theme fishing. The obverse pictures a brown trout rising to strike at a wet fly; the reverse shows a dry fly, the "Parmachini Belle." JSD

Unknown Renaissance Portraits. Medals of Famous Men and Women of the XV-XVI Centuries. London, Phaidon Press, 1952. 14 pp. 66 pls.

Ludwig Goldscheider supplies the foreword, catalogue notes, and a short bibliography for sixty-six enlarged photographic plates of famous portraits and one reverse of Renaissance bronze medals. The characteristics of these "medals," "the faithful rendering of the sitter's features, combined with an artistically complete composition within the circle" are illustrated in enlargements of 150 years of the Renaissance portrait-medalists' art. The notes on the plates give name of subject, medalist, location of piece illustrated, and size of enlargement, besides considerable historical background. There are indices of collections, portraits, and artists. CCV

WIDEEN, HARALD. Karlsteen, Hedlinger och grafiken. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1951, pp. 109-120, illus.

In the course of tracing the relations between the medallic art of the 17th and 18th centuries and the contemporary paintings and etchings, the author deals with three medals (1692-1697, 1729, 1731) of the Swedish engravers Arvid Karlsteen (1647-1718) and Johan Karl Hedlinger (1691-1771) showing architectural motives. The author proves that the architectural representations of these three medals are copies of etchings. The etchings and the medals are reproduced for comparison. PB

WIDEEN, HARALD. Nagra porträttmedaljer över Gustav II Adolf och deras grafiska förlagor. In: *Konsthistorisk Tidskrift*, Vol. 12, 1952, pp. 85-99, illus.

Study of the relations between graphic arts and medals at the beginning of the 17th century. On the basis of engravings and medals representing King Gustav II Adolf of Sweden (1611-1632), the author shows that medals of this time are often dependent on engravings. He there-

fore indicates the possibilities for the dating of the engravings and medals by studying the relations between them. Numerous engravings and medals are reproduced. PB

PAPER MONEY

BELL, A. S. *The Manilla Token. Currency of the West African Slave Trade.* In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 63, No. 8 (August 1950), pp. 518-523, illus.

This is a concise, well-documented history of manilla token currency in West Africa from the first period of its use about the fifteenth century to 1949 when its use was outlawed. RPB

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. *Un Caso Curioso.* In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Oct.-Dec. 1952), pp. 81-82, illus.

Two advertising bills, very similar in form and appearance to notes of the Bank of Spain, are here reproduced together with the bills which they resemble, and an amusing story is told of the arrest on November 28, 1907, of two men at Córdoba for the possession of the advertising bills. KS

CHASE, PHILIP H. *A Mystery of Confederate Treasury Notes Unravelled.* In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 2 (Feb. 1952), pp. 130-138, illus.

A study of the many puzzling varieties of the Confederate \$10 "Hope with Anchor" type note, some of which, in the writer's opinion, are imaginary varieties. LLH

FORIEN, J. G. *Catalogue des Billets d'Etat Chinois des Origines à 1911.* Par. J. G. Forien et L. Grisot. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Etude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 3 (1952), pp. 15-23, illus.

A list of Chinese paper money from its beginning in 650 A.D. to the year 1911. It was not the intention of the compilers to give a complete catalogue, but only a listing sufficient to enable collectors to identify their Chinese notes. In order to classify Chinese paper money, the date, the denomination, and the issuing province must be deciphered. This the compilers have done by listing the various systems of Chinese numerals and by including a number of maps. RPB

KARDAKOFF, N. *Katalog der Geldscheine von Russland und der Baltischen Staaten 1769-1950.* Berlin, 1953. 444 pp.

This is the most complete catalogue of Russian paper money ever issued. It contains not only the notes issued by the Empire and the Soviet Republics but also those issued by the cities and individual industrial enterprises. The catalogue is arranged geographically. The kind of paper and watermarks are discussed. Also the falsifications are mentioned. Collectors will be very grateful for the estimates added to the listing which gives some sort of a guide to the relative rarity of the

Russian notes. In the appendix one finds a list and drawings of oriental texts appearing on paper money with their translations into German plus an alphabetical index of all the paper money issuing authorities. HC

KERKSIS, SYDNEY C. A Newly Discovered Confederate Treasury Note: The \$10 Manouvrier. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 9 (Sept. 1952), pp. 870-876.

Letters, published in this article, establish the existence of a \$10 Confederate note by Julius Manouvrier of New Orleans. No existing specimen has been found, but its appearance can be largely reconstructed. A similar \$5 note is illustrated for comparison. LLH

KUPA, MIHALY. Paper Currency of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, 1940-1944. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 19, No. 12 (Dec. 1953), p. 1172.

The author lists and briefly describes 15 varieties of paper money ranging in value from 1 to 5000 kronen-korun issued during these years. The first two are overprinted on Czecho-Slovakian notes. JSD

MEINHARDT, GUNTHER. *Das Militärnotgeld der napoleonischen Kriege 1806-1815 (von Jena bis Waterloo)*. 18 pp.

The author attempts with this pamphlet to arouse interest in an hitherto entirely neglected field of emergency paper money, namely, the military script issued by all the warring nations during the Napoleonic wars from the battle at Jena to Waterloo. Meinhardt describes some of the bills issued during the various campaigns without attempting any listing. The pamphlet is produced by the offset technique.

It is regrettable that it does not contain any illustrations. The article points out one important feature of this Napoleonic script money, namely the fact that all of it has been honored and redeemed by the respective issuing governments. HC

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Myntsedlarna 1716 och 1717. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1951, pp. 44-89, illus.

Supplement to an earlier study by the same author (*Cp. Num. Lit.*, No. 13, 1950, p. 170), dealing with the Swedish paper money of 1716 and 1717. The author found additional material relating to the making, sealing and signatures of the notes. Further he describes some bundles of notes which appeared recently and were arranged after their redemption for the purpose of verification. Two notes, the bundles and a box for storing the notes are reproduced and the documents are quoted. PB

PHILPOTT, W. A. Federal Reserve Notes—Series 1914. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 11 (Nov. 1952), pp. 1074-1081, illus.

In this paper, presented at the 1952 A.N.A. Convention, the writer discusses this series and distinguishes Federal Reserve Notes from Federal Reserve Bank Notes. LLH

PICK, ALBERT. *Die Kantinechecks der deutschen Kriegsgefangenen in den U. S. A.* 23 pp.

This short article on the script money used by German prisoners of war in the United States camps is a valuable one for future students of emergency money issued during World War II. There were close to 400,000 German prisoners in the United States who were kept in about 500 camps. These camps issued scrip money as payment for services rendered by the prisoners. These scrip notes were especially issued for use as payment in the canteens where food, books, musical instruments and sundry items were sold. The notes were printed in various private print shops which explains the variety of these notes. They usually carry the name of the camp and were destroyed after the prisoners had turned them in. This explains the scarcity of these notes. Only a few survived which were unused and smuggled out by the prisoners when they were released. Mr. Pick gives a very long descriptive list of the notes which came to his attention. The denominations were from one to fifty cents.

HC

RIVA, JOSÉ PAUL DE LA. *Billetes de Andorra*. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Jan.-Mar. 1953), pp. 71-73, illus.

The only bills issued by Andorra were printed in December, 1936, during the Civil War in Spain, as fractions of the bills of the Bank of Spain of twenty-five pesetas or more. The denominations are of 10, 5, 2, 1 and 0.50 pesetas and the colors of the two series are blue and maroon.

KS

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

DI BELLA, EMIL. *Wooden Money Issued in 1953*. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Jan. 1954), pp. 125-126.

Of wooden money issued in 1953, the author lists 144 different pieces from 48 cities in 15 states. The values are mainly of 5, 10, and 25 cent denominations.

JSD

DECORATIONS

PETERSON, MENDEL L. *The Navy Cross*. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 12 (Dec. 1952), pp. 1170-1174, illus.

Description and photographs of the types of the Navy Cross from its institution in 1919 to the present time.

LLH

ROMAY, FRANCISCO L. *Los primeros distintivos de la policía portena*. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 2 (1950), pp. 39-44, illus.

This is a short illustrated history of the shield of the Buenos Aires police force in the early period of its organization. It covers the period from 1824, when the police force was created, to 1832.

RFB

MINT REPORTS

Dados estatísticos da Casa da Moeda. Moeda metálica emitida nos anos de 1947-1952. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1953), pp. 136-139.

Statistical tables showing the various denominations and the number of pieces struck at the Portuguese mint from 1947 to 1952 for Portugal proper and the colonies, Angola, Cabo Verde, Guine, India, Macau, Moçambique, S. Tomé e Príncipe, and Timor. The number of coins struck in each year do not correspond to the dates which the respective coins carry inasmuch as the coinage issued each year is not the coinage struck in that year, for some of the coins struck may remain on deposit in the mint for a longer or shorter period. RFB

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- AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST (The Numismatic Association of Victoria. National Gallery, Swanston St., Melbourne). Vol. 8, No. 2 (Aug. 1953); Vol. 8, No. 4 (Oct. 1953); Vol. 8, No. 5 (Nov. 1953); Vol. 8, No. 7 (Jan. 1954).
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- BULLETIN DU CENTRE DE DOCUMENTATION POUR L'ÉTUDE DU PAPIER-MONNAIE. (18, Rue Paul Déroulède, Bois-Colombes (Seine). Vol. 3, No. 9 (1954).
- THE C. N. A. BULLETIN (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ont.). Vol. 4, No. 8 (Dec. 19, 1953); Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan. 1954); Vol. 5, No. 2 (Feb. 1954).
- CHANGE (1, rue Delaizement, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France). No. 11 (Jan. 1954).
- THE CIRCULATED PROOF (East Bay Coin Club of Oakland, California). Vol. 5, No. 12 (Dec. 1953); Vol. 6, No. 1 (Jan. 1954); Vol. 6, No. 2 (Feb. 1954).
- THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL (Wayte Raymond, Inc., 175 Varick St., New York 14). Vol. 20, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct. 1953); Vol. 20, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec. 1953).
- ESNA (Empire State Numismatic Association, 850 East Lake Road, Rushville, N. Y.). Vol. 1, No. 7 (Feb. 1954).
- THE FARE BOX (P. O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 7, No. 12 (Dec. 1953); Vol. 8, No. 1 (Jan. 1954); Vol. 8, No. 2 (Feb. 1954).
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- ITALIA NUMISMATICA (Oscar Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 4, Nos. 11-12 (Nov.-Dec. 1953); Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan. 1954).
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- THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (G.P.O. Box 23, Wellington, N. Z.). Vol. 7, No. 2 (May-Aug. 1953).
- NEWS-BULLETIN (The Society of Medalists, Architectural League, 115 East 40th St., New York 16). Dec. 1953.
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD (Den. kgl. Mønt. og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen). No. 10 (Dec. 1953); No. 1 (Jan. 1954); No. 2 (Feb. 1954); No. 3 (March 1954).
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- THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (c/o National Gallery, North Terrace, Adelaide). Vol. 4, No. 3 (July 1953).

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- AMORÓS, J. and A. Y MATA. Catálogo de las monedas visigodas del Gabinete Numismático de Cataluña. Barcelona, 1952. Rev. by P. de Palol Salessas in *Ampurias*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 301-302.
- BERGHAUS, PETER. Der Münzenfund aus der Marktstrasse zu Soest vom September 1950. In: *Soester Zeitschrift*, Vol. 65 (1953), pp. 31-40. Rev. by Axel Ernst in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan. 1954), pp. 6-7.
- BRUUN, PATRICK. The Constantinian Coinage of Arelate. Helsinki, 1953. Rev. by Erik Gren in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan. 1954), pp. 5-6.
- COX, DOROTHY H. A Third Century Hoard of Tetradrachms from Gordion. Philadelphia, 1953. Rev. by Henri Seyrig in *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (Dec. 1953), pp. 51-52.
- CRAIG, SIR JOHN. The Mint: A History of the London Mint from A.D. 287 to 1948. Cambridge, 1953. Rev. by Jeannette P. Nichols, in *The American Historical Review*, Vol. 59, No. 2 (Jan. 1954), pp. 359-361.

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- GRANDJEAN, POUL BREDØ. Slesvigske Køb staeders of Herreders Segl indtil 1660. 1953. Rev. by Nils Ludvig Rasmusson in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb. 1954), pp. 29-30.
- GRANT, MICHAEL. The Six Main 'Aes' Coinages of Augustus. Edinburgh, 1953. Rev. by C. H. V. Sutherland in *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 43, Pts. 1 & 2 (1953), pp. 199-201.
- GUMOWSKI, MARIAN. Monete u Krzyzaków. (Die Münze der Kreuzritter.) Sonderdruck: *Zapiski Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu tom XVII* (1952) pts. 3-4. Rev. by Rendsburg Waschinski in *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 13 (1953), pp. 21-24.
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- NOE, SYDNEY P. The Pine Tree Coinage of Massachusetts. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1952. Rev. by S. E. Morison in *The New England Quarterly* (Sept. 1953), p. 427.
- PINK, KARL. The Triumviri Monetales and the Structure of the Coinage of the Roman Republic. New York, 1952. Rev. by C. H. V. Sutherland in *The Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 43, Pts. 1 & 2 (1953), pp. 197-198.
- PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Die Münzen und das Papiergeld Estlands, Lettlands, Litauens. Stockholm, 1953. Rev. by Arnold Keller in *Rundschau der Geldzeichensammler*, Vol. 5, No. 8 (Aug. 1953), pp. 107-108. Vol. 5, No. 9 (Sept. 1953), pp. 114-116.
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- SCHÖNBERGER, HANS. Zu den Keltenmünzen Forrer 352. In: *Germania*, Vol. 30 (1952), pp. 383-388. Rev. in *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 14 (Dec. 1953), pp. 53-54.
- SCOTT, KENNETH. Counterfeiting in Colonial New York. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1953. Rev. by Evan B. Alderfer in *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* (Jan. 1954), pp. 111-112. Rev. by H. Clay Reed in *Proceedings of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences*, Vol. 15, No. 2 (Fall 1953), p. 83. Rev. by E. James Ferguson in the *American Historical Review* (Jan. 1954), pp. 462-463.
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COIN TRADE CATALOGUES AUCTION CATALOGUES

- BARR, JOSEPH E.** (Berwyn, Ill.). Feb. 27, 1954, 350 lots, 8 pp., U. S., Foreign, Paper Money, Medals.
- BOLENDER, M. H.** (San Marino, Calif.). Jan. 29, 1954, 1016 lots, Ancient, U. S., Misc. Foreign. April 2, 1954, 656 lots, Ancient, U. S., Paper Money.
- BOURGEY, EMILE** (Paris). March 15-17, 1954, 716 lots, 47 pp., Ancient, French, Foreign, Jetons, Numismatic Books.
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- FEDERAL COIN EXCHANGE** (Kolman, M., Cleveland, Ohio). Feb. 27, 1954, 1368 lots, 34 pp., U. S., Gold, Misc. Foreign.
- FRENCH'S** (Troy, N. Y.). Jan. 30, 1954, 1080 lots, 28 pp., Ancient, U. S.
- GAETTENS, R.** (Heidelberg). March 13, 1954, 703 lots, 24 pp., 4 pls., German Gold & Silver.
- GANS, EDWARD** (Berkeley, Calif.). No. 14, March 9, 1954, 752 lots, 29 pp., 8 pls., Ancient, Byzantine, U. S., Crowns.
- GLENDINING & CO.** (London). Jan. 27, 1954, 265 lots, 16 pp., Ancient, English Gold & Silver, Tokens. Feb. 18, 1954, 217 lots, 14 pp., Ancient, English, Foreign Gold. March 24, 1954, 355 lots, 24 pp., English & Foreign Gold, British Silver, Misc. April 6, 1954, 336 lots, 28 pp., English Gold and Silver, Colonial, Tokens.
- HIRSCH, GERHARD** (Munich). Jan. 26-27, 1954, 750 lots, 30 pp., 6 pls., German, Mediaeval.
- HUTTER, ALFRED** (Cumberland, Md.). Feb. 10, 1954, 79 lots, 1 p., U. S., Misc., European. March 10, 1954, 102 lots, 1 p. U. S., Misc.
- KELLY, JAMES** (Dayton, Ohio). Feb. 8, 1954, 5017 lots, 100 pp., 13 pls., Ancient, Byzantine, European, U. S., Oriental, Latin America, Medals.
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- RIGGS, L.** (Cincinnati). March 27, 1954, 864 lots, 26 pp., U. S., Foreign, Gold, Medals.
- SALTON-SCHLESSINGER, MARK M.** (New York). No. 20, Feb. 2, 1954, 494 lots, 24 pp., 3 pls., Ancient, Gold, Scandinavian, Dollars, Misc.
- SANTAMARIA, P. & P.** (Rome). Jan. 25, 1954, 921 lots, 92 pp., 19 pls., Papal Coins & Medals, Knights of Rhodes & Malta. Jan. 28, 1954, 394 lots, 67 pp., 20 pls., Italian. (Magnaguti, Pt. 6.)
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- STACK'S** (New York). Feb. 27, 1954, 969 lots, 3 pls., U. S., Misc. Silver Dollars.

FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

- ALMEIDA, BASTO & PIOMBINO & CO.** (Lisbon). List No. 2, 1953, Portuguese.
- BARZAN, R. & M. RAVIOLA** (Turin). No. 1, Jan. 1954, 670 Nos., 12 pp., Ancient, Gold, Italian.
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- FORRER, L. S. (London). List No. 35, Jan. 1954, 20 pp., Ancient, British, Gold, Misc., Numismatic Books, Medals.
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- GAETTENS, R. (Heidelberg). No. 27, Nov. 1953, 16 pp., Roman, Thalers, Medals, Gold. No. 28, Jan. 1954, 521 Nos., 16 pp., Gold, European, Medals.
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- HUTTER, ALFRED (Cumberland, Md.). Lists No. 22 & No. 23, Dec. 1953-Jan. 1954, 2 pp., U. S., English, Misc. No. 24, Feb. 1954, 2 pp., U. S., Paper Money, Misc. No. 25, March 1954, 2 pp., U. S., U. S. Paper Money, Misc. Foreign.
- KATEN, FRANK J. (Washington, D. C.). List No. 18, Jan. 1954, Numismatic Books.
- KEMM, THEODORE (New York). (n.d.) U. S. Paper Money.
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GENERAL

BABELON, JEAN. Le thème iconographique de la violence. In: *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 278-288, illus., pls.

Babelon traces the theme in art—particularly numismatic—of the ruler shown physically subjugating a conquered enemy. He begins with a brief mention of its employment in Egyptian, Persian, and Assyrian art. In Greek coinage it appears only 3 times, on coins of Patraus of Paeonia, Seleucus I, and Rhescuporis II; equally seldom on Roman Republican coins (including Julius Caesar's doubtfully interpreted type of elephant treading on serpent). Trajan was the first emperor to be represented, on foot or horseback, menacing a conquered enemy; the type appears on gold and bronze commemorating his Dacian victories. From this time on the type appears constantly and on art objects other than coins. Babelon points out that by the fourth century A.D., "the submission of the barbarian is considered the first condition for the return of the golden age, the 'Felicium Temporum Reparatio.' " The scene of the emperor placing his foot on a captive's neck probably represents an actual rite, which is attested as forming a part of Byzantine triumphal ceremonies. Babelon briefly treats the adoption and continuation of this type by early Christian and mediaeval art: the conqueror is now Christ (later St. Michael) and his opponent (in human or monstrous form) the devil, Anti-Christ, evil personified. In Renaissance monuments the type is revived, with earthly rulers shown trampling Heresy or the Infidel.

BE

L'ORANGE, H. P. *Studies on the Iconography of Cosmic Kingship in the Ancient World*. Oslo, Aschehoug, 1953. 205 pp., pls., illus.

The influence of the cosmos, both geographic and philosophical, can be traced through many manifestations of antique art, archaeology, and literature, from the earliest times in the East to the Middle Ages in Denmark and Norway. The layouts of circular forts and cities owe their influence to the orbit of the heavens, and this influence becomes marked when rulers whether in Sassanian Persia or Julio-Claudian Rome seek heavenly identification for their rule by construction of revolving, domed palace-halls and the like.

The architectural manifestations of cosmic power, heavenly attributes, and cosmic thought are complemented by signs and symbols in painting, sculpture, and on coins. The "gestures of power and thought" which are part of this vast iconographic symbolism carry through later antiquity and become particularly prominent in Byzantium and Christian art of the Middle Ages.

The text is illustrated with many little-known monuments and parallel coin types. CCV

PASCALE, CONSALVO. Annibal Caro numismatico. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 37 (1952), pp. 19-27.

A sketch of the celebrated sixteenth century Italian author, Annibal Caro, as an avid collector of coins and medals. TVB

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Nogmaals van Damme. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 39 (1952), pp. 88-89.

The university libraries in Amsterdam and Leiden contain some additional letters to and from Pieter van Damme which make it clear that he was indeed a coin dealer as well as a book dealer. They contain many interesting facts and a short resumé of some of them is given here. HJE

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Verzameling Jan Veth. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 39 (1952), pp. 83-89.

The painter, poet, writer, critic and art historian Jan Veth (1864-1925) was the owner of a small but select collection of Greek coins which was obviously chosen for its aesthetical value and which is listed here. It is now in the possession of his daughters. HJE

ANCIENT

ANFIMOV, N. V. Klad Pantikapeiskikh Monet iz Stanitsy Staro-Nizhne-Steblievskoi. In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 24 (1949), pp. 64-66, illus.

During 1941-1945, thirteen Pantikapeian coins were found at the village of Staro-Nizhne-Steblievskaia. All the coins were of the same type: obverse, a beardless satyr wreathed; reverse, head of a lion with a sturgeon below it and three letters— π , α , η —inscribed around the head. All coins were struck from different dies.

This hoard is the first to be found outside the boundaries of the Bosphoric kingdom, in Maeotian territory. However, the territory was frequently under Bosphoric influence. The hoard dates from the early third century B.C. MC

BELTRAN, A. Las Monedas de Tingi y los Problemas Arqueologicos que su estudio plantea. In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 1 (1952), pp. 89-114, illus.

The author assembles references in ancient writers to Tingi, modern Tangier, and also discusses the site of Tingi Minor or Iulia Transducta, which he locates at Isla Verde. He then divides the coins of Tingi Maior into six groups according to types. KS

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. En Torno a la palabra 'Castu' de algunas monedas de Turiaso. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Jan.-Mar. 1953), pp. 23-27, illus.

The author's suggestion is that coins of Turasio with Iberian letters which are read as castu, catu or ca locate the Celtiberian town of Castulo mentioned by Plutarch in his *Life of Sertorius* 3. KS

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J. B. Un monnayage Celtique non attribué, isolé dans le Nord-Est de l'Armorique. In: *Annales de Bretagne*, 1952, pp. 81-93, illus.

The large treasure trove, discovered in 1935 on the island of Jersey contained among its ca. 12,000 coins an enigmatic Celtic stater. The author studies its origin and date and cites similar coins as well as the hoards containing similar coins. He suggests that the coin was struck in the first century B.C. in the northeastern Armorica (Brittany). On a plate 24 coins are reproduced for comparison. PB

KINDLER, ARIE. The Quadrantes of the Hashmonaean High Priests. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 405 (Feb. 1952), pp. 65-67.

This is a commentary on Mr. W. Wirgin's article in the July, 1950, *Bulletin*. The author's main thesis is that coins with the names Jehonathan and Jonathan were struck by Alexander Jannaeus or Queen Alexandra while Mr. Wirgin believes that only the coins with the name Jehonathan the High Priest belong to that period. FHA

RAYMOND, WAYTE. *The J. Pierpont Morgan Collection; Catalogue of the Greek and Roman Coins, Abukir Medallions, Roman Gold Bar*; arranged by Wayte Raymond with an introduction by Sydney P. Noe. New York, Wayte Raymond, 1953. 59 pp., illus. \$2.00.

Less known perhaps than his collections in other fields, but none the less comparable to them in quality, was J. Pierpont Morgan's collection of ancient Greek and Roman coins. Among the choicest pieces in the collection were the Etruscan and Roman Aes Grave, Greek coins from Magna Graecia, and Roman aurei formerly in the Strozzi Collection. Also outstanding were the eight Abukir medallions and the series of Roman medallions. From 1917 until 1949, when it was sold by the Morgan Library to Wayte Raymond, the collection had been on loan to the American Numismatic Society. The present catalogue constitutes a record of the collection with full illustrations before its dispersal. It had been printed earlier in serial installments in the *Coin Collector's Journal* from September 1949 to July 1950. The Etruscan coins, the Roman Aes Grave and Aes Signatum, five Roman bronze medallions, two staters of Terina, an early tetradrachm of Gela, and the rare dekadrachm of Athens (the last through gift from Mr. Raymond) are among the items the Society has acquired for its collection.

SHELOV, D. B. Monety Sindov. In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 30 (1949), pp. 111-118.

The Sindic coins of the fifth century B.C. are among the earliest barbaric coinages from the northeast corner of the Greek world, and they

indicate a high level of material culture. The number of coins found is small, but they are of varied types.

Type 1. Silver coins. Obverse, head of Hercules; reverse, horse's head in *quadratum incusum*, with the inscription ΣΙΝΔΩΝ. The obverse derives from late fifth century coins of Heraclea Pontica, which later influence Theodosian and Phanagorian coinage. The horse's head probably is a local nomadic symbol since there is no evidence for the existence of the Poseidon cult in the area in the fifth century.

Type 2. Obverse, sitting eagle-headed griffon with a kernel of wheat below it; reverse, same as Type 1. The griffon is unusual in posture and wing shape. The type derives from coins of Teos and Abdera.

Type 3. Only diobols. Obverse, naked bowman; reverse, an owl in a shallow *quadratum incusum* and the inscription ΣΙΝΔΩΝ. The bowman derives from Cyzican coins, while the owl is a copy of Attic trihemioibols of the late fifth century, supporting the hypothesis of Athenian entrenchment on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

All Sindic coinage is of the last third of the fifth century. It is interrupted by the absorption of Sindica by the Bosphoric kingdom under Leukon I.

MC

GREEK

AGOSTINHO, J. *Achados arqueológicos nos Açores*. Angra do Heroísmo, Andrade, 1946. 11 pp. 2 pls.

Johan Podolyn published in *Göteborgs Vitterhetsog Vetenskaps Samhälle I*, 1778, p. 106, seven Carthaginian coins, two of gold and two of copper, and two copper coins of Cyrene, which he was given in Madrid in 1761. They were supposed to have been part of a find made in 1749 in the ruins of a stone building on the island of Corvo in the Azores. The author of the present study presents grounds for doubting the existence of such a building and consequently the accuracy of Podolyn's account.

KS

ALEXANDER, JOHN A. *The Coinage of Potidaea*. In: *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 201-217, illus., pl.

This attempt to date more exactly the coinage of Potidaea rests on the only available evidence, that of stylistic development, and so must be a tentative one. Three main periods are discerned: ca. 550-479 B.C., 479-432 B.C., 432-356 B.C. Within these limits finer divisions are suggested on the basis of stylistic changes.

BE

BELLINGER, ALFRED R. *Notes on Coins from Olynthus*. In: *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 180-186.

Bellinger here comments on the non-Chalcidic League coins found in the excavations at Olynthus: (1) Forty-one bronze coins of Perdiccas II were found, 37 (not 39, as Bellinger states) being of the later

horseman/lion's head type. This large number leads Bellinger to the conjecture that the series was struck in or just before 432, and formed a supplementary coinage at Olynthus before the mint of the League, founded in 432, was in full operation. (2) An autonomous bronze of Pella bears the types: head of Heracles/eagle, which also appear on 84 bronzes of Amyntas III from the excavations. The coin of Pydna was probably struck during that city's brief independence between 382 and 379; after this time, Bellinger suggests, Pydna was returned to Amyntas, who adopted the types for his own coinage. Another excavation coin, with types of Methone but the doubtful inscription ΑΜΥΝΤΑ, may be similarly explained. (3) The presence of 39 bronzes of Perdiccas III, supposedly allied with Athens against the Chalcidians, suggests that he may have changed his policy towards the League after 362, as he did towards Amphipolis. (4) The provenance of the varied Macedonian civic bronze coins found in the excavations belies the theory that bronze was not usually current outside the immediate area of its issue; these coins may have been intended to circulate as small change throughout the entire Macedonian district. (5) Coins of Alexander and his successors were found in the excavations, indicating that Olynthus was not abandoned after 348 B.C. Bellinger feels, this being so, that too many unidentified excavation coins have been arbitrarily dated before 348; they are more likely to have appeared later, especially in the third century, as the coinage of Alexander and the successors dwindled and no longer sufficed for the area. BE

D'IAKONOV, M. M. Raboty Kafirniganskogo Otriada. In: *Materialy i Issledovaniia po Arkheologii SSSR*. No. 15 (1950), pp. 147-186, pls.

This is part of a report on the Soviet expedition to Tajikistan in 1946-47, published as *Trudy Sogdiisko-Tadzhikskoi Arkheologicheskoi Ekspeditsii*, tom. I. Five barbarous imitations of obols of the Bactrian king Eucratides (ca. 169-159 B.C.) were found in graves excavated in the Kafirnigan region of South Tajikistan. The illustrations and description (Pl. 85) show them to resemble the specimen described by Cunningham (*Num. Chron.*, 1889, Pl. XIII, No. 8). The author proceeds to an assessment of the historical data provided by recent coin finds relating to the fall of the Graeco-Bactrian kingdom. In addition, casual finds in the area of the excavation include a bronze coin of the Kushan king, Kanishka, and a number of coins of Timur and his successors. DML

GABRICI, E. Divagazioni numismatiche. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 37 (1952), pp. 3-13, illus.

Four brief essays on problems in Sicilian coinage. 1. A drachm of Zancle (Rizzo, *Monete Greche della Sicilia*, I, fig. 33a) apparently shows bathouses on the beach in the harbor, similar to the case at Syracuse as Thucydides described it. The coin is evidently unique.

2. The tetradrachm of Panormus with head of Apollo, stylistically close to the Apollo on the coins of Catania, is taken by Gabrici to signify a transfer of population from Catania to Panormus in 433 (alliance of Athens and Leontini) or 427 (Athenian invasion). Thus the legend *πανορμυτικόν* does not imply νόμισμα, but should be taken as ethnographic, "all the inhabitants of Panormus." 3. Gabrici suggests that the bronze Syracusan litra thought to bear a portrait of Archias (*BMC Sicily*, No. 308, p. 189) may represent Gelon. Dating the piece to no earlier than 336, he points out the reverence in which Gelon was held—e.g., Timoleon in melting down Syracusan statuary preserved only Gelon's (Plutarch). 4. The Syracusan bronze with the type of Zeus Eleutherios which Rizzo had dated to ca. 466 is attributed by Gabrici to the reign of Timoleon and the two decades after his death. TVB

GRACE, VIRGINIA R. The Eponyms Named on Rhodian Amphora Stamps. In: *Hesperia*, Vol. 22 (1953), pp. 116-128, pls.

A revised list of the Rhodian eponyms known from stamps on the handles of Rhodian amphorae is published here with photographs of characteristic complete jars and stamps. It supersedes those of Nilsson (1909) and Hiller (1931), and differs from them both in being based upon a much larger body of material (some 25,000 handles, about half of which have been adequately studied and recorded), and in including only verified readings. Attention is called to the close parallel for a late fourth century stamp which is provided by the Rhodian coins illustrated in *BMC Caria*, Pl. 26, Nos. 8-10. It is clear that this material will eventually provide detailed and dependable chronological indications. WPW

KLEINER, GERHARD. Der Olynthische Apollon und der Philipppische Herakles. In: *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 187-196, illus., pl.

Kleiner first discusses briefly the stylistic development of coinage of the Chalcidic League. He recognizes the work of the same die-cutters on late Chalcidic tetradrachms, and on Philip II's later tetradrachms and earliest gold issues; therefore he suggests that Philip did not issue gold until after the fall of Olynthus in 348. Did Philip immediately thereafter stop the autonomous gold issues of Philippi? Kleiner does not believe this would have been consonant with his policy, and draws further proofs from the coin types of Philippi. The obverse type is Heracles, patron of the Thasians who originally founded Philippi; the reverse, a tripod, which according to Kleiner, symbolizes money in this instance—the metal of the Pangaeian mines near which Philippi was situated. The tripod on earlier issues bears Apollo's symbols of laurel branch and fillets. Kleiner believes that the omission of these symbols on later issues refers to Philip's annexation, after the fall of Olynthus, of the last of the mines (which had previously been used by the local

Greek cities); Philippi, therefore, struck gold after 348. In the choice of these types there is a play on the legend of Heracles' attempt to steal Apollo's tripod; we see in this version the Macedonian Heracles' final annexation of the tripod (i.e., the mines) and the subsequent removal from it of Apollo's symbols (Apollo being the patron of many local Greek cities, and notably of the Chalcidic League). It is an interesting interpretation, though to press it further would be somewhat difficult, for Philip himself at this time adopted the head of Apollo as the obverse type for his gold coinage. BE

LENGYEL, LANCELOT, comp. *Chefs-d'Oeuvre des Monnaies Grecques*. Montrouge/Seine, 1952. 39 pp., 48 pls.

This elaborate presentation of the finest examples of Greek die-engraving is the first in a series of art publications (Éditions Corvina) which now includes another work by M. Lengyel, *L'Art gaulois dans les monnaies*. In the present volume the writer approaches Greek numismatics from the aesthetic point of view, sketching the evolution of coinage from the strength and grandeur of the early issues of Asia Minor and the Greek mainland, through the soft and elegant style perfected by the great Sicilian artists, down to the realistic portraiture of the last centuries before the Roman conquest. The emphasis throughout is on harmony of composition, subtlety of design and technical artistry.

Two hundred and forty-five coins, almost all in the Cabinet des Médailles, are reproduced and discussed in the text. With few exceptions, the illustrations are enlargements, some being more than ten times actual-size. MT

LIEGLE, JOSEF. *Der Zeus des Phidias*. Berlin, 1952. 530 pp., 35 pls.

The first part of this book is devoted to the coinage struck by the Elis-Olympia mint during the reign of Hadrian. It is the author's belief that issues were not continuous. The coins are divided into four groups, related to the Olympian Festival years of 121, 125, 133 and 137 A.D., with the sequence determined by comparison of the Hadrianic portraits appearing on the Elis issues with those on dated specimens from Eastern mints. The reverses of the Eleian coins of this period provide us with faithful copies of a number of the famous statutes of antiquity, including works of Praxiteles, Scopas and Phidias. Notable among the examples which Liegle illustrates is a coin acquired by the Berlin Cabinet in 1937, a beautifully-preserved specimen of the rare issue with the head of the Zeus of Phidias.

In a second section of the book the author discusses the Zeus statue in detail: its date, its composition and proportions, the functional and symbolic qualities of the material and form, and the concept of the cultus-statue. This is followed by a chronological treatment of the works of Phidias as they are known to us from coins and from statuary of the Roman period. MT

MANFREDINI, ALFREDO. Il turbo nelle monete tarentine. In: *Numismatica*, Vols. 17-18 (1951-52), pp. 1-11, illus.

In examining the fifth century coins of Tarentum (Vlasto coll.), Manfredini points out that the reverse figure of "Demos" is associated with a symbol of the rites of Dionysus, to which that city was drawn—the kantharos, a bunch of grapes. Since "Demos" must be a figure of Dionysus himself (note, e.g., the panther skin which sometimes is seen to cover the stool on which he sits), the so-called "distaff" is really the Dionysiac turbo, which can stand upright on the back of the hand as a distaff could not. The turbo in the form of a wheel also appears on the coins, in some connection with Pindar's *inyx* and with an erotic significance.

TVB

MILNE, J. The History of the Greek Medallion. In: *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 224-232.

This article lists the few examples of medallions ("coins designed not for currency but for commemorative purposes") in Greek coinage; notably the Demareteion, the Athenian decadrachm (which Milne believes was struck to commemorate the battle of Salamis), and the Syracusan tetradrachms issued after that city's defeat of the Athenians in 415. Milne suggests that the medallic character of Sicilian coins generally in the latter half of the fifth century reflects an attempt to advertise the merits of the cities issuing them; that such oversize coins did not form a part of the regular currency, but were sold at varying prices as souvenirs and objets d'art. In conclusion, he mentions the long series of annually issued Ptolemaic silver pieces bearing a commemorative portrait of Arsinoe II, and the exceptionally large gold pieces of Antiochus III and Eucratides.

BE

RAYMOND, DORIS. Northern Horses on Coins at Olynthus. In: *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 197-200, illus., pl.

Evidence is given to confirm the provenance of two early silver issues now generally assigned to the Chalcidice: (1) Tetradrachms with obverse: man driving horse-drawn chariot; reverse: eagle flying left in incuse square (*BMC Macedonia*, No. 6); (2) Tetrobols with obverse: free horse; reverse: eagle flying right, clutching a serpent (*Warren Coll.*, No. 560). Miss Raymond shows that the type and style of eagle and free horse, as well as the letter forms of the tetrobols' inscription, are all found in other coinages of the Chalcidice.

BE

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Some Unknown Federal Coins of the Acarnanians. In: *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 218-223, illus., pl.

Schwabacher describes two hitherto unpublished coins of the Acarnanian League. No. 1 is the only known gold stater of the series (supplementing known half- and quarter-staters), with obverse type: beardless head of Achelous to right; reverse: Apollo Actius. No. 2, in

the British Museum, is a silver $\frac{1}{3}$ stater with obverse: jugate heads of Achelous (bearded) and Callirhoe; reverse: Apollo Actius as on gold stater. The style of the gold stater leads Schwabacher to place it with the earliest silver issue (as determined by Imhoof-Blumer) of Acarnanian federal coinage. The beardless type of Achelous is the earlier one; Seleucid symbols on certain coins with the bearded Achelous date the change of type to or before 192/1, when Antiochus III invaded Greece. Coin No. 2, as it has the reverse Apollo Actius type of the earlier issues with the obverse type of the later ones, may be dated to about this time. Stylistic differences between 1 and 2 lead Schwabacher to believe that 1 must have been struck about 50 years earlier, and to agree with Imhoof-Blumer's suggestion of 250 B.C. as a starting date for the federation coinage. BE

SCHWARTZ, JACQUES. *Les Monnaies de Nomes en Egypte Romaine*. In: *Bulletin de la Société Française d'Égyptologie*, No. 15 (Feb. 1954), pp. 19-32, illus.

This is a discussion of the nome coins in general and their types in particular with a bibliography of eleven works on these coins. The author considers the possibility that the nome issues might have been commemorative and rejects the notion as having no basis in available facts of the history of the Empire or of Egypt. Rarity of issues and suspect pieces come in for mention, but type study is the author's primary interest and gets the most space. There are five photographs of coins of the nomes: the Hermopolite, the Mendesian, the Prosopite, the Oxyrhynchite, the Menelaite.

In a note appended to Schwartz's paper Ch. Desroches Noblecourt presents a statue of Horus which he believes is the personification of the Sethroite nome (photographs of statue and coin of the nome). AAB

SHELOV, D. B. *Chekanka Monety i Denezhnoe Obrashchenie na Bospore v VI-IV vv. do N. E.* In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 29 (1949), pp. 119-121.

The earliest Bosphoric coinage is that of Pantikapeia dating, probably, from the middle of the sixth century B.C. All Pantikapeian coins of the sixth and fifth centuries bear on the obverse the head of a lion; this is usually considered as a borrowing from Samos, but more probably the type derives from Miletus.

An examination of Bosphoric coins of this type with the inscription $\alpha\pi\omega\lambda$ on the reverse shows that Apollonia was not the ancient name of Pantikapeia or Mirmekia, but an independent city, minting coins between 460 and 430 B.C. Coinage in Mirmekia begins a little earlier.

Both Apollonia and Mirmekia stop minting in the 20's of the fifth century. As this coincides with a change in the reverse of the Pantikapeian type, one may assume it marks the subjection of the two cities by Pantikapeia.

The early silver Bosphoric coinage was based on the Aeginetan weight standard, showing the economic unity of Cimmerian Bosphorus. The coins were used locally, while Cyzican staters were used for foreign trade.

In the fourth century only Pantikapeia minted coins—silver, gold, and copper. The obverse carried a satyr's head; the reverse of the gold staters bore a Graeco-Iranian lion-headed griffon. The gold staters were equal in value to the electrum staters of Cyzicus.

Later in the fourth century the gold stater of Alexander the Great forced Pantikapeian and Cyzican coins off the market, and in the third century B.C. a great economic crisis resulted from the replacement of local coins by Macedonian gold and the political decline of the Bosphoric kingdom. MC

SYLLOGE NUMMORUM GRAECORUM. Vol. V. *Ashmolean Museum. Evans Collection, Part I: Italy.* London, 1951. 8 pls.

In this fascicle of the *Sylloge* the coins—all of Greek mints in Italy—come from Sir Arthur Evans' collection, the text was written by the late Dr. J. G. Milne, and the casts from which the plates have been prepared were made by Mr. Rickard of the Ashmolean. The volume is slim, recording only 369 coins. Tarentum, to the "horsemen" of which Sir Arthur devoted an important monograph, and Metapontum are the mints most fully represented. Both for these towns and for the rest there are few coins of the early period; indeed there is a mere handful altogether (none from Poseidonia) of the interesting "incuse-excuse" coins of the sixth century. The plates are adequate, though by no means remarkably good; diameters, weights, and die-positions (which are apparently never fixed) are always recorded. WPW

ZABELINA, N. N. *Novaia moneta s legendoi Basileos Euthudemou.* In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 28 (1949), pp. 101-102, illus.

The type of barbaric Seleucid coins—obverse: head in profile or horse's head in profile; reverse: horse's head in profile—is frequently found in Central Asia and was apparently current in Sogdiana. These coins have a convex obverse and a concave reverse, while Seleucid coins are flat.

Of this type is coin No. 20 of the Republican Museum of Uzbek Culture in Samarkand. It is of good workmanship, with an Antiochian type legend on the reverse: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΑ. . . . The monogram is of the Seleucid type. The coin is probably one of the earlier ones minted by Euthudemos himself. The location of the coin and its weight connect Euthudemos with Sogdiana. There are no Sogdian coins imitating the coinage of other Graeco-Bactrian kings. MC

ROMAN

BROUGHTON, T. ROBERT S. *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic*. Vol. 2: 99 B.C.-31 B.C. New York, Amer. Philological Assn., 1952. 647 pp.

Appendix I, in volume II of this chronological encyclopedia of magistrates, contains a list of moneyers in alphabetical order with their chronologies as established in the several standard catalogues of Roman Republican coinage. Numismatic evidence and the conclusions of numismatists are utilized throughout the Annual Lists and the biographies that form the bulk of the two volumes. CCV

BRUUN, PATRICK. The Constantinian Coinage of Arelate. In: *Finska Fornminnesföreningens Tidskrift*, Vol. 52, Part 2 (1953), pp. 1-115, illus.

Bruun presents a long and detailed study of the Constantinian mint of Arles before and after its transfer from Ostia in a context of some fifty pages, dealing also with other mints and with the history of the period. A preface, bibliography, and list of collections, sale catalogues, and hoards used precede the main body of the text, which is divided into four parts: I. Introduction; II. The Mint of Ostia until the Transfer; III. The Mint of Arelate; IV. Conclusion (historical, numismatic). Particularly to be noted in addition to discussion of types, mint organization and activities, and the author's emphasis on the importance of often-unlisted details of type varieties, is the revision of dates of general importance, such as the transfer of the first war between Constantine and Licinius from 314 to 316-317 A.D., which avoids numismatic and historical difficulties improperly resolved by Maurice.

Evaluation of such standard works as Cohen's *Médailles Impériales* (to which references are not given in Bruun's catalogue) and Maurice emphasizes the need for the exact description of the details on the Constantinian coinage in catalogues of hoards and collections. The "Lists of Coins"—chronologically arranged—are provided with extensive commentary and some drawings and occupy pp. 57-104. These lists are followed by indices of both obverse and reverse legends, a key to the plates with references to the catalogue, and eight plates.

This study had its origin in a comprehensive study of "all Constantinian coins"; at least one further volume is promised. AAB

BURZIO, HUMBERTO F. La marina en la moneda Romana. In: *Boletín del Centro Naval*, Vol. 71, No. 612 (Sept.-Oct. 1953), pp. 1-24, 3 pls.

In the first nine pages the author deals with the Romans' activity on the sea and their attitude toward it. The rest of the study discusses in chronological order twenty coins, whose types, such as anchors, dolphins, prows of ships, acrostolia, ships, naval trophies and rostral columns, illustrate Rome's concern with shipping and control of the sea. KS

CARSON, R. A. G. *The Roman Finds at Choseley*. In: *Norfolk Archaeology*, Vol. 30 (1952), pp. 353-357.

This is a detailed description of the discovery of two finds at intervals in the same field, and of the assembling of about half of each find. The spread of the finds is similar, covering reigns from Gordian III to Victorinus, and the reign with by far the greatest representation is that of Postumus. Because of the similarity of the two groups, Carson deduces that they belong to the same hoard or were buried about the same time and under the same circumstances, between 270 and 296 A.D. The coins of the Choseley finds contribute special information on the reign of Postumus: (1) a new reverse legend, *INTERV(N)TVS DEORVM* combined with a known type (the *Mercurio Felici* type) and (2) indication of two mints, the second of which is definitely Cologne, the first, a place near Cologne, perhaps Trier.

AAB

EHRENDORFER, FRIEDRICH. *Ein dreifacher Sesterz*. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8 (1953), pp. 13-14.

The catalogue of the Windischgrätz collection has as Nos. 2695 and 2696 two small bronzes that were coined under Constantine the Great at the mint of Rome in 312. The smaller shows the denomination XII, the larger which has a head with a radiate crown the denomination XVI.

The author believes that they are pieces of three and four sestertii respectively whereas the usual bronze piece of Constantine is a five sestertii piece. He explains that this was a usual denomination and therefore needed no indication of its value, whereas the other pieces were experimental and eventually did not find popularity and disappeared.

HJE

GRANT, MICHAEL. *A Capricorn on Hadrian's Coinage*. In: *De Emérita*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (1952), pp. 1-7, pl.

The history of the capricorn as a coin type, its infrequency as a quinarius type, and the rarity of the piece itself, lead Grant to regard a quinarius of Hadrian, bearing this type, as an issue commemorating the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Augustan principate in 27 B.C. This is consistent with Strack's assignment of the same anniversary significance (see Grant, p. 5) to the obverse legend *HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS* appearing on an extensive series of Hadrian, including this quinarius.

AAB

KNIPPENBERG, W. H. TH. *Romeinse munten uit Hapert (N. Br.)*. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 39 (1952), pp. 94-96.

In 1939 a hoard was discovered near the village of Hapert in North Brabant. It contained at least 2598 bronze coins from the Emperor Tetricus (270-273) through Arcadius (383-408). Most of the coins were in such bad condition that they could no longer be attributed and all 30 large coins of the hoard had been cut into smaller pieces.

It is believed that the hoard was buried around 400. A brief list of the attributable pieces follows. HJÆ

LAFFRANCHI, L. C. A. (*Certamen Actiacum*). In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Ser. 5, Vols. 54-55 (1952-53), pp. 3-11, illus.

State issues struck by emperors or their legates during provincial *profectiones* are rare and sometimes misunderstood. Under Augustus, *profectiones* in Bithynia and Spain, illustrate the striking of state issues outside Rome. In 16 B.C. before starting out for Gaul, Augustus struck a denarius commemorating the *certamen Actiacum*, the battle of Actium; its late appearance probably reflects the growing influence of Agrippa, the chief architect of the victory. Agrippa's own *profectio* to the orient in 17 B.C. is documented by coin types. Issues of Beirut carry the inscription $\epsilon \lambda$ which, while often misinterpreted, must be read *certamen Actiacum*. Coins of Antioch are dated on an era based on Actium. Other coins of uncertain origin, tetradrachms probably from Syria and excellently struck aurei probably from Eleusia in Cilicia, likewise show Agrippa's presence in the East. DH

MABBOTT, THOMAS O. Notes on Contorniates and "Protocontorniates." In: *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 248-250, illus., pl.

Mabbott lists and describes the fifteen examples he has found of "protocontorniates" (ordinary Roman imperial bronzes, whose edges have been subsequently raised, apparently to make them serve as contorniates or game-pieces). He observes, of pieces originally designed as contorniates, that the countermarks found on them may all be construed as Victory symbols, and so possibly have some significance for the game in which these pieces were used. BE

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. Nomentanus. In: *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philological Society*, Vol. 1 (Vol. 181) (1950-51), pp. 12-14.

Mattingly interprets the NOM on the denarius of L. Atilius to be an ethnic designation such as Nomentanus or Nomentum. He gives cogent reasons for dating these coins in the time of C. Gracchus, and he feels that they were issued for the citizens who had been newly enfranchised. Perhaps the name Nomentanus, which was a little town of *cives sine suffragio* near Rome, was applied to these new citizens during the period when they enjoyed the status of *cives sine suffragio*. AAB

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. "Tribuni Aerarii" (?) on Coins. In: *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philological Society*, Vol. 1 (Vol. 181) (1950-51), pp. 27-29.

Mattingly interprets the monogram combining T and A on three groups of denarii (2322 ff.; 3238 ff.; and 3370 ff.) as referring to the *tribuni aerarii* and shows how this interpretation, if correct, may throw new light on the coinage, and also on the activities of these officers, "over whom, till now, a certain degree of obscurity has seemed to brood." AAB

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. A Group of Rare Colonial Aes Coins of Tiberius. In: *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 233-242.

A sestertius in the Ashmolean Museum bears the following types: obverse: bare head of Tiberius left, inscription TI CAESARI AVGVSTO D D C N—reverse: PACE AVG PERP composed around an altar-precinct; the whole in oak-wreath.

The coin is too badly worn to permit of illustration. Sixteenth and seventeenth century descriptions of somewhat similar coins are known; there is no later notice except for the Marquis de Lagoy's publication of one specimen in 1845. Recently, however, Grant reported a similar coin in Berlin, with obverse legend terminating COL. The dative form of this legend suggests that the coins were part of a commemorative issue; differences in style and in the legend's termination, that they were struck at different colonial mints. The bareheaded portrait is characteristic of Tiberius' earlier coinage. Therefore Sutherland, expanding the CN of the Ashmolean coin's legend to Colonia (Iulia) Nobilis (Cnossus), tentatively assigns the issue to 14/15 A.D., which is both the 50th anniversary of the foundation of Colonia Cnossus and the year in which Tiberius assumed the principate. Sutherland notes further that in this issue of colonial bronze the concept of "pax Augusti perpetua" first clearly appears, as part of a policy towards the provinces which also promised "Providentia-concordia-salus-perpetuitas." BE

TIENGO, ANNA MARIA. L'immagine de Vesta sulle monete Romane. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Ser. 5, Vols. 54-55 (1952-53), pp. 23-30, illus.

Vesta appears quite late and sporadically on Roman coins. Utilized but twice in the republican period, her figure remains rare until the Severi. Fifteen coins from the Severan age illustrate her iconography and the importance of her role in the religious movements of the period. DE

TOYNBEE, JOCELYN M. C. Roma and Constantinopolis in Late-Antique Art from 365 to Justin II. In: *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 261-277, illus., pls.

A compilation and discussion of the personifications of Rome and Constantinople as they appear in late antique art (mostly on coins) from 365 to 580 A.D. Miss Toynbee sees reflected, in the late fourth century representations, "the passing of the political primacy from the old to the new Rome": Constantinople is represented frequently, Rome rarely, on the gold issues; Constantinople often appears with Rome's attributes of military and civil power, the globe, sceptre, or spear (her own attributes, with which she still appears on coins of this time where both cities are depicted together, include turreted crown, cornucopia, and prow). After the division of the empire in 395 both Constantinople and Rome are depicted on Western issues of coinage, but Rome only once on an Eastern issue; Constantinople now consistently shares Rome's

symbols of power, even where both appear together. However, on fifth and sixth century ivory diptychs, Constantinople still appears sometimes with "Anthousa-Tyche" attributes. On three sixth century diptychs (Delbruck, pls. 16, 22, 32) Miss Toynbee reverses Delbruck's identification of the two cities—assigning to Rome the place of honor on the consul's left and the military attribute of a shield. She also suggests that on a sixth century ivory plaque in the Victoria and Albert Museum the figure generally identified as an angel may be Christian Rome "with the sceptre of sovereignty and the wings of victory." In conclusion, sixth century numismatic representations of the two cities are mentioned: Roman bronze issued under the Goths, with "Urbs Roma" types copied from Constantinian coins; "Constantinople" on solidi of Justin II. **BE**

VOELKEL, LAURA. The Selection of Coin Types during the Reign of the Emperor Domitian. In: *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 243-247.

A biographical eulogy by Statius of one Claudius, "procurator a rationibus" under Nero and (possibly) Domitian, is quoted in support of the theory that this official had direct control over the imperial mint, including the selection of coin types. Miss Voelkel, noting a change in the types of imperial gold and silver after 84 A.D., suggests that this official was removed in that year rather than at the beginning of Domitian's reign in 81. **BE**

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Contorniaten. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 39 (1952), pp. 85-87.

In the collection of Dr. Schürmann in the Hague, there are five contorniates with the portrait of Trajan which are described here.

The author opposes Alföldi's theory that the contorniates represent anti-Christian propaganda and thinks that they are merely pieces manufactured for New Year's presents. Originally it had been the custom to give old coins for such purposes, but when no such old coins were available they were first imitated and later phantasy pieces of earlier emperors were manufactured. Trajan was chosen to be represented because he was remembered as a "good" emperor. The custom of hammering up the edge of these pieces also dates back to earlier times. **HJE**

ZWAGER, H. H. Un as inédit de Vitellius. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 39 (1952), p. 90.

The author possesses an As of Vitellius which has on its reverse a figure of Equity standing to the left and holding a balance. The inscription, however, is **LIBERTAS AVGVSTI** / **S-C**. Normally the As of Vitellius with that legend has the figure of Liberty with the pileus in the right hand, and the author believes that his coin resulted from an error of the engraver. He cites as an illustration of similar error an As of Titus combining the representation of Ceres with the legend **AEQVITAS** (*BMC II*, p. 265, note). **HJE**

BYZANTINE

GUADAN Y LASCARIS COMNENO, ANTONIO MANUEL DE. Ensayo sobre diferenciación en las acuñaciones del Imperio Bizantino en el siglo XIII (Nicea, Tesalónica, Trebizonda, Epiro, Neopatras). In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (July-Sept. 1952), pp. 9-22, illus.

A study is made of the coinages of the Despotism of Epirus, the Duchy of Neopatras and the Empire of Thessalonica. **KS**

LEUTHOLD, ENRICO. Monete Bizantine rinvenute in Siria. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Ser. 5, Vols. 54-55 (1952-53), pp. 31-49, illus.

In 1945, at Tel Bissé in Syria, 835 Byzantine copper coins dating from Anastasius to Heraclius were found in a hoard buried about 634 A.D. The coins, completely listed and described here, include many types not found in the British Museum Catalogue or Tolstoi's *Monnaies byzantines*. Fifteen unusual varieties are discussed. Most interesting is the large number of restruck coins from the reigns of Phocas and Heraclius. For Phocas, the restriking served to erase the memory of his predecessor Maurice. But under Heraclius, the restriking of old, heavy coppers into lighter types brought about the first sudden inflation in the Byzantine Empire. **DH**

RADOMERSKY, PAVEL. Byzantské mince z pokladu v Zemianském Vrbovku. In: *Památky archeologické*, Vol. 44 (Prague 1953), pp. 109-127, illus.

Description of the eighteen Byzantine silver coins of the Zemianský Vrbovok treasure trove, which contained jewelry as well as coins. The hoard which was buried in 670 was discovered in 1937. It may well be the oldest large hoard of early Byzantine silver coins, and the author, therefore, deals at length with the seventeen coins of Constans II (BMC I, p. 265, No. 88 = 16 ex., No. 92 = 1 ex.) and one coin of Constantinus IV (BMC II, p. 316, No. 23-24), which are carefully described and reproduced. The relationship between the miliarensis and the nomisma hexagramon is treated. The author compares this hoard with other contemporaneous hoards, and he concludes that the eighteen silver coins were not common currency in the territory of the Avars, but rather were of importance as silver bullion. **PB**

SCHEIGER, FRANZ VON. Una moneta d'oro bizantina-slava del secolo VII. In: *Numismatica*, Vols. 17-18 (1951-52), pp. 12-16, illus.

A gold semis of high alloy and in beautiful condition was found in 1934 at Bllate in Albania, on the Yugoslavian border. Obverse: figure of emperor; reverse: cross above globe. CONOB is visible under the globe, but otherwise the legends are totally corrupt. The type was struck at Constantinople from Heraclius (610-641) through Tiberius III (698-705), but CONOB was not found on the semis. The indigenous peoples of the Balkans had no need of such a type for their own use, yet the condition of the coin, and the fact that it was found far from the trade

routes, show that it was struck near the site of the find. The piece is of full value, so that it was issued deliberately by an authority, probably for use in trade with Constantinople. For the authority one should look to some Slavic lord whose realm lay between the Black Drin and the Vardar rivers. TVB

STEARNS, JOHN B. and VERNON HALL, JR. *Byzantine Gold Coins from the Dartmouth College Collection*. Hanover, N. H., Dartmouth College Library, 1953. 16 pp., 2 pls.

Twenty-four coins (Anastasius to Michael VII Ducas) are described with reference to standard works and with notation of their variance from specimens there published. Brief historical commentary precedes the descriptions. All twenty-four coins are illustrated.

STEWART, JAMES R. A Latin-Byzantine Hybrid Coin. In: *Studies Presented to David Moore Robinson*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 251-260, illus., pl.

The coin in question is a scyphate bronze nomisma with the following types: obverse: floriate cross with A in angles; anepigraphic. Reverse: St. Demetrius facing.

The reverse type of St. Demetrius is most commonly attested for Andronicus III, which would date the coin to the fourteenth century (after 1328). The obverse type, the so-called "royal cross," is a purely Western one, possibly copied from silver "gigliati" of Robert d'Anjou (1309-1343). Within the limits 1328-1343, Stewart estimates that likely places of origin for the coin (judging from other Western and Byzantine coins found in these areas) might have been Chios, Lesbos, or Phocaea. Most probable would have been Chios during an interval of Byzantine government (preceded and succeeded by Western control) from 1329 to 1340, or a similar interval in Phocaea from 1341 to 1358. The Byzantine government of Lesbos at this time lasted only from 1333 to 1336, probably not long enough to warrant the issue of autonomous bronze coinage. BE

WHITTING, P. D. and C. H. PIPER. Overstrikes in the Byzantine Anonymous Bronze Series. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 412 (Sept. 1952), pp. 377-381, illus.

The authors discuss a twice overstruck piece (BMC Class V, over III over II); comment on Bellinger's Classes 8, 9, and 10; and give illustrations of the Byzantine anonymous types (BMC I-VIII) along with notes listing all types which were overstruck with each class. FHA

VISIGOTHIC

CORTEZ, F. RUSSELL. A localização da cunhagem de 'Aliobrio.' In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (1953), pp. 167-170.

August 27, 1891, marked the discovery of the famous La Capilla hoard which gives knowledge of several Visigothic kings, of whom history had no previous record. Several unknown localities where coins

were struck also became known; e.g., *Leione* (León in the diocese of Asturica, the Roman *Legio*) and the mint of Suintilla at Aliobrio in the diocese of Porto. This article takes up in detail the location of Aliobrio. Pertinent ecclesiastical documents and secondary works are examined, cited, and discussed. The conclusion is reached that Lobrigos, near the confluence of the Corgo with the Douro river, corresponds to the site of Visigothic Aliobrio. RFB

LLUIS Y NAVAS, JAIME. *La España visigoda ante la falsificación de moneda.* (Un problema juridicomonetar.) In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Oct.-Dec. 1952), pp. 87-96.

Coining was a source of income to the Visigothic state. Rewards were offered for informers and torture was used to discover the truth. If a coiner or passer were a slave, his right hand was cut off; if he were a freeman, he was fined, or, if poor, was sold into servitude. Clipping was a serious problem because of the primitive coining technique and this crime was also severely punished. Debasing was considered as theft. As the state increased the quantity of silver or reduced weight, it required that the inferior coins could not be refused or discounted. KS

MILES, GEORGE C. *Las monedas visigodas de la colección de la 'Hispanic Society of America.'* In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Oct.-Dec. 1952), pp. 27-31, illus.

A brief account is given of the collection of some 850 Visigothic coins, collected by Mr. Archer M. Huntington, the property of the Hispanic Society of America and now deposited in the Museum of the American Numismatic Society. The large number of pieces of Suintilla and of Sisenand make possible a careful study of the mints of those rulers. KS

REINHART, WM. *La Ceca Visigoda de 'Cepis' Poblacion del distrito de Oporto.* In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1 (1952), pp. 38-43, illus.

Account of a coin struck at the town of Cepis by the Visigothic king Leovigild, a triens, issued in the years 585 or 586, i.e., in the last two years of the reign, which belongs to type III of the coinage of this ruler. With this series of gold coins Leovigild re-established the Roman metrological system, created by Constantine, which had been abandoned toward the middle of the sixth century. The piece weighs 1.45 gr. The obverse bears the inscription: + LEOVIGILIUS RE; the reverse: + CEPIS RUSTUS. The town of Cepis, according to the ecclesiastical division of King Wamba, belonged to the Diocese of Portucale, Oporto at the present time. RFB

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

ANDERSON, P. K. *The Coinage of Spain.* In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 1 (Jan. 1953), pp. 4-21.

This article follows the history of Spain from pre-coinage days through the Carthaginian, Celt-Iberian, Roman, Visigothic, Umayyad, and

Christian periods with illustrations of representative or interesting types or specimens in each period. Spanish continental and New World colonial connections and coinages are also explained. Mints in Spain and in the colonies, various denominations, and changes in standards are discussed. There are twenty-two illustrations. JSD

B., J. Die Salzburger Nachprägungen von 1928. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8 (1953), p. 20.

A reprint of the circular issued when the coins of 1628 on the consecration of the Salzburg cathedral were re-struck in 1928. It shows all the various sizes and metals in which these re-strikes were issued. The author concludes by saying that at the time of their issue these pieces were considered to be in bad taste, but that now they bring high prices. HJE

BABELON, JEAN. Retratos monetarios de Fernando el Católico. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (April-June 1953), pp. 67-75, illus.

The most faithful portraits of Fernando el Católico are to be found on silver pieces of Naples and Sicily, the golden crown of Barcelona, and a gold coin of Navarre. KS

BATALHA REIS, PEDRO. O apreço em Portugal pelos excelentes dos Reis Católicos. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (April-June 1953), pp. 77-80, illus.

The coins of Ferdinand and Isabella were highly esteemed in Portugal, and the author points out as an indication of such esteem the fact that their money, together with Portuguese pieces, forms the border of a representation of the adoration of the Magi in a Portuguese Book of Hours of the sixteenth century. KS

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. La Exposición Monográfica de monedas a nombre de los Reyes Católicos. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (April-June 1953), pp. 101-112, illus.

The article mentions exhibitors of coins at the exposition of the Fifth Congress of the History of the Crown of Aragon, held at Zaragoza in October, 1952. It gives a summary of the types displayed there and describes the most interesting pieces from the mints of Burgos, La Coruña, Cuenca, Granada, Segovia, Sevilla and Toledo. KS

BERNAREGGI, ERNESTO. Sul ducato di Luigi XII per Napoli e la leggenda "Perdam Babilonis Nomen." In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Ser. 5, Vols. 54-55 (1952-53), pp. 56-62, illus.

The "Babylon" which Louis XII threatened on his Neapolitan coinage has been widely interpreted as Cairo, the seat of the Muslim rulers of the Holy Land. The arguments for this, however, are not convincing and a document from 1503 proves that contemporaries understood that the Babylon of the inscription meant Rome. Since the coins thus show previously unappreciated friction between Louis and Pope Alexander VI, the history of Alexander's later reign must be reread and the causes for this friction aired. DH

ELLE, K. V. Klad Dzhuchidskikh monet v Chuvashskoi ASSP. In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 15 (1947), pp. 111-115.

Elle describes a hoard of Golden Horde coins which he uncovered near the village of Tikhomirovo in the Chuvash Autonomous Republic. On a site which dates back to the Bronze age, Elle recovered 489 coins and fragments of the clay pot which contained them. The coins date from 710 A.H. to 762 A.H. and form one of the biggest finds of Golden Horde coins, as well as the biggest one ever made in the Chuvash territory. MC

FEDOROV, G. B. Den'gi Moskovskogo Kniazhestva vremeni Dmitriia Donskogo i Vasiliia I (1359-1425). In: *Materialy i Issledovaniia po Arkheologii SSSR*, No. 12 (1949), pp. 144-185, pls., tables.

The author traces the revival of minting after the Mongol invasions in Moscow and other Russian cities from the mid-fourteenth century until 1425. He begins with a lucid survey of Russian mediaeval metrology. The main types of den'ga of the various Muscovite principalities (Moscow, the Serpukhovskoe Kniazhestvo, Galich, Zvenigorod, Mozhaishk, Dmitrov, Uglich) are conveniently classified, with excellent drawings. There is a chapter on minting technique, and a bibliography. The author announces that this is a section of a larger work on Russian numismatics in preparation. DML

FEDOROV, G. B. Klassifikatsiia Litovskikh Slitkov Monet. In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 29 (1949), pp. 114-115.

Lithuanian ingots were used from the tenth to the middle of the fifteenth century. The weight of the ingots was based on the Russian pound, so that the Lithuanian grivna, like the Russian one, was originally one half pound (204.756 gr.), while the ruble, again like the Russian one, was one quarter pound (102.378 gr.).

Lithuanian rubles found in hoards are of three types:

1. Spiral ingots of beaten silver (37 specimens); aver. wt., 112.551 gr.; distribution, northwest Lithuania; dates, tenth-twelfth centuries.
2. Cylindrical ingots (336 specimens); aver. wt., 104.885 gr.; distribution, eastern Lithuania; dates, tenth to early fourteenth centuries.
3. Trihedral ingots (181 specimens); aver. wt., 104.475 gr.; distribution, all of the Grand Duchy; dates, tenth-fifteenth centuries.

The technique of minting is identical with the Russian.

Lithuanian silver coins were used from the middle of the fourteenth to the middle of the fifteenth centuries. Five types can be classified:

Type 1 (96 coins); obverse, spear and cross; reverse, the inscription "Seal" in Russian; aver. wt., 1.099 gr.; dates, 1360-1382.

Type 2 (4970 coins); obverse, spear and cross; reverse, pillared gates; aver. wt., 0.3 gr.; dates, 1384-early fifteenth century.

Type 3 (641 coins); obverse, horseman; reverse, pillared gates; aver. wt., 0.397 gr.; dates, 1390-first quarter of the fifteenth century.

Type 4 (9 coins); obverse, horseman; reverse, shield with a double cross; aver. wt., 0.422 gr.; dates, 1392-early fifteenth century.

Type 5 (58 coins); Tartar coins of the fourteenth century over-stamped with the pillared gates; date, the reign of Vitovt.

The similarity of Lithuanian and Russian coinage indicates the close cultural and economic ties between Lithuania and the Russian principalities. MC

FEDOROV, G. B. *Moskovskie Den'gi Vremeni Velikikh Kniazei Ivana III, Vasiliia III.* In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 30 (1949), pp. 70-81.

The coinage in the second half of the fifteenth century reflects the importance of this age of political consolidation and national culture. The 798 published silver coins of Ivan III are of two denominations, the Novgorod penny (denga) (0.8-0.6 gr.) and the Moscow penny (0.4-0.27 gr.). Stylistically the novgorodki can be divided into two main types, and the moskovki into eleven main types. All the coins, however, bear on the reverse the inscription SOVEREIGN OF ALL RUSSIA, and some 98 per cent of them have on the obverse the representation of the Moscow horseman.

The published silver coins of Basil III number 150, 119 of the Novgorod type and 31 of the Moscow type. The horseman image is on nearly all of them, and the inscriptions are the same as those of Ivan III. There is a slight decline in the average weight of the Novgorod denga.

Muscovite coinage was reorganized by Ivan III after the crisis in the middle of the fifteenth century and was based again on the old silver grivna, i.e., one half of the Russian pound (204.756 gr.).

During the reign of Ivan III the number of coin hoards buried increased enormously and the geographical distribution was very much wider than it had been. Under Ivan III the first attempts at gold coinage were made. Also in that reign the copper coins showed the new state symbol, the double-headed eagle. MC

FEDOROV, G. B. *Proiskhozhdenie moskovskoi monetnoi sistemy.* In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 16 (1947), pp. 113-120.

In the period between the twelfth and the fourteenth centuries, the silver unit used in Russia was the grivna, one half of the Russian pound (204.756 gr.). The grivna declined gradually in weight down to 195 gr. by the end of the fourteenth century. From the thirteenth century on, however, a new unit appeared, originally just a grivna that was cut in two, later an ingot minted regularly in the weight of 97.5 gr. These ingots were stamped with the same markings of the various Russian principalities which are later found in coins.

In 1316 we find the first use of the term "ruble" to signify the half-grivna. Both the new term and the new weight are found only in the southern and southeastern part of Russia. In Novgorod, while the word ruble was borrowed as early as the fourteenth century, the old weight of

a full grivna was maintained until the late sixteenth century. The explanation for this new unit must lie in the devastations of the Mongol invasion, which, however, by-passed Novgorod. Thus mediaeval Russia possessed two kinds of rubles—the Novgorod ruble and the Moscow ruble of half the weight. The Moscow ruble served as the basic unit of currency, for, while its weight was 97.5 gr. and 100 pennies (dengas) weighed only 92 gr., we find that about 5.75 gr. of silver or 6 dengas was the tax imposed by the prince on each 100 pennies minted. MC

FEDOROV, G. B. *Russkie Monety udel'nogo perioda*. In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 17 (1947), pp. 163-165.

Fedorov publishes fifteen theses of his dissertation, defended in 1946. Due to the decline of silver imports in the twelfth century and the ravages of the Tartar invasions in the thirteenth century, the silver grivna rapidly declined in weight. By the second half of the thirteenth century there existed two Russian monetary units—the Moscow ingot ruble of 97.5 gr. and the Novgorod ingot ruble of 195 gr. In the sixties of the fourteenth century the Grand Principality of Moscow, entering into open struggle with the Tartars, began to coin its own money. The base of this coinage was the Moscow ruble reduced to 92 gr., with 5.5 gr. going to the treasury. The Novgorod ruble went down proportionately to 184 gr.

Out of some twenty independent coinages in the early fifteenth century, only Tver' based its coins on Lithuania and Riazan' on the Tartars. All the others imitated the Moscow standard. The Novgorod ruble, used also in Pskov, survived till the end of the sixteenth century.

The political, social and economic crisis of the first half of the fifteenth century resulted in a catastrophic fall in the weight of Russian coins. This led either to the disappearance of appanage coinage or its assimilation by Moscow which had reorganized and stabilized its currency by 1456.

By 1500, coins in Russia were minted at four mints—Moscow, Tver', Novgorod, and Pskov, all of them using the post-1456 Moscow standard. Under Ivan IV the unification of Russian coinage was completed, and the coins reflected in inscriptions and representations the ideology of the new all-Russian state. The location of coin hoards indicates the economic unity of Russia by the early sixteenth century. MC

FEDOROV, G. B. *Topografia Kladov s Litovskimi Slitkami i Monetami*. In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 29 (1949), pp. 64-75.

The coinage of Lithuania has been studied very little. For the solution of this problem the topography of hoards with Lithuanian coins and ingots is very important. So far 110 hoards have been found, 53 of them containing ingots, 54 with coins and 3 with both.

An analysis of the locations of the ingot hoards shows that the overwhelming majority were found in the vicinity of the main administrative

centers of the Lithuanian Grand Duchy—Vilna, Kaunas, Grodno, Smolensk, Starodub. Forty of the hoards were found on Russian and Ukranian territories of the Lithuanian state. The ingot hoards suggest four main trade routes in Lithuania: 1. Route to Livonia; 2. Route to northwest Russia, i.e., Novgorod; 3. Route to northeast Russia, i.e., Tver'; 4. Route to southwest Russia, i.e., Kiev. With the ingots there were found ninth and tenth century dirhems, tenth-thirteenth century Anglo-Saxon and German coins, and many Central European coins. Thus Lithuanian ingot-rubles were current from the tenth to the fifteenth centuries and were used primarily within the boundaries of the Grand Duchy.

The location of the coin hoards, with the coins dated between 1300 and 1419, supports the evidence of the ingot hoards—the importance of Vilna, Kaunas and other administrative centers as trading centers, and the close economic ties between Lithuania and the Russian principalities.

MC

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. Arnhem? In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 39 (1952), pp. 96-98.

In the municipal Museum at Arnheim which has recently been reopened, there are a number of coins of the fifteenth century which appear to come from some hoard, but unfortunately it can no longer be determined exactly where they do come from nor who wrote the explanations which have also been discovered in the Museum.

The hoard, however, is important for the dating of the coins of Arnold of Guelders (1429-1471), and the author attempts a tentative chronology. The hoard also contains a hitherto unknown coin of Duke Johann I of Cleve dated 1463. This is the latest piece in the hoard, and it is believed to have been buried shortly after that date. All the pieces thought to have belonged to this hoard are listed.

HJE

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. Drie onbekendemiddeleeuwse munten. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 39 (1952), pp. 90-92, illus.

The Vestische Museum at Recklinghausen preserves the hoard of Essel and part of the hoard of Mecklinghoven, both buried after 1487. They contain three heretofore unknown Dutch coin types. One is a piece of Rudolf v. Diepholz, Bishop of Utrecht (1433-1455), the second, dated 1483, is a stuiver of the city of Utrecht struck during its temporary independence from its bishop, and the third a fifteenth century piece of the city of Campen.

HJE

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. Een dubbele stuiver van Stevensweerd. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 39 (1952), pp. 92-93.

The Royal Coin Cabinet recently acquired a double stuiver struck a groat of Metz. Its die was altered from one originally used for pieces of by Count Frederick van den Bergh at St. Stevensweerd in imitation of

5 groats or 2½ stuivers, and it is not known why this alteration was made. HJE

GELDER, H. ENNO VAN. *Het Hollandse Muntwezen onder het Huis Wittelsbach*. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 39 (1952), pp. 1-26.

During the reign of Count William V (1350-1389) which includes the period of the Regency of his brother Albert (1358-1389), the coinage of Holland was at first completely dominated by the example of France, Flanders and Brabant whose types, écus, moutons and gros of the Flemish type were imitated. This was made possible by adopting a seignorage that was somewhat lower than that in the neighboring states. During this period Holland also went along with the gradual devaluation of the coinage in these countries which was usually disguised by adopting simultaneously with a reduction of the intrinsic value of the coinage, the introduction of new denominations such as the double mouton and the plaque.

After 1365 the mint policy of the Regent became more independent, and the devaluation of the coinage more rapid. The cities, particularly the powerful mercantile metropolis, Dordrecht, opposed this policy violently and forced the Regent three times, in 1370, 1378 and 1388, to revalue and re-establish the coin standard. This caused a break with the standard of the surrounding states, and a new groat of an independent type, as well as a gold guilder copied from that of the Rhenish Electors, were issued in Holland.

Excellent documentation accompanies this clear and concise article. There are also several statistical tables and two pages of illustrations. HJE

K., B. *Funde Österreichischer Münzen bei den Grabungen zu St. Peter in Rom*. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8 (1953), pp. 45-46.

During the excavations in St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome in 1940-1949 many mediaeval European coins were found which represent donations by pilgrims. The numismatic items found have been described by Serafini in the official report of the excavations, but unfortunately the descriptions of the non-Italian coins contain many errors. The author gives some corrections in so far as Austrian coins are concerned. HJE

KOCH, BERNHARD. *Zur Symbolik Österreichischer Mittelaltermünzen*. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8 (1953), pp. 10-12.

Braun v. Stumm has recently demonstrated that the wheel was considered as a symbol of the Church and the Gospels in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries and appears prominently as such on the coins of the ecclesiastical mints in the Upper Rhine region.

Koch now examines numerous denarii found in the Danubian region and attributed to the Austrian-Styrian coinage and particularly to the mint of Neunkirchen which at least in part was under the domination

of the abbey of Formbach. Many of these pieces show the wheel as well as an upright hand explained as the *dextera Dei* and the letter s which Koch thinks might signify 'sanctus' or 'sanctissimus.' Thus the obverse is devoted in its entirety to Christian symbols whereas the reverse shows an armed centaur symbolizing the sinful element in man.

Other coins show four wheels (the four Gospels) or four heads (the four Evangelists) in the corners of a cross, also seven stars or seven heads around a central head symbolizing the seven archangels. Other symbols are fights between man and wild beast (the fight against the sinful element in man) and the victory of Samson over the lion (victory of Christ over the devil). More commonly recognized symbols such as the alpha-omega and the fish also appear. HJE

KRUSY, HANS. Westfälische Gegenstempel auf niederländischen Münzen. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 39 (1952), pp. 27-40.

Until the fifteenth century no coins larger than denarii were struck in Westphalia, and thus commercial necessity caused the entry of foreign pieces of larger denomination at the beginning of the fifteenth century. These caused considerable uncertainty and confusion, and many of the Westphalian cities tried to improve the situation by issuing tariffs and by counterstamping the coins. Contemporary documentary evidence is very sparse, but a considerable number of these counterstamped pieces have survived. There are three periods during which counterstamping took place; the first was prior to 1424, the second in 1469-1480, and the last after 1512. Eleven cities counterstamped coins in the first period, four in the second, and two in the third.

A catalogue listing all the counterstamped pieces follows the text, and in it some of the more doubtful attributions of counterstamps are discussed. HJE

MAGNAGUTI, ALESSANDRO. Le Medaglie Virgiliane. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 4, No. 5 (May 1953), pp. 35-36, illus.

Eighteen medals are listed with types or legends commemorating Virgil, ranging in date from the sixteenth to the twentieth century; unfortunately, only one is illustrated. BE

MAGNAGUTI, ALESSANDRO. Numismatica Virgiliana. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Feb. 1953), pp. 9-10; No. 3 (Mar.), pp. 17-18; No. 4 (Apr.), pp. 25-26, illus.

From the late twelfth century to the early seventeenth, Mantua preserves an almost uninterrupted line of coins (mostly bronze or small silver) commemorating Virgil in legend or portrait. Of an interesting reverse on a sesino (1550-1587), which shows Virgil's laurelled head apparently rising from a basin fountain, Magnaguti recalls Dante's lines: "Or se' tu quel Virgilio e quella fonte / Che spande di parlar sì largo fiume?" The text of the article is accompanied by sketches. BE

MARTORELL, FEDERICO UDINA. Una moneda inédita de Cervera. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 6 (Jan.-Mar. 1953), pp. 31-40, illus.

The article deals with a coin from Cervera, of which only three examples are known. It was coined in the last half of the twelfth century and bears on the reverse the inscription PAX VOBIS. It is not determined whether the Cervera in question is located in Castile, Aragon or elsewhere. KS

MASLOV, N. M. L'govskii Klad. In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 23 (1948), pp. 105-107, illus.

In 1946, between the village of L'govka and the town of Vorotynsk, near Kaluga, spring plowing uncovered a clay pot with silver coins. Only a few coins and fragments of the pot were recovered. All the coins are denars of German duchies and counties, dating from 1038 to 1090, weighing, on the average, 0.75 gr. Chronologically the coins can be distributed (according to Dannenberg) as follows: Friesland—Bruno III, Egbert I, Egbert II; Friesland-Utrecht—Bishop Wilhelm de Pontus; Saxony—Duke Ordulf (1059-1071) and his brother Count Hermann; Emden—the above Count Hermann. The greatest number of coins belong to Ordulf of Saxony, followed, in number, by Egbert II of Friesland.

This is the first hoard of western European coins found in the Kaluga region. The hoard indicates that the area of L'govka-Vorotynsk, at the confluence of the Ugra and the Oka was heavily settled and an important trade center in the eleventh century. MC

METIUS, C. Der Fund von Wilsdorf, Kreis Jena, vergraben nach 1724. In: *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 6/7 (1952/53), pp. 123-132.

List of a treasure trove buried in 1724 in three jugs. This hoard was discovered in 1952 in Thuringia. The hoard contained 923 silver coins of Germany (Brunswick, Brandenburg, Saxony, etc.), Hungary, France, Sweden, and Switzerland. PB

MURARI, OTTORINO. Denari veronesi di un ripostiglio del secolo XII. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 17-18 (1951-52), pp. 19-27, illus.

A hoard found some years ago, probably near Padua, contained 446 denari of Verona dating from Henry IV to Frederic I; 29 from Venice of Doge Orto Malipiero (1178-1192); and 1 from Milan of Henry III, IV, or V (1039-1125). Many more coins were originally in the hoard but had corroded away before the discovery. The extent of the first group made possible a systematic arrangement of the coins according to the decay in alloy, as well as the corruption of the legends HENRICVS / +VERONA to the point of total illegibility. TVB

PANVINI-ROSATI, F. Ripostiglio di Tari normanni da Modica. In: *Numismatica*, Vols. 17-18 (1951-52), pp. 31-34, illus.

Description of a hoard of tari d'oro discovered in Sicily in 1925. The earlier pieces bear a Cufic legend, the later a garbled legend in pseudo-Cufic script. The latter are surely Norman imitations of the gold cir-

culating in Sicily at the time of their conquest. The hoard was buried about the turn of the eleventh-twelfth centuries. TVB

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Zum ungarischen Münzwesen des 16. Jahrhunderts. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8 (1953), pp. 25-28.

These are two reprints from earlier books. The first is from Johann Christian v. Engel's Hungarian history and represents the report of two Hungarian mint officials written in 1563 and 1580. It gives some details of the minting process and shows the reasons for the deterioration of the Hungarian coinage of the period.

The other is from the diary of Prince Khevenhueller-Metsch and refers to the collection of gold medals and ducats assembled by Emperor Francis I. In 1753 the gold value of the medals was about 100,000 talers, and there were more than 3000 different ducats. Sr. Du Val the librarian of the library in Florence had been called to Vienna by the Emperor especially to put the collection in order and to make out a ticket with details for each piece. HJE

SCIUGAEVSKY, VALENTINO. Monete veneziane del secolo xiii scoperte nell'Ucraina e loro importanza come fonte storica. In: *Numismatica*, Vols. 17-18, (1951-52), pp. 35-43, illus.

The discovery, separately, of four grossi veneziani in the Ukraine probably indicates commercial relations with Venetian traders from Constantinople. Certain artifacts found with one of the coins are western, not Byzantine. TVB

SPAZIANI TESTA, GIROLAMO. Ducatoni, piastre scudi, talleri e loro multipli battuti in zecche italiane e da italiani all'estero. I. Casa Savoia da Filiberto II a Vittorio Emanuele III (1497-1946). II. I Romani Pontefici interregni e occupazioni degli Stati Pontifici (1523-1870). Rome, P. & P. Santamaria, 1952. 2 vols.

These two books will be very welcome to collectors and numismatists interested in the coinages of the House of Savoy and the Popes. The standard works on the subject, the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum* and Serafini's *Le Monete e le bolle plumbee Pontificie*, are long out of print and, when available, rather expensive.

The author limits his work to the crown-size coinage which has become so popular among collectors during the last ten years. The catalogue gives descriptions of the coins, including references to the aforementioned standard books and the important sales catalogues with the prices realized. The main types are illustrated by drawings within the text. At the beginning of the list of coins of each ruler, is a short resumé of the important events during his reign. Each volume starts with a useful list of the legends appearing on the coins as well as a table of weights. The novice collector will particularly appreciate the estimation list contained in a special folder at the end of the book. The estimates noted are based on the prices realized at more than twenty of the

important sales (Gnecchi, Vogel, Ruchat, Martinori, etc.) as well as on the well-known "Tariffa" issued by Enrico Dotti in 1913. The Papal volume has two additional plates with the coat of arms appearing on the various coins. HG

SPAZIANI-TESTA, GIROLAMO. La monetazione della Repubblica Sociale Italiana (1943-45). In: *Numismatica*, Vols. 17-18 (1951-52), pp. 49-50, illus.

It is not generally known that the first short-lived postwar Italian government struck and circulated coins of 50, 20, and 10 centesimi. The first two denominations were struck from the regular dies on ordinary flans, so that they are indistinguishable from the Fascist issues. The smallest pieces, however, although retaining the design, were coined in acmonital rather than the earlier bronze-aluminum, the date (1943) was slightly altered, and the flan was reduced to 19.6 mm. Two examples are now known in the Museum of the Roman Mint, the present government having destroyed the dies and the coins as far as possible. The entire coinage was struck in Aosta, but only a few proofs of the 50 and 20 centesimi carry the mint mark A in place of R. TVB

SUZIN, M. V. Ozhgibovskii Monetnyi Klad XIV v. In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 29 (1949), pp. 112-113.

In 1936, at the village of Ozhgibovka (Pil'enskii district, Gorkii oblast'), a find was made of a pot with silver coins. While some of the coins were melted down, the Gorkii Museum obtained 456 specimens; of these 130 were Russian and 326 were of the Golden Horde, all coins dating from the fourteenth century.

The Russian coins range from the 1360's to 1391. The Tartar coins cover the period from Khan Tokhtogu (a coin of 1310-1311) to Khan Tokhtamysh (a coin of 1391-1392). The hoard is unique in that the majority of the coins are from the earlier dates and that 267 of the Tartar coins are clipped. In that state they have the same weight as the Russian coins in the hoard. The clipping was apparently for the purpose of equating the currency. MC

TRIBOLATI, PIETRO. Diversi tipi di ducaton, multipli e filippi conati nella zecca di Milano di Filippo IV di Spagna. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Ser. 5, Vols. 54-55 (1952-53), pp. 50-55, illus.

The two chief works on the Milanese mint, that by the Gnecchi brothers and the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*, do not satisfactorily present the variety of portraits and ornamentation of coins struck under Spanish domination. Hoping eventually to compile a corpus of Milanese coin types from 1535 to 1711, the author for the present publishes ten varieties of the coins of Philip IV. DB

TRIBOLATI, P. Monete Italiane inedite, varianti o rare. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 4, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec. 1953), pp. 84-85, illus.

A fifteenth century genovino bearing the same obverse and reverse

legend, *CONRADVS REXROMANORVM*, is assigned to the years 1409-1413, following the end of French control in Genoa; a hitherto unidentified denaro (*CNI II*, p. 423, No. 12) with the obverse inscription *VARCE* is attributed to Vercelli under Frederick I. Photographs are given of a half-thaler, here published for the first time, of Messerano under Paolo Besso Ferro Fieschi (1629-1667), and of a grosso of Francesco I Sforza listed, but without photograph, in *CNI*. Tribolati also provides a sketch of a rare denaro of Ludovico il Moro.

BE

WEIL, A. VAN DER. *Valse Nederlandse Dukaten*. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 39 (1952), pp. 41-59, illus.

It has been known for some time that several foreign mints have imitated the Dutch gold ducat, and it has been supposed that it was done at one time or another in Vienna, Stuttgart and Russia. An official investigation by the Dutch government in 1865 brought out that in Russia, in any event, such coins had been minted since the beginning of the century but not after the death of Nicholas I in 1855, and the Russian government promised that no such ducats would be minted in the future.

The author gives a complete listing of the dates of Russian imitations since 1818 together with indications of how they can be detected and estimated numbers of those struck. The latter disclose that there are ducats with dates that do not exist in genuine pieces and also some with the wrong mint master sign. Also, the number of false ducats exceeds by far that of the genuine pieces.

There are also documentary clues that Dutch ducats were imitated in Russia before 1818 and even in the eighteenth century, but no integrated information is available nor definite methods for separating the genuine from the false.

As for Stuttgart imitations there is still a die preserved in that mint which bears the date 1802, but the author has never seen a specimen struck from it.

At the time it was believed that the Berlin mint was imitating Dutch ducats in 1806, and there is in the Royal Coin Cabinet in the Hague a ducat of 1805 which seems to be of foreign origin, but nothing certain can be said about this at present, nor of a piece of 1803 that was in a sale in 1938.

HJE

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. *Die wirtschaftlichen Funktionen der oberrheinischen Münzstätten*. In: *Neue Beiträge zur süddeutschen Münzgeschichte*, Stuttgart 1953, pp. 37-52, maps.

A numismatic history of the Upper Rhine region since the Merovingian period. It is presented from the viewpoint of economic history. The author characterizes the parts played by the various mints of this region, among which were such important mints as Basle, Constance, Speyer, and Strasbourg, etc., and he indicates the economic background

and needs of each period covered. Three maps locate the mints of this region for the various periods: Merovingian period to 1100, 1100 to 1400, fifteenth century to seventeenth century. PB

GREAT BRITAIN

DOLLEY, R. H. Orston Treasure Trove. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 12 (1952), pp. 118-122.

In the course of ploughing in Brewster's Field, parish of Orston, Nottinghamshire, 1,413 coins from Edward VI (1547-1553) to a single piece from the degenerate dies of the post-1643 coinage were unearthed. The burial may have been occasioned by Prince Rupert's surprise march to relieve the royal forces shut up in Newark, and the hoard may have represented the family savings, accumulated over many years, of a local roundhead sympathizer. Seven coins were purchased for the British Museum. The only piece of real significance is the rare six shillings Scots of James I with date 1619. Two of the Elizabethan sixpences had received the Zealand countermark. The coins are classified. ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. and E. J. WINSTANLEY. Maidstone Treasure-Trove. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1952), pp. 58-65.

A workman on a cleared site discovered a pot containing 500 gold and silver coins from the reigns of Henry V to Henry VIII which are now in the Maidstone Museum. The hoard was buried about 1538, probably as a result of Thomas Cromwell's dissolution of the religious houses in Kent. The find contains a high proportion of pence and half pence—most of the former from the ecclesiastical mints of York and Durham, which from Henry V on supplied the "small change" needs of the nation. A list of the coins follows, and A. Warhust contributes a note on the stoneware jug. ccv

HILL, PHILIP V. The Animal, "Anglo-Merovingian," and Miscellaneous Series of Anglo-Saxon Sceattas. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1952), pp. 1-38, illus.

This continuation of previous efforts to classify the sceattas of the Standard and London series features a study of the larger series formed by coins with animal designs "carefully delineated in the charming Early English idiom." In the Animal Series, coins are arranged into groups according to the animals depicted—dragons, wolves, a centaur, hounds, birds, and uncertain beasts. These types, several of which derive from Roman coinages, are interpreted according to stylistic variations in treatment of detail. Concordance with previously considered material makes further chronological conclusions possible.

These conclusions are re-enforced by non-numismatic evidence such as Saxon crosses, illuminated manuscripts, and metal objects. The Anglo-Merovingian Series is considered in a similar manner, with prototype and parallel evidence evaluated. Miscellaneous sceattas are

divided into Romanized Types, the Cross and Pellets Type, Diademed Heads, and Frisian and Merovingian Types. Elaborately detailed appendixes and lists of illustrations follow. CCV

JACOB, KENNETH A. The Coinages of Henry VII and Henry VIII. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 403 (Dec. 1951), pp. 480-484.

A general outline of the development of the coinage during these two reigns, with special attention to the transition from the mediaeval to the modern style. FHA

RAYNER, P. ALAN. The Designers and Engravers of the English Milled Coinage, 1662-1953. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, Nos. 416-428 (Feb. 1953-Jan. 1954).

This is a reference table divided into sections by reigns. Under the name of each monarch the author gives an account of the engravers of the reign with his reasons for assigning various coins to them. This is followed by a table listing the denominations, number of types, dates the types were in use, and the names of both the engravers and the designers of both the obverses and reverses. FHA

SANSUM, D. H. The Moneyer in Anglo-Norman Society. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 414 (Nov. 1952), pp. 456-460.

The author first presents some notes on the general social background and continues with a commentary on the various mints of the period detailing the number of moneyers and the methods of royal control at various centres, as well as the system of farming the mints out to certain magnates. The article then provides some notes on the social status of the moneyers, our knowledge of them as individuals, and concludes with the methods of punishment for debasement of the coinage. FHA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BREEN, WALTER. A Few Unpublished Major Varieties of U. S. Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 6 (June 1953), pp. 569-572.

Mr. Breen discusses as major varieties of United States coins two dies for the 1886 cent, two types of the 1892 quarter, three obverse and two reverse types of the trade dollars and the combinations of these on the coins for 1873-1885, and a miscellany of less prominent variations including the 1877 cent, 1847 dime, 1827 quarter restrike, and several quarter eagles, half eagles, and eagles. JSD

BREEN, WALTER. Semi-Official Restrikes of the Philadelphia Mint. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 10 (Oct. 1953), pp. 1038-1039.

Mr. Breen reproduces a letter written by J. R. Snowden, Director of the Mint, indicating his intention to restrike patterns and rare pieces of the United States coinage, a procedure which apparently began in February of 1859. JSD

SLABAUGH, ARLIE. Off-Metal United States Coins. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (Mar. 1953), pp. 217-222.

Off-metal coins, those struck in some metal other than that of the regular issue of the same date, fall into four categories: (1) experimental pieces; (2) trial pieces; (3) restrikes; and (4) coins produced through negligence of the mint workmen. The author presents three lists (combining 1 and 2 above) of all the pieces known to him of off-metal striking. JSD

SLABAUGH, ARLIE. Additions to Off-Metal United States Coins. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 19, No. 7 (July 1953), p. 629.

Mr. Slabaugh adds some fifteen more examples of off-metal United States coins to his previously published lists. JSD

YEOMAN, RICHARD S. The 1848 Quarter Eagle with CAL. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 7 (July 1953), pp. 674-686, illus.

The author describes the collection of early gold deposits from various California locations by Colonel Mason, the shipment of 230 ounces east to the Philadelphia mint by Lieut. Loeser, the reception in Washington of the proof of the valuable discoveries in California, and the forwarding of the gold to the mint with instructions for minting and designating the gold as Californian in origin. Mr. Yeoman estimates that approximately 1389 two and a half dollar gold pieces were coined with the distinguishing CAL stamp, of which probably only a small minority exist today. JSD

CANADA

MASTERS, D. C. The Establishment of the Decimal Currency in Canada. In: *Canadian Historical Review*, Vol. 33 (1952), pp. 129-147.

This well-documented article shows evidence of careful research. It contains little of interest to the casual coin collector, but it is of real value to the serious numismatist who is interested in the historical and economic aspects which lie behind his coins. Canada's right to control her own currency was achieved largely due to the efforts and ability of Francis Hincks, Inspector-General from 1848 to 1851 and Prime Minister from 1851 to 1854. The decision to adopt the decimal system, based on the dollar and its divisions, was influenced mainly by both the greater facility in keeping accounts in the decimal system as opposed to the pound sterling system and the economic fact that Canada's trade with the United States had grown until it then equalled that with the Mother Country. In 1857 a bill was passed requiring the accounts of the provincial government to be kept in dollars and cents. In 1858 the first decimal coins for Canada were struck at the Royal Mint, London, in the denominations of 20¢, 10¢, 5¢ and 1¢. The author also describes the

struggle with the vexatious problem of trying to establish rates of exchange among the sterling currency, American dollars, Spanish dollars, Mexican dollars, etc., which, up to that time, had formed the bulk of the circulating media in Canada. ssc

LATIN AMERICA

BUTTREY, TED V. The Coinage of Mexico since 1905. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (Mar. 1953), pp. 226-244, illus.

The Mexican coinage reform of 1905, the reduction of the number of mints to the single one at Mexico, and the greater reliability of the published data prompt Mr. Buttrey to begin his survey at the date he selects. Late nineteenth century Mexican coinage is reviewed, and the reform changes discussed. The rise and fall in the value of silver, and the effects on the use of silver in Mexico and on silver exports are related. The results of the reform, its early success and ultimate failure are presented in detail. Notes on the issues of the various years 1899-1950, legends and mintmarks, and technical details of the coinage are all included. The article concludes with a listing (and illustrations of all types) of all dates of every denomination with numbers issued for the coinage 1905-1950. JSD

NESMITH, ROBERT I. Los primeros oficiales de la Casa de Moneda de México y sus acuñaciones. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (July-Sept. 1952), pp. 29-35, illus.

The earliest officials of the Mexican mint were: the Count of Osorno, the first treasurer; Francisco del Rincón, first assayer and founder; another Francisco del Rincón, a cousin of the former; Anton de Vides, an engraver; and Alonso Ponce, a workman. It is interesting to note that two members of the same family held positions in the mint despite the fact that this was prohibited. A list is given of the offices held by the members of the Rincón family and an account is furnished of the important part which they played in the early coinage in Mexico and Peru. KS

PEREZ, GILBERT S. The Case of the Lion Countermark. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 3 (Mar. 1953), pp. 245-248, illus.

In a Sherlock Holmes-Dr. Watson dialogue, the conclusion is reached that a lion counterstamp on Spanish pieces is not of Nicaraguan origin as attributed by Heiss, Herrera, and others, but of European make. JSD

PRADEAU, A. F. The Mexican Mint of Hermosillo. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 8 (Aug. 1953), pp. 804-806, illus.

Dr. Pradeau discusses the founding of the mint at Hermosillo in 1835 and the repudiation of its pieces by the Federal government since they had not been officially authorized. Presumably only 8 reales were coined late in that year. The number coined was very small, and no specimen was known until a piece dated 1836 turned up in 1953. JSD

PRADEAU, A. F. The Mexican Mint of Hermosillo. Additional Data. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 11 (Nov. 1953), pp. 1155-1156, illus.

Dr. Pradeau supplements his previous article on the Hermosillo mint by reproducing an illustration of another 8 reales piece dated 1835 from a book published in 1845. Since the illustration was made from an impression taken directly from the coin, it is possible to conclude by comparing it with the one known specimen that at least two dies were used in the coinage. JSD

ISLAMIC

BERNSHTAM, A. N. Novyi tip türğeshskikh monet. In: *Tiurkologicheskii Sbornik*, Vol. 1 (1951), pp. 68-72, pl.

During the excavations of the old town of Sarig in the Shahrstan area, four copper coins of the Türgesh period were found in site IV. They are reminiscent of the old Turkish coins of the 4th, 5th and 6th type according to Bernshtam's classification.

The coins are minutely described and the inscriptions on them explained. The latter are important evidence of historical events of the thirties of the eighth century A.D. which are reviewed in the article, in particular of the political connections between the Türgesh Kaghans and the On Oq Türks. The evidence permits the author to date the coins as belonging to the years 738-740 A.D. SW

GRANBERG, BEATRICE. Arabiska mynt från ett skelettgravfält på Kjuloholm i Kjulo sn. In: *Finska Fornminnesföreningen*, No. 59 (1952), pp. 5-16, illus. German summary.

In 1925 a graveyard at Kjuloholm in the parish of Kjulo (Finland), dating from the late Viking and crusade period, was discovered and excavated. Nineteen silver Cufic coins were found in six of the graves: thirteen Samanid dirhems, two barbaric imitations of the same, two Abbasid dirhems, one Hamdanid dirhem and one Volga Bulgarian dirhem. The Samanid pieces were issued by six different emirs, Ismail ibn Ahmed (892-907 A.D.), Ahmed ibn Ismail (907-913 A.D.), Nasr ibn Ahmed (913-942 A.D.), Abdulmalik ibn Nuh (954-961 A.D.), Mansur ibn Nuh (961-976 A.D.), and Nuh ibn Nuh (976-997 A.D.). All the coins had metal loops or were perforated, and hence had been used as amulets or pendants. The article discusses in detail the relations of this find with similar finds in Finland, Scandinavia, and Russia. Three illustrations in the text show the better specimens of these Cufic coins. RPB

JAECKEL, PETER. Ein unbekanntes Goldstück aus Yemen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 14/15, 1953, pp. 50-52, illus.

Publication of a large gold coin (weight: 36 gr.), struck in 1925 at San'a (Yemen) with the name of the Imam Mahmud Yahya ben Hamid

al-Din. Since this coin is not catalogued in the work of Wayte Raymond and other modern publications, it is reproduced and described at length. The modern history of Yemen is also reported. PB

KRACHKOVSKAIA, V. A. *Evoliutsiia Kuficheskogo pis'ma v srednei azii*. In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 3 (1949), pp. 3-27, illus., pl.

The writer surveys the evolution of Kufic writing in Central Asia from the Arab conquest until the eighth century of the Hijra. The numerous illustrations include inscriptions on articles of metal-ware, ceramics and textiles, on mosques and other buildings, as well as examples gathered from early manuscripts. Two coins are illustrated and described: a dirhem struck at Merv in A.H. 76/695-96 A.D., and another struck by Naṣr II, son of Aḥmad, at Nishāpūr in A.H. 305/917-18 A.D. DML

NAKSHABANDI, NASIR. *The Zakho Treasure*. In: *Sumer*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (1952), pp. 220-227, pl.

This is the fourth of a series of articles on the Zakho Treasure. The author continues the description of the silver coins struck at Tadgha by Muhammad al-Maḥdi and Harun ar-Rashid. Seven coins of al-Maḥdi and sixty-three of ar-Rashid are described, accompanied by a plate of twenty-three coins. SV

RABINO DI BORGOMALE, H. L. *Coins, Medals, and Seals of the Shāhs of Irān, 1500-1941*. Hertford, S. Austin & Sons, Ltd., 1945. 108 pp., 4 pls.

This work is intended to fulfill the needs of a general handbook on the subject for since the appearance of Reginald Stuart Poole's *Catalogue of the Coins of the Shahs of Persia* in the British Museum in 1887, a large number of coins has come to light. The author has culled new information not only from the coins and medals themselves but also from narratives and correspondence of Western travellers in Iran and from those of the factors of the British and Dutch East India Companies.

A five page bibliography on Iranian coins and currency, moneys and weights, travel and history, correspondence and memoranda, and on Persian works precedes the introduction. The twenty-five page introduction gives a short topical and chronological history of Iranian coinage from 1500-1941, including such items as the administration of the mint under the Safavis, minting changes, imports of foreign gold and silver coins and ingots, the standard, scarcity of money, weights in use, religious formulae, dates, etc.

The main body of the work is concerned with the description of the actual coins, taken in chronological order and in connection with the reigning sovereign. This is followed by indices of distichs and legends, of invocations, religious formulae, names of Caliphs and Imams, and royal titles, of distinguishing epithets of mint towns, countermarks, date

and mint prefixes, and of sundry legends on medals, and of weights. The work ends with a six page bibliography of the works of the author.

SV

SCHOLTEN, C. *De gouden munten (Mas) van Noord-Sumatra (Addenda)*. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsche Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36, Pt. 2 (1949), pp. 176-179, illus.

Numismatic description of six gold coins of the Mas denominations of the sultans of North Sumatra. The Arabic inscriptions have been transcribed and transliterated. It supplements the contribution on these coins by J. Hulshoff Pol published twenty years ago (*Jaarboek*, Vol. 16, 1929, pp. 1-32).

RFB

SHAPSHAL, S. M. *Redkaia Turetskaia Moneta*. In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 30 (1949), pp. 124-127, illus.

In a private collection Shapshal found a copper coin, 11-13 mm. in diameter, bearing on the obverse the name OSMA(N) and the date 714 A.H., and on the reverse the representation of a hare. The coin was part of a hoard from Brussa, found in 1896.

Ismail-Ghalib (Ghalib Edhem) and other scholars mention no coins of Osman I bearing his name and suggest that the Sultan did not have his name inscribed on his own coins. Only one other Moslem ruler named Osman reigned in the year 714 A.H. (1314-1315 A.D.), Abu-Seid Osman II of Morocco, but the hare imagery would have been meaningless in Morocco. The Turks, however, used the twelve-year animal cycle in their calendar, and 1315 A.D. was the year of the Hare (714 A.H. ran from 17 April 1314 to 6 April 1315).

The Persian shahs distributed newly minted coins to the courtiers at the annual festival of Nouruz. The custom was borrowed by both the Seljuks and the Ottomans, surviving till recent times under the name *nevrusi-sultani*. Shapshal thus concludes that the coin is one of Osman I, minted early in 1315 for the festival of Nouruz, and that it is evidence for the use of representations from the animal cycle by the Ottomans.

MC

SOURDEL, DOMINIQUE. *Inventaire des monnaies Musulmanes anciennes du musée de Caboul*. Damascus, Institut Français de Damas, 1953. 142 pp., 6 pls.

This is an inventory, rather than a systematic catalogue, of about 1500 Arabic coins (of the period which ends with the fall of the Abbassid Caliphate) in the Museum of Kabul. Inasmuch as the conditions at the Museum of Kabul did not permit the author to make a catalogue including a detailed description of each piece, he gives a general inventory of the collection. In so doing, he is not concerned with the description of the more commonly known pieces but rather with certain isolated pieces and with certain series which affect our present knowledge notably. But for the important series, such as those of the Gaznavids,

Salguqids, or Gurides, the author describes even the pieces which are already known. In referring to coins already published, he restricts himself to the more important catalogues. The work ends with an index of sovereigns and governors, mints, titles, surnames, and with six photographic plates. sv

SOGDIAN

SMIRNOVA, O. I. *Monety iz raskopok drevnego Piandzhikenta* (1947 g). In: *Materialy i Issledovaniia po Arkheologii SSSR*, No. 15 (1950), pp. 224-231, pl.

This is a description of twenty-five coins found at Pianjikent in Tajikistan by the Soviet Archaeological Expedition of 1947, including new varieties of Sogdian coins, and a few early 'Abbásid specimens. The inventory is followed by a discussion of the coins' epigraphic and historical significance. DML

SMIRNOVA, O. I. *Sogdiiskie monety iz raskopok v Piandzhikente*. In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 28 (1949), pp. 97-100, pl.

Smirnova publishes the coins found in 1947 at the Kainar-Su site, near Piandjikent. Of the 24 coins, there were 1 obol, 1 Bukharkhid coin, 4 copper Arabic-language coins, and 17 Sogdian coins with Sogdian-Buddhist inscriptions.

The Sogdian coins are of the seventh and eighth centuries A.D., 9 being of the Chinese type, with a square hole or a square incision in the center, and 2 are of the local type. Six coins were too poorly preserved to be identified.

The local type have on the reverse the inscription $\gamma\omega\beta\iota\omega$ —king, not found on any Samarkand coins. Coins of this type, however, have been found at Farkhada in Osrushana and at Ak-Tepe near Tashkent. Thus the testimony of Chinese sources that Shasha, Osrushana, and Ferghana were ruled by different dynasties than the Samarkand one finds confirmation in the coinage. MC

ARMENIA

GARABETIAN, B. *Bibliography of Armenian Numismatics*. In: *Hask*, 19, Nos. 9-10, pp. 274-280. (Antelias, Lebanon.) (In Armenian.)

The author discusses various publications dealing with the numismatics of the territory of historic Armenia. Some thirty-five references are listed, and pertinent comments made as to their value to Armenian numismatics. PB

GARABETIAN, B. *The Collection of Roupenian Coins in the Convent of St. Lazare*. In: *Pazmaveb*, Nos. 7-9 (1952), pp. 155-168. (Venice, Italy.) (In Armenian.)

One of the largest collections of Armenian coins is found in the Mekhitarian convent, on the island of St. Lazare in Venice. The collec-

tion of 648 Roupenian coins has been studied and classified by the author. A system of classification based on issues is presented whereby the coins are divided into groups, series, variety of series, etc. The system is fully illustrated in the case of the coins of Leo I (1198-1219) of which there exist 355 in this collection. Brief comments are also made on the coins of other kings of the Roupenian dynasty (1080-1375) and methods of their classification suggested. PB

GARABETIAN, B. The Hoard of Daphne (Antioch). In: *Hask*, Annual Number 1949-1950, pp. 16-21. (Antelias, Lebanon.) (In Armenian.)

Some fifteen years ago a peasant digging in the suburbs of Antioch (the location of ancient Daphne) came upon a hoard of one hundred and twenty coins. These belonged to Leo I (1198-1219), Hetoum-Zabel (1226-1270) of Lesser Armenia, and contemporary Seljuk rulers. The author dwells heavily on the extremely rare 14 didrachms, 22 half-didrachms, and a single quarter didrachm of Leo I found in this hoard. Most of these coins were unpublished types. Among the Hetoum-Zabel coins there existed a rare and unpublished hemidrachm which is fully described. The rare pieces of this hoard are fully illustrated and described. This valuable collection of Armenian coins has been donated to the State Museum of Soviet Armenia where it is now preserved. PB

GEORGIA

KAPANADZE, D. G. O mednoi monete s imenami Georgiia i Tamary. In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 24 (1949), pp. 59-63.

The coinage of Queen Tamara is well known. However, E. A. Pakhomov in his work on Georgian coins was puzzled by Nos. 52-55 (all specimens of the same coin). The coin is unique in that it bears no date. On the reverse is the monogram for the name George. There are three possible candidates for this name: Tamara's father, king George III; Tamara's first husband, George the Russian; Tamara's son, George Lasha.

Pakhomov chooses George the Russian. Kapanadze examines and refutes Pakhomov's argumentation and concludes that the George referred to the father of Tamara, George III, and that the coin dates from the period when Tamara, as a young girl, was crowned by her father and made co-ruler. MC

FAR EAST

BOWKER, H. F. A Footnote to Wang's "Early Chinese Coinage": Spades. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 6 (June 1953), pp. 573-577, illus.

Mr. Bowker illustrates and discusses two specimens of early spade coinage—both probably used as tools—one from the collection of the

Rev. A. B. Coole, and the other from the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. He also comments on early knife money picturing and analyzing an early inscribed prototype knife coin likewise in the Royal Ontario Museum. JSD

CRAIG, ALAN D. A Chinese or Korean Coin? In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 19, No. 7 (July 1953), pp. 620-624, illus.

The author discusses the Kwan-P'ing coinage previously written up by Mr. Kann. He believes that there is as good a case for describing them as Sino-Korean and dating them about 1884, as there is for Mr. Kann's theory. The whole situation awaits some definite evidence. All five coins in question are illustrated. JSD

KANN, E. A Chinese or Korean Coin? In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 19, No. 5 (May 1953), pp. 425-428, illus.

The author argues that the series of five so-called Kwan-P'ing coins, contrary to Japanese attribution as Korean pieces, are more likely Chinese proof pieces intended to pay customs dues in China. They were probably minted in England about 1858. JSD

KANN, E. Chinese Mints with Modern Machinery. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 2 (Feb. 1953), pp. 147-149, illus.

Although the prerogatives of coinage nominally rested in the Central Government of China, and coins were officially produced in the Tientsin mint, the numerous provinces usurped the privileges and coined at will. After the completion of the new national mint at Shanghai in 1933, a change occurred and the provincial mints were closed. Nickel coins also for the first time received public favor. Mr. Kann gives details on some fifty modern Chinese mints. JSD

RITCHIE, A. W. Paper Money of the Republic of China. Period 1935-1949. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 9 (Sept. 1953), pp. 898-904, illus.

A currency reform was instituted in 1935 to prevent the further withdrawal of Chinese silver dollars from China. The circulation of silver dollars was banned and a paper currency, *Fa Pi*, issued by four authorized banks. There are some 200 varieties in denominations of 1¢ to \$10,000. With the outbreak of war with Japan this currency became inflated, and in 1942 a Customs Gold Units series was instituted. This currency was issued only by the Central Bank of China from 1942-1948. There are some 50 varieties of these. In 1948 a third series, the Gold Yuan notes, was introduced to try to stem the ever-rising inflation. These were only temporarily successful, and by November, 1948, the official policy was reversed and the bills could be reconverted into coin. The final series, the Silver Yuan notes, appeared in 1949. Provincial banks and governments, whether authorized to or not is uncertain, likewise issued these notes. JSD

MEDALS

CASTAGNOLI, F. Probabili raffigurazioni del ciborio intorno alla memoria di S. Pietro in due medaglie del IV secolo. In: *Rivista di Archeologia Cristiana*, Vol. 29 (1953), No. 1-2, pp. 98-101, illus.

Two medals of the fourth century in the Vatican Museum picture the ciborium dedicated to Saint Peter. One was thought to show that of Saint Laurence, since his martyrdom is the subject of the obverse, but probably no such monument to him existed. The figuration of the scenes containing the ciborium is still problematical but should be taken as quite early evidence of worship at Peter's tomb. TVB

COLOMER Y MONTSET, JAIME and HUMBERTO F. BURZIO. Ensayo de un catálogo Universal de Medallas de los Reyes Católicos y Descubrimiento de América. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (April-June 1953), pp. 115-278, illus.

A compilation is presented of medals displayed at an exposition at Buenos Aires in 1951 in commemoration of the birth of Queen Isabella and of others shown at an exposition the same year at Genoa in commemoration of the birth of Columbus. In October, 1952, at the Fifth Congress of the History of the Crown of Aragon there was an exhibit of monographs on the coinage of the Reyes Católicos. Examples from these exhibits are supplemented by material from various museums and from José Medina's *Medallas europeas relativas a América*. KS

HOLZMAIR, E. Anton Scharff. Zu seinem 50. Todestag am 6. Juli 1953. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8 (1953), pp. 17-20.

Anton Scharff was born in Vienna in 1845 and died there in 1903. In 1881 he became the director of the Engraver's Academy at the Vienna Mint and remained in this position until his death. He created approximately 500 medals and various large reliefs and must be regarded as the outstanding Austrian medalist of his age.

There is no complete publication of all his works, but there were two monographs, one by K. Domanig and the other by A. v. Loehr which appeared during his life time.

Recently the Cabinet in Vienna acquired the wax models from his estate, and an exhibition of both models and finished medals was held on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his death in 1953. HJE

MAJER, GIOVANNINA. Sigilli e medaglie di duchi e rettori veneziani del regno di Candia. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 37 (1952), pp. 83-97, illus.

A short history of Venetian domination of Crete (thirteenth-seventeenth centuries) with a description of the structure of administration. It is followed by a chronological description of seals and medals of the dukes and officers of the regime. TVB

PATRIGNANI, A. L'arte medagliistica rinacque prima a Ferrara, poi a Mantova (Amadio da Milano). In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Ser. 5, Vols. 54-55 (1952-53), pp. 63-75, illus.

Pisanello's medallion of John VII Paleologus, begun at Ferrara in 1438, is commonly accepted as representing the "rebirth" of the art which was "born" at Venice or Padua in 1390 through the work of the Venetian Marco Sesto. Two other medallions, however, are in fact earlier. Historical and stylistic evidence proves that Pisanello's undated work in honor of Gian Francesco Gonzaga was struck at Mantua in 1433 or 1434. Still earlier is a medallion in honor of Niccolò III d'Este, produced at Ferrara by Amadio da Milano, which must be dated 1432 or 1433. Thus, Amadio da Milano working at Ferrara gave rebirth to the art of the medallion. DH

PATRIGNANI, A. Le medaglie papali del periodo neoclassico (1605-1799). Prima parte: da Paolo V (1605) a Clemente IX (1669). In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 37 (1952), pp. 35-82, 2 pls.

A careful survey of the medals of the Popes of this period, arranged annually as far as datable and containing several unedited ones. For each medal there is a brief statement of purpose, some description, often the size. Patrignani attempts particularly to segregate the countless re-strikes. This fourth and penultimate part of Patrignani's "Contribution to the *Corpus delle Medaglie Pontificie*" will be followed by treatment of the medals of Clement X (1670) through Benedict XIII (1730). TVB

ROOVERS, OLGA N. De Noord-Nederlandse Triumfpenningen. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 40 (1953), pp. 17-46.

As the painter Pisanello is regarded as the father of medallic art in Italy, so it was also a painter, Quinten Metsijs, who made the first medals in the Netherlands. In the southern Netherlands the influence of Italian art continues in the cast and later the struck medal into the eighteenth century, but in the northern Netherlands an indigenous style makes its appearance about the time of the revolt against Spain. It expresses itself in the historical medals, the so-called "triumphal medals" of the Eighty Years' War. In their topical quality they are close to the jetons, and the representations and compositions on them are closely related to contemporaneous maps and prints. They either illustrate an historical event in that fashion, sometimes with foreground figures added just as in maps of the time, or else they show a contemporaneous event paralleled by a biblical or mythological counterpart. At other times the artists utilized symbols which were easily understandable at the time even though they seem obscure to-day. Nearly all medals can be ascribed to definite provincial or city mints and in many cases the engraver can be determined as well.

A catalogue of 120 numbers as well as indices and four plates of illustration accompany the very informative article. HJE

SCHREIBER, OTTO LOUIS. *Martin Luther and the Reformation in Numismatic Art during Four and One Half Centuries.* Philadelphia, 1951, 44 pp.

Martin Luther and his Reformation inspired an extraordinarily rich series of medals. The Rev. Dr. Otto L. Schreiber began collecting these medals during the Quadri-centennial Celebration of the Reformation in 1917. He presented the collection to the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1951. This pamphlet is a catalogue, with full descriptions, of the 658 specimens in the collection. Excepting for the one on the cover, there are no illustrations.

W., F. *Neue Medaillen.* In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8 (1953), pp. 20-21.

Description of a medal struck in 1948 on the occasion of the 650th anniversary of the city of Korneuburg. It is by the medalist A. Bodenstein. HJE

SEALS

GOLUBEVA, L. A. *Novyi Obrazets Svintsovoi Pechati Suzdalia.* In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 29 (1949), pp. 109-111, illus.

In 1939 a lead seal was found at the diggings at Suzdal' lying in the eleventh-thirteenth centuries level. The seal is 23 mm. in diameter and 3 mm. high. The obverse shows the Theotokos episkepsis; the reverse has the image of a saint with his name in Greek, St. Theodosios. The seal is identical with the Krilos seal from Galich published by Likhachev. Up to now the Theotokos episkepsis type had been found only in the Kiev and Galich regions. The Greek inscription dates the seal as being of the eleventh, at the latest, of the twelfth century. However, the name Theodosios cannot be found among Russian princes or bishops of the period.

The seal, which is the first to be found at Suzdal' and which was stamped from a die from Galich, indicates the close cultural and political ties between southwest Russia and the Suzdal'-Vladimir region, particularly in the twelfth century. MC

MAJER, GIOVANNINA. *Il sigillo dei Corrieri Veneti.* In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Ser. 5, Vols. 54-55 (1952-53), pp. 76-83, illus.

The development of the Venetian post from 1200-1800 and the seal's role in its functioning help to explain two seals of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries respectively from the Museo Correr di Venezia. DH

RYBAKOV, B. A. *Pechat' Georgiia i Sofii*. In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniia*, No. 29 (1949), pp. 106-108, illus.

In the collection of Russian seals published by Likhachev there is a small lead seal, of very fine workmanship, having on one side the image of the martyr St. Sophia and on the other a representation of St. George. Both figures are shown in full, St. George as a soldier, on foot, with shield and spear; St. Sophia in a woman's garb with a cross in her hands.

The seal can be dated to 1130-1160; therefore, it could not have belonged to the metropolitan George (1072) and no bishop by that name is known; it, therefore, must be a princely seal. However, all known princely seals bear the images of two saints, the name saint and the patronymic saint of the prince. Also, while St. Sophia was the patron of Polotsk, Kiev and Novgorod, no twelfth century seals from Polotsk exist, and the Novgorod patron was the Wisdom of God, not the martyr.

The seal, then, is probably that of prince Igor' Ol'govich, whose baptismal name was George. Igor' had succeeded Grand Prince Vsevolod on August 1, 1146, after swearing an oath before the citizens of Kiev to preserve all their rights. The citizens, claiming that the prince had broken his oath killed him on August thirteenth. The seal was used during these thirteen days on the numerous dispatches Igor' must have sent, and represented the union of prince and people. It is a reflection of political strife in Kiev in the twelfth century, and of the victory of the citizens over the princely power.

MC

MINT REPORTS

CANADA. DEPT. OF FINANCE. *Report of the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint for the Calendar Year 1951*. Ottawa, 1952. 25 pp.

The number of coins struck by the Royal Canadian Mint in 1951 was very close to that of 1950. The Master of the Mint reported that 100,000,000 pieces is now regarded as a normal year's work. This is more than double that of pre-war production. The report contains details concerning the operations of the various divisions of the Mint, tables showing by denominations the numbers of coins struck and issued and details of the military and other medals struck during the year. Of particular interest is Appendix C which contains: "The Regulations Prescribing the Circumstances under which and the Conditions upon which Gold will be accepted at the Royal Canadian Mint for Custom Refining and Storing."

SSC

CANADA. DEPT. OF FINANCE. *Report of the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint for the Calendar Year 1952*. Ottawa, 1953. 33 pp.

Production for the year again exceeded the 100 million mark. The

Mint operated on a two shift basis for most of the year, and during the spring and autumn, overtime was also necessary. There was a need to build up a supply of blanks to carry over the period later in the year when machinery was being installed in the new addition to the Mint buildings which had been constructed. The 1953 coins bear the uncrowned effigy of Queen Elizabeth II from the design by Mrs. Mary Gillick. For the first time in the history of Canadian coinage, the master dies were made at the Royal Canadian Mint. The dies were produced from a plaster model sent to Canada from the Royal Mint, London. The report contains details of award medals and military medals struck, and coins struck and issued during the year. SSC

CURRENT PERIODICALS

- THE AUSTRALIAN NUMISMATIST** (Numismatic Association of Victoria, National Gallery, Melbourne). Vol. 8, No. 8 (Feb. 1954).
- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE** (Cabinet de Médailles de la Bibliothèque Nationale, 58, Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2^e). Vol. 9, No. 3 (Mar. 1954).
- THE C. N. A. BULLETIN** (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ont.). Vol. 5, No. 3 (Mar. 1954).
- CASA DA MOEDA** (Praça da República, 173, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). Vol. 5, No. 25 (Jan.-Feb. 1951).
- THE FARE BOX** (P.O. Box 1204, Boston 4, Mass.). Vol. 8, No. 3 (Mar. 1954); Vol. 8, No. 4 (Apr. 1954).
- DER GELDSCHEIN: MITTEILUNGEN DER ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT OST. PAPIERGELDSAMMLER** (Zuschriften an F. Wollmann, Vienna VI, Gfomergasse 13). Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1954).
- DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS** (Keizergracht 448, Amsterdam). Vol. 4, No. 2 (Apr. 1954).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA** (Oscar Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 5, No. 2 (Feb. 1954); Vol. 5, No. 3 (Mar. 1954).
- THE MEDAL COLLECTOR BULLETIN** (Lester G. Calvert, 5301 S. E. Ivon St., Portland 6, Oreg.). Vol. 1, Nos. 1-3 (Jan.-Mar. 1954); Vol. 1, No. 4 (Apr. 1954).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT** (Zuschriften an das Sekretariat, Burgring 5, Vienna 1). Vol. 8, No. 8 (1954).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD** (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen, Denmark). No. 4 (Apr. 1954).
- NUMARIO HISPANICO** (Serrano, 13, Museo Arqueológico Nacional, Madrid, Spain). Vol. 2, No. 3 (1953).
- NUMISMA** (Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Museo-Biblioteca, Plaza de Colon 4, Madrid, Spain). Vol. 3, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1953).
- THE NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR** (Spink & Son, 5, 6, and 7, King St., St. James's, London, S. W. 1, England). Vol. 62, No. 4 (Apr. 1954).
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BELTRAN VILLAGRASA, PIO. Los dineros jaqueses, su evolución y su desaparición. In: *Publicaciones del Seminario de Arqueología y Numismática Aragonesa*. Zaragoza, 1951. Rev. by F. Xavier Calicó in *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1953), pp. 115-116.

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GAMBERINI, CESARE. *Prontuario-Prezzario delle monete correnti di Napoleone I. 1802-1815*. Bologna, 1952. Rev. by F. Xavier Calicó in *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1953), p. 113.

KANN, EDUARD. *Illustrated Catalog of Chinese Coins (Gold, Silver, Nickel and Aluminum)*. Los Angeles, 1953. Rev. by Arthur Braddan Coole in *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 4 (Apr. 1954), pp. 531-532.

LAFaurie, JEAN. A propos de la trouvaille de Bordeaux. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 229-235. Rev. by F. Xavier Calicó in *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1953), pp. 116-117.

MASTER, PAUL. *Numismatique et méthodes de laboratoire*. In: *Congrès International de Numismatique (Paris, 1953)*. Reports Vol. 1, pp. 171-192. Rev. by Karel Komárek in *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 8, No. 5 (Sept. 1953), pp. 111-113.

NOHEJLOVA-PRATOVA, E. *Katalog výslavy "Nálezy minci historickým pramenem"*. Prague, 1953. Rev. by G. Skalský in *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 8, No. 4 (June 1953), p. 96.

NOHEJLOVA-PRATOVA, E. *Košický poklad. Nález zlatých minci 15.-17. století v Košicích r. 1935*. Prague, 1948. Rev. by Pavel Radomerský in *Časopis Národního Musea*, Vols. 67-69 (1948-1950), pp. 163-164.

RADOMERSKY, PAVEL. *Byzantské mince z pokladu v Zemianském Vrbovku*. In: *Památky archeologické XLIV* (1953), pp. 109-127, illus. Rev. by R. Turek in *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 8, No. 6 (Dec. 1953), pp. 149-150.

RAYMOND, DORIS. *Macedonian Regal Coinage to 413 B.C.* New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1953. Rev. by Cornelius Vermeule in *Gnomon: Kritische Zeitschrift für die gesamte klassische Altertumswissenschaft*, Vol. 26 (1954), pp. 37-42.

ROBINSON, DAVID M. *A Hoard of Silver Coins from Carystus*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1952. Rev. by Jean Bingen in *l'Antiquité Classique*, Vol. 22, Fasc. 2 (1953), pp. 522-523.

SCOTT, KENNETH. *Counterfeiting in Colonial New York*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1953. Rev. by F. Xavier Calicó in *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (July-Sept. 1953), p. 114.

SVOBODA, BEDŘICH. *Poklad byzantského kovotepce v Zemianském Vrbovku*. In: *Památky archeologické XLIV* (1953), pp. 33-108, illus. Rev. by R. Turek in *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 8, No. 6 (Dec. 1953), pp. 149-150.

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- FOSTER, CHARLES W. (Rushville, N. Y.). List 39, April 5, 1954, 363 nos., 14 pp., Ancient, U. S. Coins and Paper Money, Numismatic Books.
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- SCHULMAN, JACQUES (Amsterdam, The Netherlands). List 100, Feb. 1954, 437 nos., 12 pp., Commemorative Coins.
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- BOLTON, RICHARD FRANKLIN (1889-1954). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 4 (Apr. 1954), p. 357.
- BRIMELOW, WILLIAM (1890-1954). In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 3 (Mar. 1954), p. 277. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 4 (Apr. 1954), p. 357.
- DUFFIELD, FRANK G. (-1954). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 4 (Apr. 1954), p. 356.
- MORSELLI, GIUSEPPE (1911-1953). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (Feb. 1954), p. 14.
- MOSS, HENRY PERCIVAL (-1954). In: *The Australian Numismatist*, Vol. 8, No. 8 (Feb. 1954), p. 77.
- PLATT, CLEMENT (1874-1954). In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1953), p. 133.
- REINHART, WILHELM (1880-1953). In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1953), pp. 118-119. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1953), p. 133.

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GENERAL

ELDJARN, KRISTJAN. Et nyt sølvfund på Island. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept. 1953), pp. 153-155, illus.

A new Iceland hoard of silver was discovered in the summer of 1952 at Keta on the western side of the Skagafjorden in North Iceland. It consisted of small silver bars, small sheets of silver with stamped-in dots, and six broken pieces of silver coins, two fragments of which belong to the same coin. One is an Otto-Adelheid coin from Germany (Saxon); the rest dirhems. Of these four dirhems only one has been identified. It is a dirhem struck by the Samanid prince Nasr Ibn Ahmed (913-942 A.D.) and the Khalif Al-Muktadir (908-932 A.D.).

The Otto-Adelheid coin provides the clue that this Keta hoard must have been almost contemporary with the Gaulverjabaer find, i.e., from the period ca. 1000 A.D. Hence it may have been buried in the first third of the eleventh century. Keta is first found mentioned in historical sources in the year 1318. It lies about a half kilometer from the shore, where there is a comparatively good harbor.

RFB

Exposition Internationale de Numismatique. Monnaie de Paris, July 1953. 137 pp., 23 pls., map.

This well-illustrated exhibition catalogue includes a number of articles which are worthy of separate mention, either because they contain useful summaries of knowledge or new and unpublished material: a history of British coinage (R. A. G. Carson), the Gaulish hoard of Montbouy (G. Favre and M. Mainjonet), the dating of Merovingian coins (J. Lafaurie and J. Yvon), the Merovingian and Anglo-Saxon hoards of Sutton Hoo and Crondall (C. H. V. Sutherland and P. Grierson), the earliest Swiss écus and testoons (D. Schwarz), the coinage of the Netherlands in the early modern period (H. Enno van Gelder), some rare medals from the Lyons Museum (J. Tricou), triumphal and plaque medals of the early and mid-seventeenth century in the Netherlands (O. N. Roovers), the medals of Louis XIV relating to foreign affairs (J. Jacquot), medals and jetons relating to the institutions of Languedoc in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries (R. Mesuret), the work of Bertrand Andrieu

(R. Mesuret), the history of French paper money (R. Habrekorn), the manufacture of paper money in France in the eighteenth century (J. Lafaurie), and some notes on forgeries of paper money (J. G. Forien de Rochesnard). PG

HAVERNICK, WALTER. Zum Wirtschaftsgeschichtlichen Quellenwert der Münzfunde. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 157-159.

The economic and historical value of coin finds is treated in this article. High tribute is paid to Swedish numismatists for using hoards in the study of monetary and economic history especially in the period from ca. 500 to ca. 1300, a period in which hoards have much to offer. International cooperation and a systematized methodology are suggested as excellent means of making coin hoard information available to monetary and economic historians. RPB

International Numismatic Congress, Paris, 1953. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (Aug. 1953), pp. 136-138.

Detailed account of the International Numismatic Congress held at Paris from July 6-11, 1953 and written for the use and information of Scandinavian numismatists and collectors. Hence the emphasis is placed upon the Scandinavians who attended the congress, their papers, and their part in the exhibits. RPB

L., T. Medaljör-Medaljerad. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March 1953), pp. 65-67.

Discussion of the use of the Swedish word *medaljör* (medalist) in the sense of *medaljerad* (the person upon whom a medal has been bestowed). This secondary meaning of the word *medaljör* has caused confusion and controversy in Swedish numismatic circles. RPB

THOMPSON, MARGARET. *The Athenian Agora. Vol. II. Coins from the Roman through the Venetian Period.* The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Princeton, New Jersey, 1954. 122 pp., 4 pls. \$5.00.

Of the 55,492 coins found in the Agora during the excavations and dating from the Roman period to modern times, 37,090 are catalogued in this volume. There are 15 Roman Republican pieces, 18,674 from the Roman Empire and 9 imitations, 4,796 so-called Vandalic pieces, 11,240 coins of the Byzantine Empire and 37 imitations of them among the finds. In addition to the catalogue there is a commentary which notes the new or unusual mint marks and gives much pertinent information about the individual pieces. In this commentary there is a section devoted to the anonymous Byzantine bronze coinages which give some new information regarding the overstrikes which occur in that series. The plates are excellent and there is a good map of the excavation site. HLA

ANCIENT

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. *Las antiguas monedas Oscenses*. Huesca, 1950, 27 pp., illus.

This is an essay on the Celtiberian and Roman coinage of the city of Osca, the present Huesca in northeastern Spain in the province of Aragon. The problems of the alphabet and of the inscriptions upon Celtiberian issues are discussed in detail. Nine of the coins treated in the essay are illustrated. Eleven hoards, containing both Celtiberian and Roman coins, are listed, and discussed briefly with bibliographical references for the full treatment of the hoards. Eighteen of the Roman coins mentioned are illustrated, and include coins issued by Cn. Domitius Calvinus, Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula.

RFB

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. *La trouvaille de monnaies vénètes de Pipriac*. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 99 (1953), pp. 31-62, pl.

A study of 127 specimens from an important find of about 600 Gaulish coins, which was made in 1908 but whose contents were almost immediately dispersed. At least three-quarters of the coins, including all those now identified, belong to the Veneti, to whom no coins are usually attributed, the few specimens known being assigned to the Coriosoliti or other tribes. Colbert divides the coins of the Veneti into four classes and describes their characteristics and style. Their weight distribution and die relationships are carefully studied, and the chemical analysis of two fragmentary pieces is given, the latter showing a substantially higher silver content than the coins of the Coriosoliti. The date of the burial, like that of other comparable hoards, is probably 56 B.C., the time of the rising of Armorica against Julius Caesar and the political and military disaster that ensued.

PG

WALKER, JOHN. The Moon-God on Coins of the Ḥadramaut. In: *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, XIV/3 (1952), pp. 623-626.

Certain newly discovered coins of the Ḥadramaut, as well as those published by Dr. Walker in NC, 1937, bear the legend škr, evidently another name for the moon-god "SĪN," and perhaps deriving from a root meaning "to be bright." The use of the same word with the meaning "roof" is to be explained by the fact that representations of the moon-god appeared on the roofs of temples in South Arabia.

GCM

GREEK

LACROIX, LÉON. *Fleuves et nymphes éponymes sur les monnaies grecques*. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 99 (1953), pp. 5-21, pl.

A collection of instances of the representations of river deities or their symbols on Greek coins, showing how a knowledge of the information given by ancient authors regarding city names may be of value to numismatists in identifying this group of coin types.

PG

LACROIX, LEON. A propos d'un statère de Thourioi. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 99 (1953), pp. 23-30, illus.

Lacroix identifies the fish in the exergue of a stater of Thurium as a gilthead (*Chrysophrys aurata*) and discusses the representations of the mullet on coins of Thurium, Catana, Gela, and other cities. PG

LAGERQVIST, LARS O. Ett sällsynt bronsmynt från Heraklea i Lukanien. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 128-129, illus.

A note about a rare Greek bronze coin from Heraklea in Lucania now in the Royal Coin Cabinet at Stockholm. Its obverse shows a thunderbolt pointing upwards and downwards between two seven-pointed stars; the reverse has a club upside down surrounded by the letters $\Gamma - \text{H} / \text{P} - \text{A}$. It weighs .950 gr. The reasons for the attribution of the piece to Heraklea in Lucania are discussed in detail. RPB

SCHWABACHER, WILLY. Kungl. Myntkabinettets samling av Grekiska mynt 1946-1954. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 143-146, illus.

The Swedish Royal Coin Cabinet's collection of Greek coins obtained during 1946-1954 are discussed. In this period the collection acquired 1 gold, 66 silver and 75 bronze Greek coins making a total of 142 specimens. The article contains a plate which illustrates twelve of the most striking acquisitions. The specimens so illustrated are described in some detail and include coins from Gela, Syracuse, Neapolis in Macedonia, Corinth, Olynthus, and Bactria. RPB

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Caesars Tragödie im Spiegel der Münzprägung des Jahres 44 v. Chr. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 13 (May 1953), pp. 1-11, illus.

The article dates the issues of Caesar's moneyers during the first four months of the year 44 B.C. In this connection a denarius is presented showing what the author believes to be the diadem offered to Caesar during the festival of the *Lupercalia*, which was refused by him and sent to the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Tables at the end of the article show the order of issues, the types, the symbols and sequence marks. AAB

BOLIN, STURE. Crispinamyntens kronologi. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 121-125, illus.

The author discusses the chronology of the coinage of Crispina, wife of Commodus. English hoards of Roman denarii have proved helpful in the problems presented by this chronology, especially hoards from Beachamwell, Newbiggin, Castle Bromwich, Brixworth and Edwinstone, all of which contained specimens of the coinage of both Commodus and Crispina. Evidence from these English hoards, and from finds in Roumania, Normandy, and Slovenia show that the earliest coins of Crispina were struck before 180, i.e., between 177 and 180. RPB

GRANT, MICHAEL. *Roman Imperial Money*. Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., London, 1954. 324 pp., 40 pls. \$7.00.

The volume is a popularized work designed, as Professor Grant clearly states in his preface, to demonstrate the usefulness of numismatics to the non-specialist who is interested in the Roman Empire. The period from the origins of the principate to the early fourth century is covered in the course of the six parts into which the book is divided: 1. The coming of the emperors; 2. Imperial coinage; 3. The fringe of imperial coinage; 4. Personifications; 5. Anniversaries; 6. Decline. A large number of excellent illustrations are scattered throughout the text with accompanying descriptions of the coins to clarify the matters discussed by the author.

Professor Grant covers much of the work that he has previously made available in his more scholarly books and articles. The last section of the book is devoted to the economic decline of the Empire as reflected in the coinage.

HLA

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL and JACQUES SCHWARTZ. *Les moules de monnaies impériales romaines (essai bibliographique)*. Cairo, 1952. 35 pp. (Supplement aux Annales du Service des Antiquités. Cahier No. 19.)

The two authors have compiled a list of 189 bibliographical references concerning the molds of coins of the Roman Empire. The references include notes regarding the editions of the works as well as page references. The order in which the works are cited is chronological.

HLA

R., M. Achado de Penamacor. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec. 1953), pp. 272-273.

A hoard of sixty or seventy Roman silver coins as found at Penamacor near Castel Branco, Portugal. The finder sold the coins to an individual for the value of the metal. The authorities at Penamacor claimed and recovered fifty of the specimens. The author acquired sufficient precise information to enable him to list and describe ten specimens (9 republican and 1 imperial) with bibliographical references to Babelon and Cohen.

RPB

T., R. Aeldre Otho-Forfalskniger. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March 1953), pp. 67-70, illus.

An account of 16th century falsifications of bronze sesterces of the Roman emperor Otho, six specimens of which are in the Royal Coin and Medal Collection at Copenhagen. These large bronzes were admirably executed by the distinguished medalist Giovanni Cavino (1499/1500-1570), and are generally cited in numismatic works as Paduans. The specimen illustrated in the article is described in detail. The pertinent passage from Eckhel's *Doctrina Numorum Veterum* (Vol. 6, pp. 302ff.) has been translated into Danish and included in the text of the article.

RPB

BYZANTINE

WHITTEMORE, THOMAS. A Byzantine Bronze Medallion with an Imperial Representation. In: *Studies in Art and Literature for Belle da Costa Greene*, edited by Dorothy Miner. Princeton University Press, 1954, pp. 184-192 and pl. 154.

The medallion, from a private collection, shows an emperor mounted on a prancing horse, going left. The inscription 'Ισαάκιος πιστὸς Βασιλεὺς (Isaac faithful emperor), probably refers to Isaac Doukas Comnenos, usurper of Cyprus in the years 1184-1191. As on eastern coinage, so in this medallion, the rider type reflects the influence of western motifs brought by the crusaders. The medallion, 9.5 cm. in diameter, may have been used as a decoration for the *skaranikon*, a helmet on which portraits of the emperors were carried. REG

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BAUMGARTNER, EGON. Die Frühzeit der Friesacher Pfennige. In: "*Carinthia I*" *Mitteilungen des Geschichtsvereins für Kärnten*, Vol. 142, Nos. 1-3 (1952), pp. 256-286, illus.

This article takes up once again the question of the dating of the "Friesach Pfennigs." There has been nothing new on the subject since Luschin's works on the earliest Friesach pfennig. The author has been induced to re-examine the earliest period of the Friesach pfennig by the find of the first local hoard of these coins which was excavated in 1935 at Dürnstein in the vicinity of the Friesach mint.

The writer attributes the coins first according to their place of origin and then groups them together chronologically. He also compares these pfennigs with related issues (Beischläge). The article is illustrated with four pages of drawings. HG

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. Acuñaciones de Tarragona durante la guerra de la independencia. In: *Boletín Arqueológico (Tarragona)*, Vol. 52, No. 4, Fascs. 37-40 (Jan.-Dec. 1952), pp. 293-309, illus.

During the War of Independence the Junta Superior of Catalonia collected gold and silver from individuals and churches, and up to July 18, 1809, four local mints, Gerona, Lérida, Tortosa and Tarragona, struck duros. Then the Junta suppressed the local mints in favor of a single one at Reus. The mint at Tarragona coined for the first time from February to June, 1809. On March 21, 1810, the mint was transferred from Reus to Tarragona, where it operated until April 14, when, except for the striking of copper pieces, coinage was resumed at Reus. On August 14, 1810, Reus was occupied by the French, and once more the mint was set up in Tarragona, where it functioned until its transfer to Palma de Mallorca in May, 1811. KS

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. Ensayo sobre la cronologia de las monedas castellanas a nombre de Fernando e Isabel. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (April-June 1953), pp. 37-56.

The author, using what documentation exists and the names of assayers and their marks, as well as the changes in lettering from Gothic to Roman, discusses the issues and the chronology of the mints of Granada, Burgos, La Coruña, Cuenca, Segovia, Sevilla, and Toledo during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. KS

BELTRAN, PIO. El vellón castellano desde 1474 a 1566. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (April-June 1953), pp. 9-29, illus.

The issues of vellón (mixture of copper and silver, with 7 grains of silver to the mark in vellón rico and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in vellón pobre) in Castille from 1474-1566 are discussed. An almost constant shortage of small change caused extensive circulation of foreign pieces and led to frequent petitions for the coinage of blancas, cuartos, and half-cuartos. Toward the close of the period the high price of copper caused a reduction of the amount of silver in the alloy. KS

BERGHAUS, PETER. Die Anfänge der Münzprägung in Lemgo und Lippstadt. In: *Mitteilungen aus der Lippischen Geschichte und Landeskunde*, Vol. 29 (1952), illus.

The coinage of the thirteenth century in Lemgo and Lippstadt has required restudy for some time. The standard work by H. Grote and L. Hölzermann on the coinage of Lippe was published in 1867 and is very much out of date. The author of this new study has taken the hoards into account, and, as a result, he has been able to arrive at some very detailed conclusions. In brief, he divides the coinage of Lippe during the thirteenth century into three periods. The first begins at the latest in 1190/1200 and ends about 1220/25. It is characterized by the circulation of the so-called COLONIA coinage in the South and East and by the circulation of pfennigs of Münster and Osnabrück in northern Westphalia. The second period which extends from 1220/25 to about 1240 or a trifle later is marked by the imitations of English sterling coinage. The type reached its height shortly after 1230. After 1240 the coinages of Lemgo and Lippstadt diverged from one another in type. HLA

Bolsward. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 39 (1952), pp. 98-100.

A few years ago a hoard of 357 silver coins of the sixteenth century was found at Bolsward. All but nineteen of the coins come from the Netherlands, and the burial is believed to have taken place in 1583-1584. A list of the pieces is included. HJE

BOVI, GIOVANNI. Osservazioni sui maestri di zecca di Filippo II a Napoli. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 37 (1952), pp. 15-18.

In this second part of his article (Pt. I appeared in 1949), Bovi has

collated and arranged the mint masters for the period 1561-1598, basing his work on contemporary documents. A chronology of the coins will thus be possible through the expansion of the initials of the officials.

TVB

BRUNETTI, L. *L'attività della zecca italiana*. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Ser. 5, Vols. 54-55 (1952-53), pp. 84-87.

Italy, which had eight mints in pre-unification days, has had but one, at Rome, since 1893. The mint's activities fall into five categories: national coinage, colonial and foreign coinage, medallions, stamps and seals, miscellaneous activities such as disposal of deformed or retired coins and tests of forgeries. Tables of the mint's metal consumption and of its output of colonial and foreign coins illustrate its growing activity.

DH

BRUNETTI, L. *A proposito della nostra campagna contro il dilagare di monetazione falsa*. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Ser. 5, Vols. 54-55 (1952-53), pp. 88-89.

Defense against the ever improving techniques of forgers demands not only an up-to-date and available corpus of forgeries but also studies of a broader scope. The author announces that his study on the forger Cigoi di Udine will soon appear. Dr. Franco Panvini-Rosati will shortly publish the most dangerous galvano-plastic coins of Tardani of Rome.

DH

CAPPELLI, REMO. *Ancora sulla ipotetica zecca di Melfi*. In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 17-18 (1951-52), pp. 28-30, illus.

A further denial of the existence of the eleventh century Melfi mint, attacking an erroneous argument against Cappelli's earlier article in *Numismatica*, special issue (1943-45).

TVB

CERNÝ, J. *Nálezy mincí v okolí Vamberka*. In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 20 (1951), pp. 97-98.

Brief analyses of eleven hoards found at various sites in the environs of the village of Vamberk in eastern Czechoslovakia. The numbers, denominations, issuing sovereigns, years, and circumstances pertinent to the finding of the various hoards are given. The coins from the eleven finds were Bohemian for the most part, but included some German, Austrian, and Polish pieces.

RFB

CIPOLLA, CARLO M. *Mouvements monétaires dans l'état de Milan (1580-1700)*. Paris, Armand Colin, 1952. 92 pp.

In seventeenth century Milan metallic money was the predominant means of payment; hence, fluctuations in her mint's output are intimately connected with both economic and demographic changes. Two types of money circulated: "great money," stable gold and silver pieces of high quality, the medium for international trade; and "petty money," a fractional currency put on a token basis since its exchange rate with the great money was set by law at a level higher than its real value.

Varying rates of exchange importantly affected Milanese imports, exports, prices, rents and salaries. The output of the mint is analyzed over both "short periods" and "long periods." In a short period, economic crises might cut the value of currency emissions by as much as 97 per cent, but at such times the striking of petty money increased. As for long periods, falling mint output to 1630 reflected declining exports in a period of domestic inflation. Between 1631 and 1640, the paradox of growing mint output at a time of severe economic contraction and declining prices was probably due to the compensations of demographic growth. Surprisingly, the period when Milanese currency was most stable coincides with terrible economic crises. For currency issues are never exclusively the function of prices and production, since "extra-monetary factors," demographic, psychological and economic, are likewise of the highest significance.

Appendices discuss the Milanese exchange rate of gold and silver, the types of metallic money in circulation, the fluctuations of coin values in theory, the fluctuations of the Milanese coin values in particular, and the output of the Milanese mint from 1581-1700. DH

COSTANZO, F. Monete inedite della zecca di Palermo. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 37 (1952), pp. 29-33, illus.

Two unedited coins from the mint of Palermo are described. One is a silver coin of Philip IV. Obverse: bust right; PHILIPPVS . IIII . D. G. REX. Reverse: eagle left; SICILIAE . ET . HIERVSAL . 1635; under wings, o c. It is described in a proclamation of the Duke of Alcalá, Viceroy. Also described in the article are two varieties of 4 and 3 tarì respectively of the rare silver of the last quarter of the seventeenth century. TVB

DASÍ, TOMAS. Algunas clasificaciones de los reales de Fernando el Católico, acuñados en Navarra. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (April-June 1953), pp. 57-66, illus.

On the basis of thirty-five reales pieces of Ferdinand the Catholic in the author's collection, five kinds of variants in the types are determined and then variations in the legends within these types are given. KS

DE CICCIO, Mons. GIUSEPPE. Le Monete d'oro di Carlo VI d'Austria—III di Sicilia—coniate nella zecca di Palermo (1723-1734). In: *Numismatica*, Vol. 17-18 (1951-52), pp. 44-48, illus.

A coin described as a "Doppia Oncia" by Sambon is found to weigh only half again as much as the oncia. The same weight and its double were struck in 1727, demonstrating that the oncia system, begun in 1723, was not 1:2:4, but 1:1 1/2:3. TVB

DOBLINGER, MAX. Zur Pflege der Numismatik in Oberösterreich. In: *Jahrbuch des Oberösterreichischen Musealvereines*, Vol. 92 (1947), pp. 257-288.

In considerable detail Doblinger describes collecting activities and the care and description of local finds in the province of Upper Austria (Bundesland Oberösterreich).

He starts with the time of the Renaissance and shows how the absence of a local governing princely family and of a university resulted in the principal activities devolving on the clerics. In particular he mentions the large collection brought together by the monastery of St. Florian and the work done by several Jesuits. There were, however, also some numismatists and collectors among the local nobility.

In 1833 a Museum Society for Upper Austria was formed which soon began to form a coin collection which eventually became very important for local numismatic work. Other important public collections formed in the nineteenth century are those of the Staatsgymnasium at Linz and the municipal museum at Enns which has the largest series of locally found Roman coins.

The names of all the more important local numismatists are also given and their activities described. HJE

EBENGREUTH, A. LUSCHIN VON. *Serbische Beischläge venezianischer Matapans.* In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8 (1953), pp. 28-29.

A reprint of an article that appeared about twenty years ago in the periodical *Der Münzsammler*. It deals with two hoards containing Serbian copies of Venetian matapans. The first hoard found near Verona was buried in 1283 and contained only about 1 per cent of these Serbian imitations. The second hoard, found near Carribollo, was buried about 1310 and two-fifths of the coins in it were such imitations while three-fifths were genuine Venetian coins. This shows how dangerous the Serbian pieces were, and we know of countermeasures of constantly increasing severity which Venice took in 1282, 1287, and 1291 respectively. They were apparently of little effect. HJE

ERNST, AXEL. *Københavnske møntsamlere ved år 1824.* In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7 (Sept. 1952), pp. 121-126.

An account of coin collections and coin collectors at Copenhagen as of the year 1824. In this year E. H. Tredger, a postal official, published his *Handbook for Travellers in the Kingdom of Denmark and in the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg*. Information about coin collections and coin collectors is found on pp. 135-136 of this book. The collections are listed with a brief description of their general contents. The annotations to the article gives added biographical information about the collectors, e.g., dates, professions, positions held, and numismatic works published. RPB

ERNST, AXEL. *Nyere Fund af Mønter fra Danmark og Hertugdømmerne.* In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan. 1953), pp. 1-13, illus.

Abstracts of fourteen finds reported in the first five numbers of the *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik* (1947-1951) with special attention

given to the Danish coins. The author has given further information about some of the more interesting Danish pieces. Among the finds discussed are the following: Bibow (1937), Westerborstel (1947), Holstensk (1947), Sparrieshoop (1914) (Kreis Piineberg), Sassenholtz, Kreis Bremervörde, Galenbeck/Merklenburg, Lindern, Kr. Kloppenburg (1925), Witzhave, Kr. Stormarn (1939), Bockraden, Kr. Bersenbrück (1936), Rixfeld, Kr. Lauterbach (1949), Göhlen, Kr. Ludvigslurt (1934), Pevestorf, Kr. Lückow-Dannenberg, and Huden, Kr. Meppen. RPB

FRÈRE, HUBERT. Variété de l'esterlin de Jean d'Enghien, évêque de Liège (1274-1281). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 99 (1953), pp. 67-73, illus.

Frère publishes a variety of Chestret No. 207, on which a pellet replaces the initial cross of the obverse legend. He also discusses the general features of the coinage of the Liège region in the second half of the thirteenth century. PG

FRITSCH, WILHELM and MARIANNE GRUBINGER. Der Münzfund von Dürnstein. In: *Schild von Steier: Beiträge zur Steirischen Vor- und Frühgeschichte und Münzkunde*, No. 3 (1953), pp. 1-13, pls.

This hoard contained 268 mediaeval pfennigs and 36 half pfennigs belonging to the Salzburg Territories in Carinthia. The majority of these coins went to the Joanneum in Graz and the coin cabinet in Vienna. The hoard was buried around 1170. Its importance lies less in the appearance of some unpublished bracteates than in the possibility of differentiating between pfennigs of the Freisach and Aquileia mints. Furthermore it is interesting to note that some pfennigs are cut in half, and this demonstrates the need for smaller change. The article is enhanced by 4 plates illustrating the main types. HG

GALSTER, GEORG. Fra Tønnings Mønt. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March 1953), pp. 57-62, illus.

Tønning in Schleswig-Holstein belonged to the Dukes of Gottorp from 1544 to 1720. In the period from 1644 to 1676 and from 1692 to 1713 it was the strongest fortress of the Dukes of Gottorp. In 1689 H. H. Lüders was appointed mintmaster and warden at Tønning. Duke Christian Albrekt, who had been in exile at Hamburg, returned in 1689 after the Altona compromise, and celebrated his regained sovereignty by striking ducats and zweidritter with the year 1689 in the exergues, and with the mintmaster's initials HHL. These pieces were not issued in sufficient quantity to have much influence in trade. The article traces the history of the mint to the year 1716, gives the names of the various mintmasters, lists the various denominations issued, and also prints an inventory taken of the mint equipment as of the year 1706. RPB

HOLST, HANS. Myntfunnet fra St. Olavs Voll i Sarpsborg. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 110-114, illus.

In examining unidentified coins and coin fragments from old Norwegian finds in the Coin Cabinet the author succeeded in identifying 43 specimens as coming from the St. Olavs Voll find at Sarpsborg discovered in 1852. Together with the coins already published from the hoard these pieces form a sufficient foundation for the reconstruction of the find which is attempted in this article. The coins are listed, described in brief with bibliographical references, and come from the Byzantine Empire, England, Friesland, Rhineland, Westphalia, Lower Saxony, Thuringia, France, Swabia, and Bavaria. RPB

KOENIG, A. Zum Waldeckschen Münzwesen II. In: *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, Vol. 78, Nos. 1-2 (Jan.-Feb. 1954), pp. 24-25, illus.

The writer draws attention to an extremely rare carl d'or of Charles August Frederick dated 1734. He also publishes 3 hitherto unknown iron dies for tokens issued by the city of Korbach. HC

LLUIS Y NAVAS, JAIME. La represión de la falsificación de moneda en tiempo de los Reyes Católicos. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (April-June 1953), pp. 81-99.

The study deals with laws against counterfeiting toward the end of the reign of Henry IV and the legislation introduced by the Catholic Monarchs, under whom penalties were made much more severe in the attempt to bring order into the monetary system. Punishments for defacing, melting or clipping new coins of those monarchs were heavier than in the case of older pieces. Steps were taken to insure swift infliction of punishments, to regulate the profits of money changers and to check falsification of weights and measures in connection with the coinage, in which matter the penalty was more severe for persons who habitually handled much money. KS

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Las acuñaciones de oro de los Reyes Católicos en Valencia, posteriores a 1492. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 7 (April-June 1953), pp. 31-36, illus.

The initial c on gold coins of Valencia struck between 1483-1488 stands for Andrés Catalá, who died in 1488; the letters s.s. stand for Alfonso Sánchez, appointed master of that mint in 1488. A ducat with the pomegranate affords proof of the coinage in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella after 1492 and is doubtless the last work of that mint before 1504, when, after the death of the queen, new types and legends were adopted. KS

MAZARD, JEAN. *Histoire Monétaire et Numismatique des Colonies et de l'Union Française 1670-1952*. Paris, Bourgey, 1953. 202 pp., 17 pls.

This work belongs to the series projected by the firm of E. Bourgey to cover French royal coinage from the time of Hugh Capet onwards. It follows essentially the same pattern as its predecessor, that in which J. Lafaurie described the French royal coinage of the middle ages, but the

list of issues is amplified by an excellent and fully documented history of French colonial coinage. It supersedes the old book of E. Zay (1892; Supplement, 1904), and the preliminary text, as well as some improvements of detail, render it superior to the otherwise useful listing of French colonial issues by V. Guilloteau in his *Monnaies françaises* (1943). It is very fully illustrated, the quality of the plates being excellent. It is likely to remain the standard reference book on French colonial coinage for many years to come. PG

NASTER, P. Trouvailles de monnaies des XV^e et XVI^e siècles à Nieuport. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 99 (1953), pp. 114-128, illus.

A detailed analysis of a find of 259 coins, 53 of gold and 206 of silver, made in 1952. Forty of the gold coins are from outside the Low Countries and over half of them from the Iberian Peninsula. One-fifth of the coins bear the dates 1577-1582, and it was probably in the latter year that the hoard was buried. PG

NATHORST-BOOS, ERNST. Ett kungabrev om kopparmyntningen 1655. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb. 1954), pp. 28-29.

At a book auction in Stockholm a number of years ago there was sold a letter from Carl X Gustaf addressed to the councillor Mårten Leijonsköld. Although this letter does not contain any new information, it does throw light upon the copper coinage policy which Sweden was following at this time. The letter, now in the author's possession, is printed in the article. The background of the letter is known. Copper prices at the beginning of 1650 had dropped to a point at which export would have brought a loss to the Swedish crown. Hence quite a large coinage of copper was started. However, in 1654 a sudden reversal took place on the grounds that international conditions had created a favorable market for Swedish goods. RPB

PAGANI, ANTONIO. *Monete Italiane moderne a sistema decimale da Napoleone Console alla repubblica Italiana (1800-1952)*. 2nd ed. Milan, 1953, 92 pp., illus.

The first edition of this useful work, published in 1947, was noticed in *Num. Lit.* No. 4 (July 1948), p. 130. The new edition contains a small amount of additional material, and brings the listing up to date. The coins added are indicated by small letters so that the original numbering is retained. PG

PETRÝL, J. Nález Dukátu Matyáše Korvína u Chrudimě. In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 20 (1951), pp. 88-89.

In June, 1951, a Hungarian ducat of Matthias Corvinus (1457-1490) was found at Chrudim, East Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. It is similar to the variant from the Košic hoard described by E. Nohejlová-Pratová. The specimen has been deposited in the Chrudim Industrial Museum. The historical reasons for the issue of these ducats are given. RPB

PEUKERT, KAREL. Nález Malých Grošu v Záborku u Turnova. In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 20 (1951), pp. 89-90.

In 1924, Prof. J. Brož in digging among the rocks at Zaborč near Turnov, Czechoslovakia, noticed some small coins along a ledge. In all he picked up about fifty pieces, small groschen for the most part, sixteen specimens of which are described in brief. They include sixteenth and seventeenth century Bohemian small groschen, and a 1588 pfennig of Wolfgang von Dalberg, Archbishop of Mainz (1582-1601). RPB

RADOMĚRSKÝ, PAVEL. Druhý nález z konce třicetileté války v Radvanci v okrese Českolipském. In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 20 (1951), pp. 94-96.

A second hoard, discovered in September, 1950, from Radvanc in the district of Ceska Lipa of 179 silver coins from the period of the Thirty Years' War is reported. It was also presented to the numismatic section of the National Museum. The coins were struck in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Lower Austria, the Archbishopric of Tyrol, Styria, Saxony, Poland, Hungary, and the Low Countries. The latest coin, a Silesian groschen of Ferdinand III struck at Breslau by the mintmaster J. Reichart, is dated 1645. Hence the hoard may have been buried during the last three years of the Thirty Years' War, i.e., before 1648, the year of the Peace of Westphalia. RPB

RADOMĚRSKÝ, PAVEL. Nález z doby třicetileté války objevený při regularci potoka Klenice. In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 20 (1951), pp. 90-92.

In 1949 a considerable hoard, containing coins from the period of the Thirty Years' War, was discovered at Klenice brook which arises under Kosti Castle near Sobotka. It consisted of 332 silver and one gold coin, most of which were struck in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Lower Austria, the Tyrol, Saxony, Poland, and the Low Countries. The latest coin, a 1639 Prague groschen of Ferdinand III, gives the date after which the hoard was deposited. The specimens are described under the name of the country, district or city followed by the names of the issuing sovereigns, mintmasters, and denominations. RPB

RADOMĚRSKÝ, PAVEL. Peníze Kosmova věku (1050-1125). In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 21 (1952), pp. 7-138, illus., maps. French summary on pp. 166-168.

In the spring of 1931 a hoard was found at Houdousic which contained 564 Czech and 69 Bavarian coins. The Czech pieces, all deniers, included 2 of Vratislav II (1061-1092), 29 of Bretislav II (1092-1160), 291 of Borivoj II (1100-1107, 1118-1120), 151 of Svatopluk (1107-1109), and 21 of Vladislav I (1110-1117, 1120-1125). The rest were foreign and included an Augsburg denier of Emperor Henry III (1002-1034) and 68 large Bavarian half bracteates from the first half of the twelfth century. The hoard forms the basis for a monetary history of the period covered by the coins, hence the title: Coinage in the Days of Kosmas (1050-1125). Kosmas was the author of the oldest Czech history. From

the results obtained from the study of this hoard, the author has divided Czech coinage struck during this period into three principal groups.

RFB

RADOMĚRSKÝ, PAVEL. Prvý nález z konce třicetileté války v Radvanci v okrese Českolipském. In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 20 (1951), pp. 92-94.

The administration of the public school at Radvanc in the district of Ceska Lipa, Czechoslovakia, presented in 1950 the numismatic section of the National Museum with a hoard of 250 silver and one gold coin struck for the most part during the period of the Thirty Years' War. The hoard was discovered in November, 1949. Most of the specimens had been issued in Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, the Tyrol, and Saxony, with a few from Styria, Poland, and the Low Countries. The two latest coins, a Prague groschen of Ferdinand III, and a Dresden groschen of the Duke of Saxony, were dated 1645. Hence it is probable that the hoard was buried during the last years of the Thirty Years' War. RFB

RAMIRES, M. Variantes inéditas de moedas Portuguesas da 4.^a dinastia. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec. 1953), pp. 260-262.

The author discusses eight hitherto unedited variants of Portuguese coins struck or issued in the reigns of D. João IV, Don José I, and D. Maria II. The coins are listed, described in brief, and the location of specimens noted. They include a silver half tostão of Don Manuel I with the countermark 60, a gold *quartinho* (1768), a gold *cruzado novo* (1760), a silver tostão (Iosephus), two tres vintens (Iosephus), a silver dois tostões (1836), and a silver tostão (1836). RFB

S. B. De Färöiska Krigsmynten. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct. 1952), pp. 145-149, illus.

Supplement to the articles by J. C. Holm on the Faroe Islands' World War II coins manufactured by the Royal Mint at London and I. C. I. Metals Ltd. at Birmingham. (*NNUM*, 1945, pp. 101ff., 1946, p. 67, and 1950, pp. 102-103). The 25 and 10 öre pieces were struck in a copper-nickel alloy; the 5, 2, and 1 öre pieces in bronze. The copper-nickel alloy corresponded in composition to the Danish one used in the period before the adoption of zinc coinage, whereas the bronze alloy was similar in composition to British bronze coins struck in the year 1941. The article contains a table showing the denominations and the number of pieces struck in 1941 and 1942. RFB

SECCHI, ALBERTO. *Monete decimali del Regno de Sardegna, 1816-1861.* Milan, 1953. 44 pp., ports, pls., illus.

This handbook is a companion to that of the same author, published in 1952, on the coinage of the kingdom of Italy, 1859-1946 (*Num. Lit.*, No. 24 (July 1953), p. 289). It is a handlist of all coins issued between 1816 and 1861, with brief descriptions, estimates of rarity, and valuations. It is well illustrated. PG

TOURNEUR, VICTOR. Un denier frappé par l'empereur Henri IV et Otbert, prince-évêque de Liège pour Saint-Trond. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 99 (1953), pp. 63-66, illus.

Publication of a new denier, probably struck by Bishop Otbert on behalf of Henry IV when he visited Saint-Trond in 1105. Tourneur also attributes Chestret Nos. 63 and 65 to Otbert and the emperor Henry IV instead of to Otbert and Henry of Limbourg, Duke of Lower Lotharingia.

PG

GREAT BRITAIN

MACKENZIE, A. D. *The Bank of England Note*. Cambridge, University Press, 1953. 163 pp., 16 pls. \$3.00.

The Bank of England's first banknote appeared in 1694, and since that date the authorities have been concerned with improving the quality of the various notes and producing specimens which could not be reproduced by forgers. The development of Bank of England notes may be conveniently divided into phases, which correspond to the main chapters of the book: the first century of establishment and experiment, the period of scientific and artistic progress in note production (1797-1821), the artistic flowering of note design and the institution of modern banking methods (1822-1854), expansion to meet the mass-production demands of the industrial age (1855-1920), and, finally, the emergence of the modern printing plant and the present-day notes.

Besides an index, the book contains a list of works consulted. The sixteen plates illustrate buildings connected with the history of the printed note in England, some early note-printing machines, and bank-note designs of the last three centuries. Chapter II treats the development of notes of other banks up to the early nineteenth century, and Chapter III deals with the establishment of the printing department of the Bank of England, mainly in the early part of the same century. ccv

STRIDE, H. G. *The Royal Mint: An Outline History*. London, 1953. 24 pp., 4 pls., illus. 9 d.

This booklet is not only a short essay on the growth of the Royal Mint but a guide to the present-day process of coining and a record of the adoption of new coinage in 1953 at the outset of Queen Elizabeth II's reign. A concluding section treats the histories of the coin denominations currently in circulation—the crown, the half-crown, the florin, the English and Scottish shillings, the sixpence, and the four coins in lesser metals. The illustrations include English coins of various dates, the current coins of the United Kingdom, views of the Royal Mint and its operations, and vignettes of the art of coining as practised ca. 1500 and in 1750. ccv

LATIN AMERICA

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. *Aportacion a la historia monetaria de Santa Fe de Bogotá (Colombia)*. Barcelona, X. & F. Calicó, 1953. 81 pp., illus.

The author shows that gold pieces bearing the letters F.S. or S.F. of the reigns of Philip V, Luis I and Ferdinand VI which have previously been attributed to the mint of Sevilla were not struck in Spain but at Santa Fe de Bogotá in Colombia. KS

ISLAMIC

BALOG, PAUL. *Études numismatiques de l'Égypte musulmane, III*. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 35 (1952-53), pp. 401-429, pls.

Dr. Balog continues his important studies of the Fātimid, Ayyūbid and Mamlūk coinage of Egypt. In the present article he meticulously describes and illustrates a number of hitherto unpublished types: "black dirhems" of the later Fātimid caliphs, and dirhems issued by Ṣalāḥ al-Dīn, with and without the name of Maḥmūd b. Zengi, and by his immediate successors. A supplementary discussion of the "round dirhems" (622-648 H.) mentioned by the historian Maqrizi is followed by a classification and description of these Ayyūbid coins, based on a considerable number of specimens. The article concludes with the publication of four dirhems of the Mamlūk queen Shajar al-Durr and a short note on the technique of Mamlūk silver and copper minting. The plates are up to Dr. Balog's usual high standard. GCM

DAVIDOVITCH, E. A. *Termezskii klad mednykh poserebrennykh dirkhemov 617/1220 G. (Termez Find of Copper Silver-Plated Dirhems 617/1220 y.)*. In: *Épigraphika Vostoka*, Vol. 8 (1953), pp. 43-55, illus.

A hoard of 78 silver-plated copper dirhems struck in A.H. 617 by Shāh Muḥammad of Khwarazm at Tirmidh in Uzbekistan is described. The hoard was discovered in the vicinity of Tirmidh (Termez), and is now preserved in the Surkhan-Darya Regional Museum. Coins of this ruler struck at Tirmidh were previously unknown. The fact that these dirhems are of copper plated with silver is a reflection of the well-known silver famine affecting the Near East and Central Asia during the twelfth-thirteenth centuries. DML

DOBRYNIN, M. A. *Stikhotvornye Legendy na Monetakh Sefevidov (Verse Legends on the Coins of the Ṣafavids)*. In: *Épigraphika Vostoka*, Vol. 8 (1953), pp. 63-76, 2 pls.

The author republishes in chronological order, with Russian translation and critical notes, all known distiches occurring on coins of the Ṣafavī Shahs of Persia. The article includes comments on the meters and poetic style of the legends. DML

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. *Un fels curieux frappé à Tabriz*. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 34 (1951-52), pp. 97-103, illus.

Description of a fals of the Ilkhānid Sultan Muḥammad, struck at

Tabriz in 737 A.H. Both obverse and reverse types are unusual: three "aquatic animals" in the form of a triskeles, and a star pattern reminiscent of the hexagonal mill-sail design on certain Fātimid coins of Sicily. CCM

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Un fels *sadjite* du Mohtady Billah frappé à Rāfīkah en 255 H. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 35 (1952-53), pp. 113-116, illus.

Description of a *fals* of 255 A.H., struck under the Caliph al-Muhtadi at al-Rāfīqah by abū'l-Sāj, governor of al-Kūfah from 252-257 and of Halab from 254-258, later founder of the Sājīd "dynasty" in Azerbaijan. Strictly speaking the coin is 'Abbāsīd, not Sājīd. CCM

SASSANIAN

GOBL, ROBERT. *Sasanidische Münzstudien. I. Generelle Vornotizen.* In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 9 (1952), pp. 112-114. II. *Römische und sasanidische Büstengruppen.* In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 10 (1952), pp. 133-135, illus. III. *Die Kronenfolge des Sasaniden Artaxer I.* In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 7, No. 11 (1952), pp. 138-140.

These three articles are contributions toward a proposed "Aufbau der Münzprägung im sasanidischen Iran." The first surveys the existing bibliography and present status of Sasanian numismatic studies. The second is a brief note concerning Roman influence on Sasanian coin types, particularly with respect to the representation of family groups, such as those of Philip and of Gallienus and their families on the one hand, and of Varahran (Bahram) II on the other. The Persians must have employed die-engravers, perhaps as prisoners, whose training was in the Hellenistic Roman world. In the third contribution the author discusses and modifies Kurt Erdmann's chronological arrangement of the bust and crown-types of Artaxer (Ardashir) I. CCM

SOGDIAN

SMIRNOVA, O. I. *Sogdiiskie monety sobraniya numizmaticheskogo otdela gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha* (Collection of Sogdian Coins in the Numismatic Section of the Hermitage). In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 4 (1951), pp. 3-23, illus., 2 pls.

A description of the collection of seventh to eighth century Sogdian coins minted in the Samarkand area, preserved in the Leningrad collection, with critical studies on problems of Chinese and Sogdian (Iranian) epigraphy connected with the legends. Reference should also be made to the same author's article in *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 6 (1952) (see below), where Sogdian coins in other collections are described and listed. DML

SMIRNOVA, O. I. *Materialy k svodnomu katalogu Sogdiiskikh monet* (Materials for Forming a Catalogue of Sogdian Coins). In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 6 (1952), pp. 3-45, illus.

A summary of the history of the Sogdian state centered on Samarkand, from the seventh century to the Arab conquest in the eighth century A.D., with a list of coins of Sogdian rulers. Most of these coins are the fruit of recent excavations in Central Asia, and are preserved in the Leningrad Hermitage and the Tashkent and Samarkand Museums. The legends are mainly in Sogdian, an important Iranian language of Central Asia, though a few are in Chinese. The descriptions are summary, as the article is intended as a preliminary essay in classification, preparatory to the compiling of a corpus. There is a useful table of personal emblems or marks of Sogdian rulers. Reference should also be made to illustrations of some of the coins in the same author's article in *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 4 (1951). DML

TOKENS

CARLSEN, OTTO BLOM. *Islandske Mønttegn*. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec. 1953), pp. 221-227, illus.

The list of tokens published in this article forms a supplement to the list of Iceland tokens issued by O. B. Carlsen (*Numismatist*, Vol. 42, August 1929, pp. 481-484) and to the Icelandic edition of this list by S. Sigurjonsson entitled *Islenszk myntslátta á árunum 1859 til 1901* (1949). Twenty-nine tokens of merchants at Reykjavik, Bildudal, Eyrarbakki, Isafjord, Seydisfjord, Stokkseyri, Thingeyri, and Bolungavik are listed and described in detail. On Nov. 8, 1901, the Althing passed a law which prohibited the use of coin tokens. The Danish version is cited in the article. Fifteen tokens are illustrated. RPB

Færøiske Mønttegn. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec. 1953), pp. 227-228, illus.

The article contains a letter dated April 11, 1953, from the chief of the P./F., J. F. Kjølbro to J. C. H. Meiner, director of the National Bank of Denmark. This letter discusses in detail the economic and monetary conditions in the Faroe Islands which caused the issue of the token coinage described by Johan Chr. Holm in *NNUM*, Sept. 1945, pp. 101-105. The obverse of the token issued by the J. F. Kjølbro firm is illustrated. RPB

SOUSA SANTOS, CARLOS FERNANDO DE. *Notícia sobre um exemplar desconhecido de uma moeda de Portagem*. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec. 1953), pp. 262-266, illus.

Discusses in detail a hitherto unknown specimen of a toll token. The author possesses a one half centavo toll token for use on the D. Luis I

Bridge which links Oporto with its southern suburb Vila Nova de Gaia. The token, struck in 1913, has a greater weight and thickness than the ordinary specimens. The alloy, apparently copper-nickel, is quite whitish. The specimen weighs 5.15 gr. in contrast to the usual D. Luis I Bridge tokens of the year 1913 which vary between 2.5 and 3 gr. Its thickness of 1.9 mm. is also much greater than the usual 1 mm. The author believes that the specimen in his possession may well have been a pattern which was not approved because of the higher costs involved. Other Portuguese bridge toll tokens are discussed, the denominations given, and the numbers issued listed. The specimen in question is illustrated in conjunction with two others (figs. 1, 2, 3) showing both obverses and reverses.

RFB

MEDALS

BAILLION, FERNAND. Une médaille du comte Arnould II de Bentheim (1554-1606). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 99 (1953), pp. 75-79, illus.

Baillion publishes a gold medal, recently acquired by the Cabinet des Médailles at Brussels, commemorating the death of Count Arnould II of Bentheim-Tecklenburg. The obverse of the medal is attributed on grounds of style to Claude de la Cloche, the reverse less certainly to Matthäus Carl.

PC

ERNST, AXEL. Dronning Caroline Mathildes Kroningsmedaille 1767. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (Aug. 1953), pp. 133-134, illus.

Whereas D. J. Adzer (1732-1808) executed the medal for King Christian VII of Denmark's anointment in the castle church at Christiansborg (May 1, 1767), the medalist J. H. Wolff (1727-1788) was entrusted with the execution of the coronation medal for the Queen Caroline Mathilda, who was crowned the same day and at the same place. Wolff had made the medal in commemoration of the royal couple's marriage. Problems connected with the issue of this medal, e.g., the dies, number struck, and variants are discussed.

RFB

FROGN, TH. De Norske 17 Mai-Medaljer. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov. 1953), pp. 199-200, illus.

Supplement to the catalogue of Norwegian May 17th medals (*Mynt-samlernytt* No. 4 and No. 5, 1940—*Norsk Numismatisk Forenings Smaaskrifter* No. 10) issued in commemoration of the adoption of the Norwegian constitution (May 17, 1814). Several medals are described.

RFB

GALSTER, GEORG. Joachim Frederiks contrafej. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 107-109, illus.

Account of a gold cast medal put out by a former administrator of Magdeburg, and later (1598) the Elector of Brandenburg, Joachim

Frederik. This medal corresponds most closely with the specimen in gilt silver illustrated in J. Menadier's *Schaumünzen des Hauses Hohenzollern* (Berlin, 1901), pl. 9, no. 60. The piece is a typical presentation medal of the period, a period in which sovereigns were accustomed to bestow such medals as gifts of honor. RPB

HESSELBLAD, C. G. Konung Oscar II:s och Drottning Sofias Silverbröllopsmedalj 1882. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 126-127, illus.

An account of a medal issued in commemoration of the silver wedding anniversary of King Oscar II and Queen Sofia of Sweden in 1882. The medal, 33 mm. in diameter, was struck in silver. However, a few specimens were struck in gold with superimposed crowns studded with diamonds, and bestowed upon a small number of individuals, who had been in the service of the Swedish court since the time of the wedding in 1857. The article gives the names of four persons to whom the medal had been given. RPB

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Die Medaille in Oberösterreich. In: *Jahrbuch der Stadt Linz* (1953), pp. 1-26, pls.

The introduction contains a short history of the medal in general from its inception during the Italian Renaissance up to the present time.

The author then explains that the medal did not develop independently in Upper Austria as it did for example in the Tirol and Vienna. He also treats the field of counters, tokens, consecration medalets and badges which are so closely related to the medal.

The first section of the article is devoted to historical medals connected with the political history of Upper Austria. Most of these medals were designed by non-local artists.

In the second section the author describes those medals issued on the occasions of homage to the various Hapsburg princes, and in the third section he depicts the many medals struck as rewards to school boys.

The fourth and largest section deals with the medals made for individual persons. From 1518, the date of the "Jorger Zu Tollet" medal by Hans Schwarz, the author mentions many personal medals up to and including some creations by Anton Scharff who, during the later part of the nineteenth century brought medallic art to its highest perfection.

Many local city medals in commemoration of such jubilees as the founding of various cities, churches, fire brigades, veterans' associations, expositions, etc., are treated in the fifth section. They appear primarily during the nineteenth century, and are lacking in artistry as a result of the fact that they are mostly products of third rate artists working for privately operated medal companies.

The sixth section discusses the religious medals and jetons, which include those pertaining to historical events of cloisters and abbeys as well as the pilgrimage and consecration pieces.

The vast series of counters, checkers and badges are touched upon in the concluding section. Counters are met with for the first time during the reign of Emperor Maximilian I and were struck up to the time of Joseph I.

The article is well illustrated by 15 plates. Although the author calls his work only an essay, it is regrettable that he did not undertake to add at least a descriptive catalogue of the illustrated medals which would have been a welcome tool for the Austrian medal collector and student.

HC

JESSE, WILHELM. Johann Georg Breuer als Medailleur in Schweden und Deutschland. In: *Blätter für Munzfreunde*, Vol. 78, Nos. 1-2 (Jan.-Feb. 1954), pp. 20-24, pl.

The author undertakes to familiarize us with the life and work of the hitherto little known German medalist, Johann Georg Breuer. Very little is known about the artist's early life. He worked from 1649 on as die sinker at the Swedish Mint of Avesta. In 1666 we find him employed at the Stockholm Mint where he cut the dies for about 25 medals dealing primarily with members of the Swedish Royal Family. The medals are characterized by the very high relief of the portrait and their realism. Breuer is the typical representative of the North German baroque medalist. He is less successful with the design of the reverses. During his tenure in Stockholm, however, he was severely criticized for irregularities in office. This caused him to flee from Sweden suddenly leaving considerable debts behind him. We meet him again in 1675 in Brunswick where he worked for the Guelphic House. Breuer also cut coin dies for the House of Reuss. He died probably in 1692 at Altona. A few of his outstanding medals are illustrated.

HC

KISCH, GUIDO. Gerechtigkeitsbilder auf Basler Renaissance-Medaillen. In: *Zeitschrift für Schweizerisches Recht*, Vol. 72, No. 6 (1953), pp. 341-371, pls.

In the introduction a history of law as illustrated in numismatics is set forth. The author names some jurists of the sixteenth and seventeenth century who tried to show the importance of medals pertaining to jurisprudence. The writer draws our attention to this particular field which has been neglected for about two centuries. He treats in great detail some of the Renaissance medals relating to justice which originated in Basel. A comparison of the Cambyes Medal of Justice with similar representations in paintings is made. This comparison proves conclusively that this medal is an independent creation of an unfortunately unknown artist.

HC

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Till Nils Ludvig Rasmussons femtiårsdag. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 101-102, illus.

Account of an attractive medal issued in honor of the distinguished Swedish numismatist Nils Ludvig Rasmusson on his fiftieth birthday.

The obverse shows his portrait and the reverse shows the familiar Metapontine ear of grain with an owl perched upon a branch to the right. The medal was designed by Gösta Carell, and struck by the Stockholm firm of Sporrang & Co. RPB

NATHORST-BOÖS, ERNST. Två unika belöningsmedaljer. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 140-142, illus.

Two unique Swedish medals are discussed in this article. The first medal was bestowed upon C. C. Munthe (1772-1839) in honor of long and faithful service as an accountant to The General Fire Insurance Company (1799-1839). A portrait by Per Krafft in 1836 shows Munthe wearing his medal suspended by a chain around his neck. The obverse shows the effigy of the reigning sovereign Carl XIV Johan facing right. The reverse carries an inscription in Swedish which translates: For Civic Zeal.

The second medal was bestowed upon O. C. Waldemar Cedercrantz (1854-1932) who in the period 1891-1893 served as chief justice in the International Court of Arbitration at Samoa. Oskar II presented the medal after Cedercrantz' return to Sweden in 1894. The obverse shows the effigy of Oskar II, King of Sweden. The reverse carries this inscription which covers the field: ÖFVERDOMAREN PÅ SAMOA (Chief Justice at Samoa). Illustrations show both obverses and reverses of the medals. Two photographs show the recipients wearing their respective medals. RPB

Paul Bergsøe's Medaille. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec. 1953), pp. 228-229, illus.

Frode Bahnsen, a medalist at the Royal Danish Mint, designed and cast a bronze medal (diameter: 97 mm.) in honor of Dr. Paul Bergsøe's 80th birthday (Dec. 22, 1952). The obverse shows the portrait facing left with the inscription: DR. TECH. PAUL BERGSØE. The reverse shows a retort, beaker, flask, and test tube in its holder with this inscription around the edge: 22 DECEMBER 1872-1952. RPB

VOIONMAA, JOUKO. Några synpunkter på den moderna Finska medaljkonsten. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 115-120, illus.

Three striking medals, the work of Waino Aaltonen, Essi Renvall, and Aimo Tukiainen, all three distinguished medalists, are singled out for discussion and analysis. The first medal designed by Aaltonen in 1952 commemorates the Finnish composer Toivo Kuula (1883-1918); the second by Renvall commemorates the 70th birthday of Leo Wainstein, Finnish industrialist and well known patron of the arts; the third medal by the sculptor Tukiainen honors Aarne Kuusis on his 70th birthday for his long service in the Salama Insurance Company. Both obverses and reverses of the three medals are well illustrated. Each

medal is discussed in much detail especially from the point of view of design and composition. The article opens and closes with general remarks about contemporary medallic art in Finland. RPB

PAPER MONEY

FORIEN, JEAN and GEORGES BARREAUD. *Catalogue des Papiers-Monnaie Locaux Français, 1914-1923. Premier Fascicule A à C. Auxerre, Imprimerie Moderne, 1952. pp. 1-40.*

This catalogue of local French paper money issued in 1914-1923 runs from A (Abancourt) to C (Cysoing), and represents the first fascicule of a projected series. In its compilation the published paper money catalogues, Forbin, Denis, Keller, and various auction catalogues especially the Schulman (Amsterdam) catalogues have been used. The list has been checked against the public collections in the Musée de la Guerre and in the Cabinet des Médailles de France (the Bouclier Collection). The catalogue is arranged under the name of the place, followed by the name of the department in parentheses. The issuing agency, commune, shop, firm, factory, etc., is given together with the date of issue and the denominations. RPB

HOLM, JOHAN CHR. Islandske privatsedler. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (Apr. 1954), pp. 77-79, illus.

In addition to tokens, Icelandic merchants issued private paper money at times of shortage of small change. The article lists and describes thirty-one such private notes giving the name of the issuing firm, the denomination, initials indicating locations of specimens, the place of issue, and the measurements. RPB

LAGERQUIST, LARS O. Ett porträtt av Per Georg Fahnehjelm. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (Apr. 1954), pp. 80-82, illus.

The last fascicule of the Swedish Biographical Lexicon contains a portrait, the only one known, of Per Georg Fahnehjelm (1735-1816). This unusual portrait has numismatic interest. It was taken from a silhouette, sketched upon the white seal of a 16 shilling 1790 banknote, issued by the general army exchequer in Finland, and signed by P. G. Fahnehjelm, who was attached to the exchequer at that time. The specimen with Fahnehjelm's portrait had belonged to the general army ordnance master Helvig, who sketched the silhouette. The note is illustrated in the article. RPB

MINT REPORTS

CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE. *Report of the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint for the Calendar Year 1953. Ottawa, 1954. 20 pp.*

Over one million silver dollars were minted and issued. This is by far the largest number minted in any year since World War II. Over

three million bronze Coronation Commemorative Medallions were struck for issue to the school children of Canada. The report carries an illustration of the medal as well as one of the Governor-General's medal.

The erection of the new addition to the Mint buildings has been completed. Much new equipment has been installed and it is expected that it will be possible to increase output sufficiently to meet the urgent need for coinage without recourse to extra shifts and overtime work.

The report contains tables showing the numbers of all denominations of coins struck and issued during 1953. SSC

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- BLATTER FÜR MÜNZFREUNDE UND MÜNZFORSCHUNG** (A. Reichmann & Co., Zwingerstrasse 18, Heidelberg). Vol. 78, Nos. 1-2 (Jan.-Feb. 1954).
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- THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** (Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, G. P. O. Box 23, Wellington). Vol. 7, No. 3 (Sept.-Dec. 1953).

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Aline Abaecherli Boyce, Richard P. Breaden, Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Sheldon S. Carroll, Herbert J. Erlanger, Ralph E. Giesey, Philip Grierson, Henry Grunthal, David Herlihy, David M. Lang, George C. Miles, Kenneth Scott, and Cornelius C. Vermeule, III.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY SUMMER SEMINAR IN NUMISMATICS

The third Summer Seminar in Numismatics was held by The American Numismatic Society at its Museum in New York in the ten weeks from June 22 to August 28. The Seminar was attended by twelve students from seven universities.

The use of numismatics as a necessary auxiliary to research in history and other broad fields of study provided the theme of the Seminar. The program included background reading on coins, attendance at seventeen conferences conducted by specialists in selected fields, preparation by each student of a paper on a topic of his own selection. Most of the conferences were concerned with specific problems in ancient and mediaeval history and art toward the solution of which numismatics makes a definite contribution. In the closing week of the Seminar each of the students conducted a conference on his own topic of investigation.

Those who conducted conferences were: Dr. Howard L. Adelson, Assistant Editor, American Numismatic Society; Professor Alfred R. Bellinger, Yale University; Dr. Glanville Downey, Dumbarton Oaks Research Library; Mr. Joachim Gaehde, Dumbarton Oaks Research Library; Mr. Philip Grierson, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University, England; Professor Harald Ingholt, Yale University; Dr. George C. Miles, Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; M. Henri Seyrig, Director, Institut Français d'Archéologie, Beyrouth, Lebanon; Dr. A. Carson Simpson, Vice-President, American Numismatic Society; Professor E. Baldwin Smith, Princeton University; Professor Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University; Professor William Wallace, University of Toronto; Dr. Louis C. West, Princeton University and President, American Numismatic Society.

The fields of study represented by the students were: history of art, 6; history, 2; classics, 2; Islamic studies, 2. The following students, each of whom received a grant-in-aid from the Society, were in attendance: Mario A. Del Chiaro, University of California; Ralph E. Giesey, Institute for Advanced Study; Andrew G. Jameson, Harvard University; Robert A. Laurer, Harvard University; Jill Barbara Nadell, New York University; Abdul Wahhab Qaysi, McGill University; Isa Ragusa, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University; Georgiana Reynolds, New York University; Stanford Shaw, Princeton University; Samy Shenouda, Princeton University; Jane M. Tilley, University of Michigan; Edward F. Wente, University of Chicago.

The Seminar will be held again in the summer of 1955, and the Society will again offer grants-in-aid to students who will have completed at least one year's graduate study by June, 1955, in archaeology, classics, economics, history, history of art, oriental languages, and other humanistic fields. Each study grant will carry a stipend of \$500. This offer is restricted to students enrolled in universities in the United States and Canada. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, New York. Completed applications for the grants must be filed by March 1, 1955.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1858 - - Incorporated 1865

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH & 156 STREETS

NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

PURPOSES: The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins and medals and for the investigation of their history and other subjects connected therewith.

MEMBERSHIP: Applications for membership are welcomed from all interested in numismatics. Inquiries regarding membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

DUES: The annual dues for an Associate Membership are \$7.50. Issues of the *Notes and Monographs*, *Museum Notes*, *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, and *Numismatic Literature* are distributed to all members.

PUBLICATIONS: The *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* consist of separately issued papers, each on a single topic, of which two to four numbers appear each year. The *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes* is a publication, irregular in appearance, consisting of brief notes and papers, principally on items in the Society's collections. *Numismatic Literature* is a quarterly listing current numismatic publications with abstracts of their content. *Numismatic Studies* is a series which accommodates works of full book length. The *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, published in co-operation with the Hispanic Society of America, consists of publications devoted to the coinage of the Iberian Peninsula, and is based on the collections of the Hispanic Society.

MUSEUM: The Society maintains a museum located in uptown Manhattan, New York City, which houses its offices, collections and library. Collections embrace coins of all periods from their inception to modern times, medals and decorations. Selections from its cabinets are on display in an exhibition. The library, consisting of about 12,000 volumes, covers all branches of numismatics.

The Museum is open to Members and the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. It is closed on Sundays and Mondays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The hours of the Library are from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

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January

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GENERAL

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos monetarios (VIII) (1). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1953), pp. 91-105.

The author presents a listing of more than 35 finds throughout Spain of coins dating from Roman times to the nineteenth century. Most finds are briefly summarized, but the 78 coins discovered in the excavations at Pollensa are listed individually, according to date, type, and weight. The article is concluded by an index of the coins by series and place of discovery.

TVB

MILNE, J. GRAFTON. Oxford Coin-Collectors of the 17th and 18th Centuries. In: *Oxoniensia*, Vol. 14 (1949), pp. 53-62.

The process of collecting biographical material on the outstanding early Oxford numismatists provides us with a well defined picture of the founding and development of the important Oxford coin collections. These include the collections of the several individual colleges, as well as the better known ones of Bodleian Library and the Ashmolean Museum, and they illustrate the part played by numismatics in the teaching of history at Oxford.

GHN

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. *Quellenkunde der Münz- und Geldgeschichte der ehemaligen Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie*. Graz, 1954. 134 pp., 12 pls.

This is a comprehensive bibliography of all publications relating to numismatics in the countries of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy (i.e., Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Serbia, etc.). It also contains titles of publications on numismatics of adjoining countries (Germany, Poland, Italy, Switzerland, France, etc.). The bibliography is arranged very clearly. After a general chapter, twelve further chapters contain notices of the numismatic literature of Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, the Balkan Peninsula, Austrian possessions in Italy and in the Netherlands. Literature on mint techniques, coin hoards, paper money, collectors and col-

lections, history of money and finances, seals, armory, genealogy, mining, and metrology is also catalogued. Original titles are quoted in English, French, German, Italian, and Latin only; all other titles (e.g., in Czech, Hungarian, Polish, etc.) are translated to German. An author index is included. PB

THORDEMAN, BENGT. Nils Ludvig Rasmussons bibliografi 1944-1954. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 103-106.

A survey of Nils Ludvig Rasmusson's publications during the last ten years occasioned in part by the celebration of his fiftieth birthday. His books and articles are listed, and their contents noted in brief. RPB

ANCIENT

KENNARD, J. SPENCER, JR. *Render to God, A Study of the Tribute Passage*. New York, Oxford University Press, 1950. 148 pp., pls.

The author presents an argument in support of the thesis that Jesus was not seeking to justify the payment of tribute to Rome in His pronouncement (Matt. xxii.21): "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's." After noting the testimony of the early Christian writers, who do not appeal to this passage as moral support for the payment of tribute to worldly authority, the author discusses the coin for which Christ called in pointing to the image and inscription. The denarius, minted at Lugdunum in this period, was a fruitful means of proclaiming the divinity of the emperor, and was offensive to the Jews in every respect; its possession by His tax-exempt enemies permitted Christ to play upon Jewish hostility toward Rome in turning their own question back upon them. This He did by suggesting that they shoulder the tribute burden themselves, and so help to rid Judea of the hated images. The second half of His statement implies that after 'giving the devil his dues,' the way would be open for genuine tribute to God. JWS

MAZARD, JEAN. *Numismatique de L'Inter-règne de Maurétanie (33 à 25 av. J.-C.)*. In: *Revue Numismatique*, 5th ser., Vol. XV (1953), pp. 13-21, illus.

On the basis of hitherto unpublished coins and coins in a better state of preservation than those known to Müller, the author studies the nature of the administration of Mauretania under the Romans during the eight years from the death of Bocchus III (33 B.C.) to the re-establishment of the kingdom under Juba II (25 B.C.). Mazard discusses the identification and administrative status of the mysterious "son of Sosius" whose name appears with that of Bocchus on the coins and concludes his article by listing the coins of Augustus (*IMP CAESAR DIVI F*) which link the coins under discussion with the first issues of Juba I. AAB

PROCOPIO, GUISEPPE. Ripostigli monetali del museo di Reggio Calabria. In: *Annali (Istituto Italiano di Numismatica)*, 1 (1954), pp. 39-64, pl.

The author gives a detailed description of eight hoards discovered during the past two decades. They are as follows: (1) Metaponto-Bernalda: 179 AR, mainly didrachms of Tarentum, fourth-third centuries B.C., but 1 of Heraclea-Lucania, 1 of Thurium, and 1 of Velia; (2) Pisticci: 32 AR, mainly of Tarentum, third century B.C., with 2 Metapontum; (3) Campana: 62 AR, fourth-third centuries B.C., various mints but predominantly Syracuse; (4) Locri: 27 AR, third-second centuries B.C., mainly Carthage but 1 Bruttii and 1 Rome; (5) Motta S. Giovanni: 113 AE, mainly second-first centuries B.C. of Rhegium but 1 Rome; (6) Capo Vaticano: 44 AE, third century B.C., mainly Bruttii but 1 Carthage; (7) Isola Capo Rizzuto: 21 AR, second-first centuries B.C., Roman republican denarii; (8) Filogaso: 40 AR, second-first centuries B.C., Roman republican denarii. Many of the hoards are known to be incomplete or to include intruders from outside. The coins illustrated are from the first of the hoards. PG

REIFENBERG, A. *Israel's History in Coins. From the Maccabees to the Roman Conquest*. London, 1953. 17 pp., 23 pls.

"The author discusses some of the major events and periods in the history of the ancient Hebrew state, as illustrated by coins minted in connection with them. The coinage of the Maccabees shows care in avoiding the use of human representations, which were offensive to the Jews, while affording evidence of Roman pressure first in discontinuing the brief appearance of the royal title, and then in the use of debased metal. The coins of the Herodians illustrate their Hellenism through the use of Greek writing and the appearance of human effigies on pieces circulating in the non-Jewish territories which their subservience to Rome permitted them to hold. However, when the Roman procurators appeared in Judaea proper, they were careful to give the name only of the emperor.

The first revolt against Rome was the occasion for the minting of the famous Jewish shekels, which were accompanied by bronzes bearing such inscriptions as "Deliverance of Zion," and "Freedom of Zion." When the Flavians captured Jerusalem, the importance attached by the Romans to the event is shown by a series of coins with "Judaea Capta" or "Judaea Devicta" as legends. The event of Hadrian's arrival in Judaea in A.D. 130-131 was commemorated by one of his *Adventus Augusti* . . . series, but this accord was short-lived when he failed to build the Jewish temple as had been expected. The revolt of Bar-Kochba which followed permitted a new series of Jewish liberation coinage, often struck over incompletely defaced Roman types, as if with the conscious intention of proclaiming freedom regained. The fall of Jerusalem this time occasioned no Roman coins, though a coin exists

showing the new Roman foundation of Aelia Capitolina which was to replace Jerusalem. JWS

STAZIO, ATTILIO. L'apporto delle monete ad un problema di archeologia: il santuario di Mefite nella valle d'Ansanto. In: *Annali (Istituto Italiano di Numismatica)*, 1 (1954), pp. 25-38, map.

In the vale of Ansanto, just north of the village of S. Angelo dei Lombardi, a summer resort 45 miles east of Naples in the heart of the southern Appennines, the remains of an ancient crater, with its attendant hot springs and poisonous vapours, served as an ancient sanctuary of Mephitis. A. Stazio studies what is known of the coins which have been found in fairly considerable numbers in the valley, and the list and accompanying map show it to have been an important centre of pilgrimage in republican and early imperial times. PC

GREEK

BREGLIA, LAURA. Problemi della più antica monetazione di Magna Grecia. In: *Annali (Istituto Italiano di Numismatica)*, 1 (1954), pp. 11-20, pl.

In an article published in 1949, Paola Zancani examined the famous "alliance coin" ascribed to Siris and Pyxus, and showed that the Sirinos of the coin was not Siris on the gulf of Taranto but a previously unidentified locality near Lagonegro, in the modern Italian province of Calabria Ultra II, not far from Policastro, the ancient Pyxus. Laura Breglia follows this up by studying the metrology of the coins of the Sontini, whose city is represented by the modern Sanza, between Policastro and the river Tanagro, and its place in the relationship between the monetary systems of Corinth and Athens and those of Italy. PC

CAVALLARO, GUISEPPE. Le monete di Piacos ed il suo sito. In: *Annali (Istituto Italiano di Numismatica)*, 1 (1954), pp. 21-24, pl.

G. Cavallaro publishes three coins of Piacus found near Adermò, on the slopes of Mt. Etna, and gives good reasons for identifying Piacus with Piazza Armerina, some 15 miles southeast of Enna in the interior of Sicily. PC

GABRICI, ETTORE. *Tecnica e cronologia delle monete greche dal VII al V sec. a. Cr.* Rome, P. & P. Santamaria, 1951. 80 pp., 5 pls. (Collana di Studi Numismatici II.)

The second monograph in this valuable series of numismatic studies is devoted to a review of the origins of Greek coinage and a discussion of the development of the first methods of engraving the dies, techniques of striking, weight systems, etc. The book is divided into two main chapters. The first deals with style and techniques of (1) coins with a single type (and various incuse squares) from Asia Minor and Greece, (2) coins with types on both faces from the same regions, and (3) the early issues of Southern Italy and Sicily. Chronological development is the topic of the second chapter. Most of the

coins discussed by Gabrici and grouped under various headings are illustrated in the auction catalogues of well-known collections (e.g., Bement, Pozzi, Weber and many others), to which the author refers. The compilation and coordination of these scattered specimens of early issues gives added interest and value to this little book. SEF

MAMROTH, ALFRED. Eine antike Fälschung eines Didrachmons von Thurioi. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 16 (1954), pp. 69-71, illus.

After some remarks on ancient plated coins, the author deals with a plated imitation of a didrachm of Thurioi, produced by an ancient private forger. The coin is reproduced. PB

MILNE, J. G. Unpublished Greek Coins in the Oxford Collection. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 21-26, pl.

An article, left by Dr. Milne on his death in 1951, adds new varieties of Amphipolis (Augustus), Abdera (Trajan), Aenianes (Aetolian League), Zela (Caracalla), Apamea (Vespasian), Lycia (?), Cilicia (?), Caesarea Libani (Antoninus Pius), Herodian Kings (Agrippa II), and Himyarite coins to the Greek series. A note on coin-finds in Macedonia is appended. CCV

ROBINSON, E. S. G. A Hoard of Coins of the Libyans. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 27-32, pls.

A hoard found recently near Tunis is said to have consisted of 117 coins (5 electrum, 41 base silver pieces with Carthaginian types, and 71 base silver pieces of the Libyans, including 15 double shekels). Twenty-eight coins, representing all the types in the hoard, are described in detail. The hoard confirms the attribution of the coins with the name of the Libyans to the War of the Mercenaries, 241-238 B.C. and suggests that the first rebel issue was of Carthaginian types, including small, if not large, gold pieces as well as silver. The debasement of the coins of both metals demonstrates the reduced straits of Carthaginian finances at the end of the First Punic War. CCV

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Das Kreuzszepter Konstantins des Grossen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 16 (Aug. 1954), pp. 81-86, illus.

The appearance of the cross-scepter on coins is treated in relation to the dating of Constantine the Great's conversion to Christianity. The first occurrence of the cross-scepter at the various western mints is discussed. Several coins showing the cross-scepter are illustrated on one plate. HG

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Zu den römischen Reiterscheiben. In: *Germania*, Vol. 30 (1952), pp. 187-190, illus.

Publication of a bronze *phalera* acquired by the Historical Museum of Pfalz from the region of Speyer. The male deity represented on the

phalera is identified as *Quirinus* and a comparison is made with other *phalerae*, particularly ornaments on the bronze head of a horse in the Walters Art Gallery. AAB

BEHRENS, GUSTAV. Römische Münzschatzfunde aus dem Gebiet von Mainz. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 16 (1954), pp. 71-75, map.

This is a catalogue of twelve hoards of Roman coins, discovered between 1871 and 1952 at Mainz. The contents of the hoards, two of the first century, seven of the third century, and three of the fourth century, and the circumstances of discovering are described. A map locates the find. PB

CARSON, R. A. G. Owston Ferry Hoard of Roman Imperial Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 138-140, illus.

This hoard, containing 116 bronze coins from Vespasian through Didius Julianus (A.D. 193) supplemented by 4 denarii from Mark Antony through Septimius Severus, was buried in an earthenware pot which is illustrated in a drawing. The bronzes are quite worn, and the presence of only one small *aes* denomination among the *sestertii* indicates the scarcity of lesser coinage toward the end of the second century. CCV

CARSON, R. A. G. Roman Coins from the Excavations at Camerton, near Bath. II. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), p. 137.

Further finds covering the period from Julia Domna (ca. A.D. 198) to A.D. 348 have been made at Camerton. The mint-marks indicate that the later coins came exclusively from mints in the Western Empire. CCV

CARSON, R. A. G. A Third-Century Roman Hoard from Mytholmroyd, Yorkshire. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 140-141.

The 533 silvered and 64 other coins of this hoard extend from Gordian III (A.D. 243) to the Gallic Tetrici (A.D. 270-74), but the contents of the hoard may have remained in circulation until after A.D. 296. CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Wimbledon Common Find (1953) of Roman Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 143-144.

The discovery of fifteen Roman silver and bronze coins from the second to the fourth centuries A.D., in gravel just south of Putney Vale Cemetery leads to a view that one of the gravel excavations on the Common may occupy a Romano-British site or, less likely, that the coins were lost in modern times. The coins include an Alexandrine *tetra-drachm* of Valerian. CCV

DURR, NIKLAUS. Ein Graffito auf einer Münze Julians. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 15 (May 1954), pp. 57-59, illus.

A graffito on a *majorina* of Julian the Apostate is discussed in this article. The graffito is most probably the deed of a fanatic Christian

who did not approve of Julian's attempt to rejuvenate the former Apis cult. Many of Julian's coins with the Apis bull were worn by pagans as talismans. This is shown by the frequent piercing of coins of this particular issue. HC

HERSH, CHARLES A. Overstrikes as Evidence for the History of Roman Republican Coinage. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 33-68, pls.

Study of the chronology of early Roman Republican coinage has been marked by the "conservative" view that "Romano-Campanian" coins date from 342 to 211 B.C., after 268 B.C. alongside the denarius and related pieces, and the "progressive" view that "Romano-Campanian" coinage commences in 269/8 B.C. and the denarius starts about 187 B.C. Although scholars such as D'Ailly and von Bahrfeldt recognized the importance of overstruck coins in these series, thorough evaluation of Republican bronze overstrikes has remained the main unexplored avenue to solution of early Republican coin chronology.

Part I of this article gathers the material concerning Roman bronze overstruck on coins of Southern Italy, Sicily, and the remaining Mediterranean, principally North Africa. In Part II, the author investigates Roman bronze coins overstruck on other Roman bronze coins. Thorough use of frequency tables leads to conclusions in support of the "progressive" views of the dating of the early Roman issues, with the overstrikes providing a more precise knowledge of the chronology of aes devaluations into the century following the Second Punic War. ccv

HILL, PHILIP V. A Rare Barbarous Overstrike. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 134-135, illus.

A barbarous Æ 3 with obverse of the usurper Procopius (365-6) overstruck on a *Gloria Romanorum* Aquileia mint, of an uncertain Emperor (Valens?) belongs to the period of Procopius' revolt. ccv

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Ein neuer Münzschatz beim Kastell Gunzenhausen und der Fall des raetischen Limes. In: *Germania, Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des deutschen archäologischen Instituts*, Vol. 31 (1953), pp. 168-177, illus., map.

In 1953 a hoard of 249 denarii and 2 antoniniani (Commodus-Gordianus III), buried ca. 241, was discovered at Gunzenhausen (Bavaria). The coins are catalogued carefully. Two of them, denarii of Alexander Severus, were not previously known and are therefore described and reproduced. Kellner also discusses the dates of other contemporary Roman hoards of this region and the various German assaults upon the *limes* of Raetia, the strongest of which may have been in A.D. 233, while others took place in 235, 241 and 259/60. A map illustrates the spreading of Roman hoards in Northern Raetia. PB

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Der Münzschatz von Langengeisling. In: *Zwischen Sempt und Isen*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 51-55.

A hoard of Roman silver coins, discovered in 1936 at Langengeisling

(Bavaria), is reported. Ninety-six of them (denarii, Hadrianus-Maximinus I) are listed by the author. PB

KELLNER, HANS-JORG. Römische Münzen aus Regensburg, Frauenbergl. In: *Germania, Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des deutschen archäologischen Instituts*, Vol. 31 (1953), p. 219.

Four Roman coins (2 Alexander Severus, 1 Gallienus, 1 Aurelianus) found at Regensburg are described. The author discusses the coins for the history of the *limes* and of Regensburg in the third century. PB

KRAFT, KONRAD. Ein Münzschatz der Zeit des Magnentius aus einer pfälzischen Nebenmünzstätte. In: *Pfälzer Heimat*, Vol. 5 (1954), pp. 1-2.

The author studies a hoard of imitations of the *pecunia maiorina* of Magnentius, buried ca. 355. Thirty-four coins are carefully described and listed. Fourteen coins are reproduced. The author studied the style of the coins and concluded that they were issued by an irregular mint in the Palatinate because mulings are evident within the coins of this hoard. PB

KUTHMANN, CARL. Die Prägezeit der Agrippa-Asse. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 16 (Aug. 1954), pp. 73-77.

The author is inclined to attribute the Agrippa asses to the reign of Tiberius instead of that of Caligula. To prove his point, Kuthmann discusses at length the legends and titles on some hybrid coins. HC

LAAG, OTTO-KURT. Die Fundgeschichte einer Goldmünze des Kaisers Augustus, die vor der Porta Westfalica in Barkhausen gefunden wurde. In: *Mündener Heimatblätter*, Vol. 26 (1954), pp. 69-76, illus.

This is a report on an aureus of Augustus (BMC 1594), found near Minden (Westphalia). The aureus and a solidus of Honorius of the mint of Mediolanum (Ulrich-Bansa 617) are reproduced. PB

MATTINGLY, HAROLD. The Freckenham Hoard of Roman Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 69-73.

The nearly 600 aes coins of this hoard found by a ploughman consist mainly of issues between 348 and 355 A.D. Besides presenting problems as to the sequence of Constantius II and Magnentius in the Gallic mints, the hoard suggests that, in the *Fel Temp Reparatio* issues, the "phoenix" and "hut" types are early (348-50), the "galley" type monopolized the year 350, and the "Achilles" reverses fall mainly in 353. The so-called barbarous coins probably represent local mints of which we have as yet little knowledge. Three coins of the "Second Carausius" may well be products of the disordered times in East Anglia. The evidence of modules and weights of the hoard coins is discussed. CCV

PEARCE, BERTRAM W. Some Notable Roman Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 135-136.

Twenty-four coins of 320-341 A.D. found at Caister on Sea, near Yarmouth, were probably imported by a merchant who traded chiefly in the

Balkan Peninsula. The Great Chesterford hoard of denarii and antoniniani (Vespasian-Philip I) is also described ccv

PERANTONI SATTA, GAVINO. Rinvenimenti in Sardegna di monete dell'impero Romano e dell'impero Romano d'occidente. In: *Annali (Istituto Italiano di Numismatica)*, 1 (1954), pp. 64-111, map.

This is a most useful listing of all recorded hoards of Roman coins which have come to light in Sardinia, arranged according to the date of finding and as fully analyzed as the published accounts permit. Unfortunately there is no chronological classification of the material, and it is necessary to go through the whole list of 63 hoards in order to discover those dating from any particular period. PG

SQUARCIAPINO, MARIA FLORIANI. Un tipo statuario di Hercules Invictus. In: *Bollettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma*, Anno LXXIII, Fasc. IV (1949-50), pp. 205-214, illus.

The reverse type of Hercules on Roman coins is not frequent before Trajan, and occurs in number only beginning with Hadrian. One type of the latter is especially interesting: Hercules, beardless, seated on a heap of arms, his right hand leaning on a club which in turn rests on the arms; his left hand holding a Victory or, on occasion, arrows. A lion's skin covers the arms on which he sits. His hair is short and in ringlets, archaistically. His right leg is forward and his left is drawn back. The type is carried on by Antoninus Pius, Commodus (himself as the god), and Maximianus.

In Republican times Hercules received sacrifice after victory (thus Scipio Africanus in 146 after the reduction of Carthage). He was in fact a god of war, having as priests the Salii, as did Mars. The occurrence of this type on the coins coincides with the representation of the same Hercules in a Hadrianic medallion on the Arch of Constantine. Probably this was a new type dedicated by Hadrian in 122 after the *Tumultus Maurorum*, or in 124 in connection with the Moesian war.

Though some have seen *Hercules Gaditanus* in the coin and medallion type, that god is represented rather as standing and bearded. The words *Hercules Invictus* are not seen on the coins, but a torso in Liverpool, having the pose of the coin's figure, is inscribed *Herculi Invicto*. Three other copies of the work are known. TVB

STAZIO, ATTILIO. Ripostigli monetali del Museo Nazionale di Naples. In: *Annali (Istituto Italiano di Numismatica)*, 1 (1954), pp. 113-126, pl.

A study of some recent finds, two from Marcianise (1932), one of them including a series of victoriates of some interest, and the other of Pozzuoli (1926), consisting of *Æ* of the early empire. The victoriates and two of the sestertii (Caracalla and Geta) are illustrated. PG

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. A Third-Century Roman Hoard Rediscovered. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 142-143.

Brasenose College has recently deposited with the Heberden Coin

Room, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 141 silver coins from the reign of Septimius Severus through Severus Alexander. These coins appear to constitute a hoard acquired before 1878 when A. J. (later Sir Arthur) Evans examined them. Variants are listed according to Mattingly and Sydenham, etc., *The Roman Imperial Coinage*. ccv

VOIROL, AUGUST. Die Münzen des Bellum sociale und ihre Symbolik. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 15 (May 1954), pp. 64-67.

The symbolism on coins of the "Bellum Sociale" (91-88 B.C.) is discussed. Eight denarii which were issued by the Italian allies are shown on a plate and compared with similar types from the mint of Rome. The Italic coins use Oscan inscriptions instead of the Latin ones. The coins tell of the struggle of the Italic peoples for independence and their final subjugation by Rome. HC

WADE, WILLIAM V. Carausius, Restorer of Britain. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), p. 131, illus.

The Lawson collection at Aldborough, the site of the ancient capital of the Brigantes, includes an unpublished reverse showing Carausius raising the kneeling Britannia. The Britannia and Londinium restoration types of Constantius Chlorus now take on fresh significance as opposition pieces to the types of the Usurper. ccv

WADE, WILLIAM V. Coins from Aldborough, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire-Isurium Brigantum. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 132-134.

A summary of 1,292 Roman and a few other coins collected over a period of more than a century on the site of a Romano-British cantonal capital is published here. ccv

BYZANTINE

GRIERSON, PHILIP. A Byzantine Hoard from North Africa. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 146-148.

This is a publication of part of a small hoard of Byzantine gold of the sixth and seventh centuries consisting mainly of dated solidi of Maurice and Heraclius from the mints of Carthage and Alexandria. The two undated solidi of Justin II (565-78) belong to a series from ten Constantinople officinae probably striking the first issue of the reign. The "light-weight" solidi struck in small quantities from the reign of Justinian to that of Constantine IV inclusive may have been produced in response to some local demand within the empire, not as tribute to Germanic and Slavonic barbarians. ccv

GRIERSON, PHILIP. A New Isaurian Coin of Heraclius. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 145-146, illus.

An unrecorded half-follis in the P. D. Whitting collection is attributed to the mint of Seleucia Isauriae because it is identical in appearance with

coins of Officina B of that mint. Constantinople and Cyzicus, the natural ascriptions, did not use the two-bust obverse type, and these mints apparently struck no half-folles in year VII (A.D. 616/7), the date of the Whitting coin. ccv

GUADAN Y LASCARIS COMNENO, ANTONIO MANUEL. Una nueva moneda de cobre de Miguel VIII Paleólogo, acuñada en Nicea. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1953), pp. 19-25, illus.

An unpublished scyphate copper nomisma of Michael VIII is discussed at length. The author carefully and scientifically considers the size of the die, the legend, the figuration, the style, and finally an anomaly in the die cutting, to determine that the piece was struck at Nicaea, between January, 1259, and August, 1261. No other examples have as yet been identified; the number of scientifically treated finds is so small that the further study of this type is most difficult. TVB

VISIGOTHIC

AMORÓS, J. Rectificaciones. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1953), pp. 9-16, pl.

Miles' Coinage of the Visigoths of Spain and a recent article by Lafaurie lead the author to reconsider the problem of forgeries among Visigothic pieces in the Gabinete Numismático de Cataluña. Ten coins are illustrated and discussed, of which seven are determined or suspected forgeries. TVB

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Visigothic Metrology. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 76-87.

Table I presents a frequency table of the weights of regal coins from Leovigild (568-586 A.D.) to Achila II (ca. 710-714). Its compilation according to the best information from over 1,600 coins reveals that from the introduction of the "facing bust" types by Leovigild to the reign of Egica (687-ca. 698) there was no change in weight standard and Leovigild's two "profile-bust" series were struck to the lighter standard of the tremissis and solidus widely used in the former Roman provinces in the west. Furthermore, decline under Swinthila (621-631) is due to irregularities in the smaller provincial mints, and under Wittiza (702-ca. 710) the list of weights gives no clue at all as to what system was being used.

Tables II and III give figures for the fineness of Visigothic "regal" and a few pseudo-imperial coins of about the middle of the sixth century. Leovigild established and Reccared (586-601) maintained a fineness of 18 carats. Under later rulers fineness fluctuated between 14 and 16 carats, returning to the old, higher standard under Chindaswinth and Recceswinth in the middle of the seventh century in the mint of Toledo. By the end of the century, fineness as well as weight ceases to

follow any recognizable pattern. Table III demonstrates that Visigothic "regal" coinage was always of much baser metal than heretofore supposed. CCV

VANDALS

REGLER, HELMUT. Ein unbekanntes Gepräge des letzten Vandalenkönigs Gelimer (530-533 p.). In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 16 (1954), pp. 75-77.

Publication of a small bronze coin bearing a monogram (GRE) and a standing female figure between F-K. The coin is identified by the author as being struck by Gelimer, king of the Vandals (530-533). The F-K is to be read Felix Karthago. PB

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BATALHA REIS, PEDRO. O primeiro tratado de Numismática impresso em Portugal. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1953), pp. 103-111, illus.

The first numismatic work printed in Portugal (ca. 1510) appears to have been the *Tractatus de Numismate*, by Don Afonso de Portugal, bishop of Evora. The text, a work of five pages bound with his *Tractatus Perutilis de Indulgentiis*, is very rare and had long been sought after. Recently a copy was found in the library of King Manuel II, of which Batalha Reis reproduces the title page and the first two pages of text. The author promises a critical edition and facsimile of the whole. The work deals with ancient coinage, its origin, and function. TVB

BERGHAUS, PETER. Mittelalterliche Münzen aus Westfalen. In: *Westfalenspiegels* (June 1953), 2 pp., illus., maps.

The author gives a short, popular review of the mediaeval coinage of Westphalia from its inception in 833 up to the end of the fourteenth century. The large Westphalian coinage of the eleventh century was influenced by the types struck in Cologne. Two centuries later Münster became the center of Westphalian coinage with a type showing the bishop and St. Paul. HG

BERGHAUS, PETER. Der mittelalterliche Münzenfund von Brümmerloh. In: *Unter der Bärenklaue*, Series 2, No. 5 (May 22, 1953), pp. 33-34, illus.

A hoard of mediaeval coins discovered in 1842 in Brümmerloh (unfortunately immediately dispersed) is discussed. It contained at least 1,200 bracteates of Lower Saxony and many pfennigs of Westphalian mintage, which circumstance shows that two entirely different coinage standards circulated simultaneously in the same territory. The presence in the hoard of an English penny of Henry III (whose type was imitated by many Westphalian mints) indicates close trade relations between England and northwest Germany. HG

BORSSUM BUISMAN, G. A. VAN. Over Munt-Gewichten en-Balansen. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 40 (1953), pp. 111-133, illus.

Coin balances were first used in the Netherlands in the early eighteenth century chiefly for the weighing of gold coins of which a great number of different types were then in circulation. The weights used at that time were usually those of the various types of gold coins and almost all the balances were of Dutch make.

Around 1700 gold disappeared from circulation and coin balances became very scarce. In the latter half of that century, however, they reappeared, and they frequently had weights marked in 'engels' and 'assen' and later in metrical denominations. Many of these balances were of foreign manufacture: German, French, and English. Later automatic balances which require no weights at all appeared. The latest of these balances are of French and German manufacture and date from about 1930.

The article describes and illustrates many types of balances, balance boxes, and weights giving the names of many of the manufacturers, especially the Dutch fabricators, and it details the manner in which these devices were used.

HJE

DAKERS, C. H. A propósito de dois conjuntos de moedas de Malaca. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec. 1953), pp. 249-256.

Translation into Portuguese of C. H. Daker's article "The Malay Coins of Malacca" in the *Journal of the Malayan Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* (Vol. 17, pt. 1, 1939, pp. 1-12). The translation omits those passages which treat of oriental numismatics. It supplements the two articles by Dr. R. Hanitsch on the subject (*J.R.A.S., Straits Branch*, Nos. 39 and 44).

RFB

DEHNKE, ERHARD. Münzschatzfunde im Saarland. In: *Zeitschrift für Saarländische Heimatkunde*, Vol. 2 (1952), pp. 41-49, 110-121, maps.

Survey of the numerous hoards of ancient, mediaeval, and modern coins discovered in the Saar territory. Each find is elucidated by the author. One map shows the spreading of the hoards of ancient coins (Celtic and Roman, first to fourth centuries); another the hoards of mediaeval and modern coins.

PB

DEL ARCO, RICARDO. Numismáticos aragoneses. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1953), pp. 53-79.

A chronological account of numismatic scholarship and collection in Aragón, with especial reference to Antonio Agustín and Vincencio Juan de Lastanosa.

TVB

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Hoard of Medieval Silver Coins of the Two Sicilies. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 156-158.

A group of thirty-three pieces of "tari" size from Charles II of Anjou

through Frederic II (1285-1337) formed at least part of a South Italian or Sicilian hoard of indefinite provenance. The group corroborates documentary attribution to Frederic II of all coins reading **FREDERIC** **τ**(ertius). Weights and die-axes are listed. CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Presumed Hoard of Lusignan Deniers from Cyprus. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 158-161.

A group of seventy-eight late mediaeval billon deniers from Cyprus appears to constitute a Cypriote hoard, in spite of the absence of a record of their arrival in the United Kingdom. The present find confirms the complete absence of deniers of the two Peters (1359-82) but does not settle the position in the series of the regally anonymous deniers. They may belong in the period 1382-89 of the reign of James or 1426-27 in the rule of Janus. The mysterious s. on their obverse and reverse may stand for "sigillum," "stemma," or even "sceau." CCV

DORFMANN, BRUNO. Thaler inédit de la Seigneurie de Chateau-Renault. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 15 (May 1954), pp. 62-64.

A hitherto unknown taler of the small French principality of Chateau-Renault is published. The date of the coin is not clearly visible. Bruno Dorfmann reads it as 1612 or 1617. HG

FAHLBUSCH, OTTO. Ein Göttinger Münzfund aus der ersten Hälfte des 15. Jahrhunderts. In: *Göttinger Jahrbuch* (1953), pp. 51-54, illus.

Report on a hoard of 445 silver coins which was buried ca. 1430 and was discovered in 1952. The hoard contained coins ("Sechslinge") of the city of Göttingen with the date 1429; 50 groats of Bohemia, some of them countermarked at Göttingen, Soest, and Werl; 6 groats of Meissen; 6 coins of Hildesheim, 5 of Brunswick, 3 of Lüneburg, 3 of Hamburg, and 1 of Wismar. The vessel is reproduced. PB

FELDHAUS, FRANZ MARIA. Siegener Münzswalzerwerke um 1550. In: *Siegerland, Blätter des Siegerländer Heimatvereins e. V.*, Vol. 30 (1953), pp. 76-78, illus.

The author deals with a document of the sixteenth century from the archives of Weimar dealing with the minting techniques of the sixteenth century. A contemporary drawing of a coining-mill is reproduced. PB

FERNANDEZ-CHICARRO, CONCEPCIÓN. Recientes descubrimientos numismáticos en Andalucía. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1953), pp. 87-90, pls.

The author gives a brief account of various finds of ancient, mediaeval, and modern coins in Andalucía in 1952 and 1953. One lot is analysed more thoroughly, a group of 176 silver pieces discovered during the destruction of a house in Fuentes de Andalucía, near Sevilla. Apart from a one real coin of Madrid dated 1747, the coins are of the four reales (12) and the eight reales (163) denominations, struck, after the introduction of the new bust type, between 1772 and 1809. Of the four

reales coins, five were struck at Sevilla, four at Madrid; two were of Potosí and one of Lima. The colonial mints were overwhelmingly predominant in the case of the peso: Sevilla 18, Madrid 1, Mexico 89, Lima 35, Potosí 16, Nueva Guatemala 2, Popayán 1, Santiago 1. Dividing the lot by date, Mexico and Lima are precisely equal through 1802—20 examples each; but beginning with 8 examples in 1803, the annual Mexican lot runs as high as 16, that of Lima not above 3. The Sevilla pieces were all struck in 1808 and 1809; why no earlier pieces are included remains a question. Two eight reales pieces, though not discussed, are unpublished if their descriptions are correct: Mexico, 1806, with initials FM; and a "Popayán (Potosí ?) peso dated 1800, initials PP.

TVB

FERNANDEZ-RODRIGUEZ, LUIS. Neuvas aportaciones al catálogo de los reales de a ocho. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (Oct.-Dec. 1953), pp. 85-98, illus.

A contribution to the listing of the eight reales coinage of Spain and her colonies, with particular reference to the omissions in Dasí. Twenty-four pieces are illustrated, most differing from those catalogued only in die details. Three coins are important: the Mexico issue of Philip III dated 1605, the earliest known of this series; a Potosí coin of the same emperor with assayer's initial q; and a Potosí piece of Philip IV dated 1645.

TVB

FERTSCH, WILHELM. Die Münzverhältnisse in der Wetterau im 14. und 15. Jahrhundert. In: *Wetterauer Geschichtsblätter*, Vol. 2 (Friedberg 1953), pp. 5-63, pls.

The author treats the numismatic history of the Wetterau in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries in connection with the documents for this period. He identifies the various coins mentioned in the documents and tells of their importance. In a second chapter he discusses the mints, which are represented by coins referred to in the documents. In addition to the coins from the Wetterau and the adjoining regions, the author mentions the gros tournois, the groat of Bohemia, the écu d'or, the florin, and the sterling. The thirty-three chief coin types are reproduced.

PB

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Mittelaltermünzen als Quellen der Geschichte. In: *Die Welt als Geschichte*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (1954), pp. 91-108.

After a short summary of the history of coinage and its uses from its origins through the Roman Empire, Dr. Gaettens demonstrates the importance of numismatics in the study of antiquity. The bulk of the article, however, is concerned with the use of numismatics as a tool in the study of the Middle Ages. A brief discussion of the methods of numismatic study of the Middle Ages and what one can expect to learn from the coins of that period is followed by a series of examples. Thus the coinage of Charlemagne illustrates that ruler's desire to imitate the position of Constantine the Great in the relationship between Church

and State. The coinage of the papacy in the period from Pope Leo III to the Investiture Controversy shows the willingness of the popes to accept the protection and overlordship of the emperors by the presence of the imperial monogram on the coins. In the case of the succession to the Duchy of Bavaria in 937 A.D., the literary sources give the names of two different individuals, and only by the use of numismatics can the correct one be determined. In 953, when Otto the Great was besieging his son Duke Liudolf of Swabia and his son-in-law Duke Conrad of Lotharingia in Mainz, Conrad struck a coin with the royal head on it and thus demonstrated that he was not fighting against the monarch but against Duke Henry of Bavaria. This is supported by literary evidence, but the existence of this penny also shows that Archbishop Frederick of Mainz had granted to Duke Conrad the right to strike coins in Mainz for the name of the mint appears on the coin. The importance of coinage in establishing the correct titlature is shown in the case of a coin of Archbishop Bruno of Trier on which he is called *Vicedominus regiae curiae*. Further, on the basis of coin hoards it can be shown that Otto I and not Albert the Bear controlled the Margravate of Brandenburg after 1157. This accords with what is known from the documentary sources. Even the ownership of certain towns can be traced on occasion by the use of numismatics. These examples serve to show that the documentary sources can be confirmed or disproven by the use of the contemporary numismatic evidence during the Middle Ages.

HLA

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Deux fausses monnaies Vénitiennes du Moyen Âge. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 16 (Aug. 1954), pp. 86-90, illus.

The author of this article draws our attention to two Venetian obsidional pieces which must be considered as modern falsifications. The first one, now in the British Museum collection, was struck to commemorate the siege of Tyre under the Doge Domenico Michiele (1117-1130); the other one listed in the auction catalogue of the collection of the Archduke Sigismund was supposedly struck by Doge Marino Falier (1354-1355). The writer proves conclusively that these two pieces are not genuine. They are made of copper, but that metal was only used from the fifteenth century on. The size of the pieces itself makes one suspicious. Additional proof can be found in the legends which do not conform to the historical facts.

HG

GRIERSON, PHILIP. A Stray from the Crondall Hoard. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 148-149, illus.

A mid-seventh century Merovingian degeneration of the Marseilles type, which was originally published with the other gold coins discovered at Crondall, Hampshire, in 1828, was separated from the bulk of the hoard before Lord Grantley's Sale of 1944. It is now Crondall 17 bis in the Ashmolean Museum. There is one too many "London-

derived" types among the Lord Grantley-Crondall coins now in Oxford which indicates that one of them is an intruder. ccv

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Nachträge und Berichtigungen zu den "Österreichischen Münzprägungen 1519 bis 1938." In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8, No. 10 (1954), pp. 73-76, pl.

Since 1948, when the second edition of Miller von Aichholz's work was published, the Vienna Cabinet has acquired a large number of Austrian coins which it had lacked. In addition to many die varieties there are about 180 pieces which are either not listed in Miller von Aichholz at all or which were listed without the Vienna Cabinet having a specimen in its own collection. In some cases the listing is merely based on literature, in other instances on specimens in other collections.

The author also lists 16 entirely new items and a large number of specimens which are already noted in Miller von Aichholz. There are also a number of corrections of errors in the earlier work.

Similar additions to Miller von Aichholz will be published whenever there is a sufficient amount of new material. HJE

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Ein Hellerfund von Röttingen (Ldkr. Ochsenfurt). In: *Mainfränkisches Jahrbuch*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 310-317, pl.

Report of a hoard of 1146 silver coins which was discovered in 1951 at Röttingen near Würzburg. The hoard, which was buried ca. 1260, contained coins of Schwäbisch-Hall (heller). The types are carefully described and the forms of the letters and the individual coin types are reproduced. The author also discusses the spreading of the heller. PB

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Zwei neue Münzfunde im Museum Landshut. In: *Verhandlungen des Historischen Vereins für Niederbayern*, Vol. 79 (Landshut 1953), pp. 122-126, map.

The author describes two recent hoards purchased by the Landshut Museum. The hoard of Metten (1950), which was buried ca. 1435, contained groats of Bohemia, some of which were counterstamped (countermarks of Augsburg, Munich, Swabia), grossi of Milan, and pfennigs of Bavaria. A map shows the distribution of groats and shillings in the Bavarian hoards of the fifteenth century. The author discusses the importance and the countermarkings of these coins. The hoard of Aidenbach-Karling (1952), which was buried ca. 1638, contained gold and silver coins of Augsburg, Bavaria, Frankfurt, Lithuania, Geldern, Utrecht, Nürnberg, Austria, Bohemia, the Palatinate, Ratisbonne, and Salzburg. PB

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Ein unbekannter Aachener Pfennig Kaiser Friedrichs I. (1152-1190). In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 16 (1954), pp. 84-85, illus.

Publication of a coin of Aix-la-Chapelle imitating the type of Cologne. PB

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Fund aus der Umgebung von Brandenburg/Havel. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 16 (1954), pp. 85-86.

Inventory of a hoard of 506 coins of Brandenburg buried ca. 1330.

PB

KOCH, BERNHARD. Beiträge zur österreichischen Münzkunde des Mittelalters. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8, No. 10 (1954), pp. 76-78.

1. Based on a statement in Braun von Stumm's article on the hoard of Merzig and the fact that the denarius listed in Luschin von Ebengreuth, *Wiener Münzwesen im Mittelalter*, No. 29, shows a crowned lion, Koch concludes that this piece and its companion, Luschin von Ebengreuth, No. 28, are connected with the presence of Emperor Frederick I in Austria in 1189 when he prepared for the Third Crusade. He thinks the crowned lion refers to the Emperor and the uncrowned lion on No. 28 to the Duke of Austria. Luschin von Ebengreuth had attributed both pieces to the Vienna mint, but since there was no mint in Vienna in 1189, Krems must be considered as the mint where these pieces were struck.

2. Gebhart in *Mitt. d. Bayr. Num. Ges.*, 1936, has attributed a denarius with a lily-cross from the Hersbruck hoard (No. 29) to the Nuremberg mint, and this has caused others to attribute the denarius No. 11 with the lily-cross from the Felsberg hoard to the same mint although it shows on the reverse an eagle with the Austrian shield. The fabric of this denarius, however, is totally different from the one in the Hersbruck hoard, and since it has been found in various other Austrian hoards, it must be considered as having originated at an Austrian mint. Because of the similarity of the two designs and the crowned head in connection with the Austrian shield, Koch dates the piece from the period when Emperor Frederick II ruled over Austria (1246-1250). HJE

KRUG, G. Ein seltener Koburger Kipper-Guldentaler. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 16 (1954), pp. 86-87, illus.

A description of a crown of 20 groats struck 1620 at Koburg by the dukes, Johann Casimir and Johann Ernst of Saxony. PB

LINDAHL, FRITZE. Tre pøtteri Mønter fra Assens. In: *Fra Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark* 1954 (Copenhagen 1954), pp. 67-74, illus.

A hoard of 8,582 Danish coins of the period 1270-1330 was discovered in 1953 at Assens (Denmark). While comparing the contents of this hoard with another hoard of the same period and place, the author discusses Danish numismatic history and studies the historical background of these finds. The vessels are reproduced. PB

MERZBACHER, FRIEDRICH. Fürstbischof Julius Echter gegen Falschmünzer. In: *Mainfränkisches Jahrbuch für Geschichte und Kunst*, Vol. 4 (1952), pp. 334-337.

In 1598 some forgers of coins were apprehended at Würzburg. The author tells of the action of the government against these forgers. PB

OHLY, R. Der Hellerfund von Ober-Moos. In: *Heimatblätter für Stadt und Kreis Lauterbach*, Vol. 18 (1953), pp. 91-95, illus.

A description of a hoard of heller of Schwäbisch-Hall which was discovered in 1947 at Ober-Moos (Hessen, Germany). It was buried ca. 1300/1340. Three hundred and eight of the coins could be studied. The author details the importance of the heller during the Middle Ages. Two coins are reproduced. PB

O'SULLIVAN, WILLIAM. The Earliest Irish Coinage. In: *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, Centenary Volume, pp. 1-47, pls., illus.

The coinage known as the Hiberno-Danish series, beginning with the first known issues struck ca. 1000 A.D. in Dublin under the authority of the Norse king Sihtric III, and continuing through 1150 is discussed. (No more coins are known to have been struck until after the Anglo-Norman invasion.) Since most of the issues were copied (in varying degrees of imperfection) from the English silver penny of Aethelred II, chronological difficulties of classification led the author to arrange the forty-seven types included in three periods—early, middle and late. Descriptions are supplemented by line drawings and an appendix containing a considerable number of photographic illustrations. GHN

PANVINI ROSATI, FRANCO. Ripostiglio di monete d'oro Italiane e straniere rinvenuto a Velletri. In: *Annali (Istituto Italiano di Numismatica)*, 1 (1954), pp. 127-138, pls.

A hoard of 78 coins of the sixteenth and the first half of the seventeenth centuries, discovered in 1950, is described. Twenty-three coins are illustrated. They include a rare doppia of Alexander Farnese of Parma (1586-91) and a scudo of Urban VIII (1623-44). Less than half the coins (33 specimens) are Italian, and the hoard affords interesting evidence for the high proportion of foreign (mainly Spanish) gold pieces circulating in the peninsula at that time. PG

RAYMOND, WAYTE. The Coins of Portugal and Colonies, 1901-1951. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 3 (May-June 1952), 16 pp., illus. \$1.00.

This list is based on the reports of Lisbon mintages compiled by Dr. Luis Pinto Garcia. The types are illustrated and briefly described. The number of coins struck in each year for each type is noted. Current market valuations for each type are also given.

RENATO, VESCO. Monete "Imperiali" con contromarche nazifasciste apocrife. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 5, Nos. 7/8 (July-Aug. 1954), pp. 53-54.

A note on five small Italian coins of 1941 and 1943 which bear countermarks either of the Fascist Republic, the letters R.S.I. (Repubblica Sociale Italiana) in a square, or of the Nazis, a swastika or an eagle with a swastika. The collector is enjoined to beware: they are beyond doubt falsifications. REG

SABAU, RAFAEL. El reinado de don Fernando VII reflejado en los reales de a ocho. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1953), pp. 53-92, illus.

The author gives a history of the reign of Ferdinand VII as seen via the crown size silver coins struck in Spain and the colonies, 1808-1833. The author's thesis is that although we know the history of this reign, had we no evidence other than the coins, we could reconstruct it with some success. Thus, the confusion attendant on the succession of Charles IV is mirrored in the establishment of subsidiary mints, the coinage with unofficial dies in America, and the diffusion of emergency pieces; the political shifts between constitutionalism and absolutism affected the types. In Spanish America, the decade of insurrection which led to independence created new types and saw an abundance of counterstamps. The article is copiously illustrated. TVB

SABAU, RAFAEL. Tercera aportación al catálogo de los reales de a ocho. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (Oct.-Dec. 1953), pp. 69-84, illus.

For the third time (see also *Numisma*, Nos. 3 and 5) Sabau describes a group of crown size silver not found in Dasí. Some are varieties only in the punctuation of legend, but nine are new as regards date or mint, notably the rare Segovia striking of 1624, a Sevilla piece of 1638, and the Madrid striking of 1797. Each coin is illustrated. TVB

SCHRAMM, PERCY ERNST. *Herrschaftszeichen und Staatssymbolik. Beiträge zu ihrer Geschichte vom dritten bis zum sechzehnten Jahrhundert.* Vol. I. xxiv, 376 pp., 40 pls. Stuttgart, Hiersemann Verlag, 1954. (Schriften der Monumenta Germaniae historica, Band XIII / 1.)

Though this book is not primarily concerned with numismatics, the use that it makes of numismatic evidence and the importance of some of its contents to numismatists make it desirable to call attention to it here. The book consists of a somewhat disconnected series of studies on the symbols of royal power, more especially in the early mediaeval period: robes, modes of dressing the hair, crown, ring, sceptre, throne, and so forth. The examination of the various types of crown has been for the most part postponed to Vol. II, but amongst the sections of interest to numismatists in Vol. I, one can note the account of Gothic helmets resembling that worn by Theodahad on his coins (pp. 101 ff.), the analysis of the various forms assumed by the monogram of Theoderic the Great and the representations of this ruler and his successors (pp. 222-31), and the discussion of recent work by Grierson, Hävernicks, and Gaetgens on coins of Charlemagne and Louis the Pius (pp. 288-95, 303-8). PG

SEDILLOT, RENÉ. *Le Franc. Histoire d'une monnaie des origines à nos jours.* Paris, Sirey, 1953. 386 pp.

This is a second edition of the author's *Histoire du Franc* (1938), augmented by a section on the period up to 1952; this latter section, of course, provides the chief immediate interest.

The book is a study of the financial fluctuations of the franc from an economic more than a numismatic viewpoint. The brief early chapters, covering the period up to the eighteenth century, are more summary than expository, but from *Law et son système* to *l'expérience Pinay* the author traces the vagaries of the franc very minutely, using the evidence of laws and ordonnances, bank records and the international money market. Unfortunately, there are no citations of sources, thus limiting the work's scholarly value. However, there is an index, slim though it is, which adds to its usefulness as a reference work. REG

STUMM, G. BRAUN VON. Der Münzfund von Merzig. In: *Bericht 6 des Staatlichen Konservatoramtes des Saarlandes* (Sarrbrücken 1953), pp. 83-152, illus.

This article contains a description of a hoard of 110 silver coins discovered in 1949 at Merzig in the Saar. The coins are of Lorraine, Luxemburg, Flanders, Metz, Mainz, Cologne, and the Palatinate. The hoard may be dated ca. 1470. All coins are described carefully, the form of the letters is reproduced, and each coin is illustrated. In a supplement the author deals at length with the origin of the coat-of-arms represented on the coins of the Merzig hoard. For comparison numerous coins, seals, miniatures, etc., are reproduced. PB

SUHLE, ARTHUR. Fund von Langnow/Ostpriegnitz. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 16 (1954), p. 85.

This is an inventory of a hoard of 136 coins of Brandenburg which were buried about 1300 and were discovered in 1952. PB

TAUTE, FRITZ. Zur Altersbestimmung sächsischer Randpfennige. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 16 (1954), pp. 77-84, illus.

Since the chronological arrangement of the "Wendenpfennige" of the eleventh century cannot be determined on the basis of the hoards, it must be established by a study of the internal changes that are apparent on the coins themselves. The slight alterations of the type and letters of the legend furnish the data for this study. By a detailed analysis of these changes, Taute determines the various chronological stages of development. The coins and changes are illustrated by a series of line drawings. PB

VOLTZ, THEODOR. Denare des Basler Bischofs Burkhard von Fenis. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 15 (May 1954), pp. 60-61.

This article deals with the attribution of certain "Breitpfennige" (broad pfennigs) struck by the bishops of Basel during the eleventh century. The author proves that the pfennigs with the letter B in the center must have been struck by Burkhard von Fenis, 1072-1107, and not by Rudolf von Homberg. HG

WIEL, A. VAN DER. De Nederlandse munten (1576-1808) aanwezig in het Munzkabinet van 's Rijks Munt. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt -en Penningkunde*, Vol. 40, Part 2 (1953), pp. 71-110.

The coin cabinet of the Netherlands Mint had its origin in the gen-

eral re-coinage that took place in the middle of the nineteenth century. By royal decree of 21 May 1845, the Mint was authorized to form a collection out of the demonetized silver pieces. Later it was augmented by exchanges, gifts, a small appropriation and since 1848 by a regulation that two specimens of all new coins have to be deposited in it.

The collection goes back to the earliest times, but consists chiefly of pieces of the last three centuries, and it is believed to be the largest collection of these in Holland. A catalogue appeared as an annex to the mint report of 1885 and the subsequent acquisitions in an annex to that of 1899. Both are out of print, and it was thus a necessity to publish a new catalogue.

The present catalogue covers the period of the existence of the "United Netherlands" from 1576 to 1800. It lists the coins chronologically, without die varieties, for each of the provinces and the cities that had coinage rights. In the case of the coins of Gelderland it gives the corresponding numbers of the work of De Voogt, in all other cases those of Verkade. There are no illustrations. HJE

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Die Karlsruher Münze im Revolutionsjahr 1849. In: *Soweit der Turmberg Grüst*, Vol. 6 (Durlach 1954), pp. 26-28.

A report composed by the Münzrat Kachel concerning the revolution of 1849 and the mint of Karlsruhe is reproduced. PB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Die Münzstätte Karlsruhe. In: *Baden, Monographie einer Landschaft*, Vol. 6 (1954), p. 48.

This is a history of the mint of Karlsruhe, 1826-1954. The author discusses the construction of the building and the minting operations at Karlsruhe. The groundplan of 1826 is reproduced. PB

GREAT BRITAIN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Beulah Hill Treasure Trove 1953. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 115-122.

A hoard of 14 gold and 124 silver coins of the fourteenth century, now divided between the British and London Museums, throws new light on the ratio and weights of gold and silver coinage in circulation following the great recoinage of 1351. It is one of the first mixed hoards to reflect changes in the national currency consequent on Edward III's introduction of the gold noble and silver groat. Excepting two Edward I pennies, all coins were struck between 1351 and about 1363, and all coins, including the new Edward III silver groats, are circulated, indicating the need for a new denomination. The coins, which are listed, indicate the mint may have practised clipping the silver but not the gold to correct weight. CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Farmborough Treasure Trove. 503 Coins—Edward VI to Charles I—c. 1640. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 150-153.

The contents of this hoard, mainly silver coins, unearthed by a mechanical excavator on a road project, were of uniformly poor condition because of the nature of the soil and not the shallowness of burial. Tabulation of the initial-marks on Elizabethan shillings in this hoard and those of four other recent finds offers material related to mint totals and suspected periods of national prosperity. ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Unrecorded Civil War Hoard. 480 Coins—Mary to Charles I—Deposit c. 1646. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 153-155.

The silver groats, halfcrowns, shillings and smaller coins, including a Scottish forty penny piece of Charles I and four Irish coins represent substantially all of a hoard probably unearthed in Somerset early in the last century. The hoard, acquired by Messrs. A. H. Baldwin and Sons, includes an unusually complete run of Elizabethan sixpences. ccv

GRIERSON, PHILIP. A New Anglo-Saxon Solidus. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 88-91, illus.

Although solidi were struck only rarely after the middle of the sixth century in the Germanic kingdoms of western Europe, four types of Anglo-Saxon solidi are known. Three specimens of a fifth type based on an obverse of Valentinian I or Valens and perhaps a reverse of Constans II (641-68) offer further material for a future re-examination of the whole chronology of early Anglo-Saxon gold coinage. ccv

HILL, PHILIP V. Uncatalogued Sceattas in the National and Other Collections. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 92-114, pls.

To a catalogue of 146 sceattas acquired by the National Collection since publication of the *B. M. Catalogue of English Coins (Anglo-Saxon)*, vol. i (1887), uncatalogued types, variants, and mules in other public and private collections are added. The list is divided into four parts: (A) addenda to *B.M.C.*, (B) mules, (C) variants of *B.M.C.* types, and (D) new types. ccv

NEWMAN, W. A. C. *British Coinage: Its History and Technology*. 37 pp., pls. (The Royal Institute of Chemistry. Lectures, Monographs and Reports, 1953, No. 3.)

The author gives a brief, concise history of the British mint and coinage from the Roman mints of London and Colchester in 287 A.D. through the Anglo-Saxon mints to modern times. He treats the various metals and alloys used today in coinage operations; outlines production of coins from the artist's first plaster model to the finished product, with reference to such interrelated topics as methods of assay and Trial of the Pyx; and concludes with notes on wear, tarnish and ring. GHN

RAYMOND, WAYTE. The Coins of King George the Sixth. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 2 (Mar.-Apr. 1952), 32 pp., illus. \$1.50.

A complete list of all coins struck by the British Commonwealth

during the reign of George VI, by geographical district, mint, and date, with illustration of each type, brief type description, and current market evaluation. The list is based on the reports of the Royal Mint of London.

UNITED STATES

DOLNICK, MICHAEL M. Design Changes on the Liberty Standing Quarter. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 9 (Sept. 1954), pp. 980-982.

Mr. Dolnick's inquiry into the reasons for the changes in the design of the 1916 quarter reveal several: the desire to avoid any further possibility of the coin accumulating dirt and germs; the hope of increasing its artistic merit; and the official reason which was to make it possible to stack these coins by changing the position of the eagle and rendering the reverse slightly concave. JSD

LATIN AMERICA

MAZARD, JEAN. Las contramarcas de la Banca de Inglaterra en los reales de a ocho españoles. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1953), pp. 39-41, illus.

Mazard reviews the well known English counterstamp of 1797 and 1798 on Spanish eight reales pieces, and the complete recoinage of similar pieces with English dies after the turn of the century. A Lima coin struck originally in 1807 was found to have been recoinced with dies of 1804, demonstrating the continued use of the original dies until as late as 1815. TVB

PRADEAU, A. F. Mexican Commemorative Medal. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 9 (Sept. 1954), pp. 964-965, illus.

Dr. Pradeau describes the medal designed by Salvador Pruneda and issued in gold, silver, and copper to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the unsuccessful attempt by the French Count Gaston Raousset de Boulbon and 419 adventurers to capture the Mexican seaport town of Guaymas in 1854. Among the several motifs in the design is a portrait of the defender of the city, General Jose Maria Yanez. JSD

STUARDO ORTIZ, CARLOS Y JUAN EYZAGUIRRE ESCOBAR. La primeras monedas de cobre que circularon legalmente en Chile. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1953), pp. 43-52, illus.

A review of the three earliest copper coinages of the republic of Chile. That of 1835, centavos and half centavos, was struck in London. The centavos of 1851 were struck in Santiago, London, and Faunton, Massachusetts, the half centavos in the latter two mints only. Die differences permit one to distinguish among the mints, as the authors illustrate. In 1853 the two denominations were struck in Birmingham. TVB

ISLAMIC

LLUIS Y NAVAS, JAIME. Consideraciones sobre los inicios de la acuñación musulmana. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1953), pp. 27-36, illus.

The author considers a series of semi-dirhems struck in Spain, probably in A.H. 98, by the invading Mohammedans. The inscription is in Latin characters, but vowels are for the most part omitted, in the Arabic fashion. The legends express Moslem sentiments. The cross which originally stood on the obverse has been deformed to a τ, and then to a ball supported by a shaft. The series is clearly an imitation of pre-Moslem coinage, the gradual changes probably being deliberate on the part of the victors, and resulting from the necessity of accustoming the die sinkers to a new concept in cutting, as well as the populace to a new coin.

TVB

WALKER, JOHN. The Coins of the Amirs of Crete. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, Ser. 6, Vol. 13 (1953), pp. 125-130.

Evidence is presented for attribution of certain gold and copper coins of the 'Abbāsid series to the Muslim governors of Crete in the ninth (Christian) century. The Cretan dynasty founded by Andalusian exiles under Abū Ḥafṣ in 826, lasted for 135 years, although the chronology of the later Amīrs is obscure. The chroniclers and coins are used as evidence for a suggested chronology of the period 814-961 A.D. and a suggested genealogy of the family of Shu'aib.

CCV

INDIA

CLARK, WILLIAM L. The Modern Coinage of Kutch. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 5 (Sept.-Oct. 1952), 16 pp., illus. \$1.00.

Under Pragmalji II, Kutch, a native state of India, whose coinage had previously borne the name of the Mughal emperor, instituted a new coinage bearing the names and titles of the British Sovereign. The obverses bore, in addition to the sovereign's title, the mint, the date in the Christian era, and sometimes the denomination, written in Urdu with Persian script. The reverses bore similar legends with the name and titles of the Maharaja of Kutch and the date in the Samvat era, written in Gujarati with Devanagari characters. This coinage terminated with the end of British dominion in India in 1948.

Mr. Clark has listed all pieces that he has observed by reign, denomination, and date. All observed specimens are illustrated. Tables of numerals, of multiples and fractions of the denominational unit, Kori, and comparative dates between the Christian and Samvat eras from 1860 to 1948 are given.

TOKENS

CURTO, JAMES J. Post Exchange, Canteen and Other Military Post Tokens. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66, No. 10 (Oct. 1953), pp. 1040-1053, illus.; Vol. 67, No. 2 (Feb. 1954), pp. 123-132, illus.; Vol. 67, No. 6 (June 1954), pp. 593-600, pls.; Vol. 67, No. 8 (Aug. 1954), pp. 842-846, illus.; Vol. 67, No. 9 (Sept. 1954), pp. 966-972, illus.

Mr. Curto reviews briefly the history of the various methods used to provide places where soldiers away from home could buy food and supplies. At first these were in private hands, but as this method almost always proved unsatisfactory in the long run, the first service exchange was established in 1895 by the army, and the Post Exchange came into being. The Marines and the Navy soon followed suit.

By permission of the Post Commander tokens or coupons for exchange purposes were sometimes issued. Coupons gradually replaced the earlier tokens. The catalogue contains tokens under the classification of Canteen tokens; Post Exchange tokens for barracks, camps, and forts; Regiments, Companies, and Forts; Other Post Exchanges; Service Clubs; Disabled Veterans Soldiers Homes; Ship Service; and Miscellaneous. There are fourteen plates. JSD

MEDALS

BROWN, MARGARET W. Washington Funeral Gold Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 2 (Feb. 1954), pp. 114-122, illus.

This article discusses Washington's death and the public reaction to that event, and the popularity of funeral medals in the eighteenth century. The author then describes the oval gold medal designed by Joseph Perkins of Newburyport, Mass., from a profile drawn and etched by Joseph Wright in 1790, and its contemporary advertising and sale. She has located four specimens. Those in the Smithsonian collection and in the possession of the Brown family in Newburyport are set in lockets, as was apparently their intended use. The others are owned by Wayte Raymond and F. C. C. Boyd. JSD

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. La Exposición Internacional de la Medalla contemporánea, de Roma. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (Oct.-Dec. 1953), pp. 109-112, illus.

Brief description of the International Exhibition of Contemporary Medals held in Rome in October, 1953. The countries participating are listed, as well as the outstanding Spanish artists and the titles of the Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilian entries. Six Italian medals, each illustrative of a different style, are pictured. TVB

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Medalla conmemorativa de la inundaciones de Holanda. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1953), pp. 99-100, illus.

Illustration and description of the medal struck in 1953 to raise funds for the victims of that year's floods in the Netherlands. Calicó considers it one of the finest medals of our time. TVB

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Una medalla en honor al numismático español Joaquín Botet y Sisó. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (Oct.-Dec. 1953), pp. 107-108, illus.

Description and illustration of a medal dedicated to Botet y Sisó (1865-1917), author of *Les Monedas Catalanes*, by the Círculo Filatélico y Numismático of Barcelona in 1953. Calicó takes this occasion to plead for more frequent medallic commemoration of numismatic and philatelic history.

TVB

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. Moritz Furst, Die-Sinker and Artist. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 6 (June 1954), pp. 588-592.

Furst was born near what is now Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, in 1782 and came to the United States in 1807, apparently believing he had been promised the position of engraver in the U. S. Mint. Although he was commissioned to design most of the medals for heroes of the War of 1812 and several of the pieces in the Presidential series of Indian Peace medals, William Kneass received the coveted appointment of engraver in 1824. A conscientious rather than an inspired artist, Furst refused to compromise with some of his subjects' less pleasing features. He seems to have worked frequently from designs of the Philadelphia artist, Thomas Sully. Among Furst's portraits are those of De Witt Clinton, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Rumford, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, Commodore Perry, and Queen Victoria. He apparently returned to Europe about 1840, a disappointed and embittered man.

JSD

FLOHIL, M. Het penning- en muntportret van Willem Van Oranje. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 40 (1953), pp. 49-68, pls.

Some medals of William of Orange were made during his life and immediately after his death, but others were made in the eighteenth century for collectors. The author lists all known medals on William of Orange and considers very carefully any documentary evidence and the internal evidence of the medals themselves as well as paintings and prints and their artistic relationship. The signatures of the artists whenever there are such are also considered. By this means he arrives at a chronological sequence. Each medal is described in detail and discussed, and the location of the existing specimens is given. There are three pages of plates.

HJE

GAETTENS, RICHARD. Der Konterfetter Hans Schwarz auf dem Reichstag zu Worms 1521. In: *Der Wormsgau*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (1951), pp. 3-16, pls.

The title of this article is explained by the author in the opening sentence: *Konterfetter* in the sixteenth century meant, in nowise derogatory terms, a medallist. Hans Schwarz was the first German artist to devote his talents entirely to the medal. His work (some 150 pieces) was catalogued by Habich, but the chronological arrangement of the pieces, most of which are undated, is a still quite open question.

In this article an effort is made, chiefly on stylistic grounds, to group some of Schwarz's portrait medals as a sort of gallery of notables at the Diet of Worms, in 1521. The several Charles V medals by Schwarz are given the detailed analysis which they deserve. Several medals of another notable figure at the Diet, Martin Luther, have been attributed from time to time to Schwarz, but the author rejects all these. However, he brings forth a new candidate: the anonymous Berlin museum medal of Luther (Habich 304) with the reverse of a Phoenix and the legend *SIC TANDEM*. The attribution, on the basis of style, is only half-convincing. REG

GROTEMEYER, PAUL. Zwei Medaillenzeichnungen von Hedlinger. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 16 (Aug. 1954), pp. 90-92, illus.

In this article sketches for two medals in the possession of the Staatliche Münzsammlung in München which the Swedish medalist Hedlinger designed during his voyage to Italy are discussed. One sketch was made for a baptismal medal, the other for a medal dedicated to Pope Benedict XIII. The latter medal pleased the Pope so much that he bestowed on Hedlinger the Papal Order of Christ. HC

HEINDL, RUDOLF. Münzen der Studentenschaft. In: *Der Convent, Akademische Monatsschrift*, Vol. 4 (1953), pp. 56-68, pls.

German medals of the period 1865-1935 relating to students' corporations are described and reproduced. PB

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Die Gnadenpfennige Franz Wilhelms von Wartenberg zur Eröffnung der Academia Carolina. In: *1150 Jahre Gymnasium Carolinum Osnabrück, Festschrift zum Gedenkjahr 1954*, pp. 131-133, illus.

In 1629 Franz Wilhelm von Wartenberg, bishop of Osnabrück, founded a university at Osnabrück. Two medals were engraved commemorating this event by Alessandro Abondio. These medals are reproduced and discussed. PB

PATRIGNANI, A. Le medaglie della sedi vacanti. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 5, Nos. 7/8 (July-Aug. 1954), pp. 55-56.

As an addition to the *Corpus delle Medaglie Pontificie*, this article lists (but does not describe or illustrate) 168 medals issued during the periods of papal elections, when the Holy See has been vacant. Most of the medals are of papal chamberlains, governors and marshals of the conclaves, etc. REG

PEILLEX, GEORGES. Les médailles de Léon Prébandier. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 4, No. 16 (Aug. 1954), pp. 92-94, illus.

The writer draws our attention to the ultra-modern medallic works of Léon Prébandier, a sculptor and engraver of non-traditional, abstract, relief-like plaques. Prébandier's works are unconventional in that they do not commemorate any event and do not contain any legends. The artist tries to express himself in simple plastic language. His works lack

the details to which we are accustomed, but strive to attain beauty, rhythm and elegance by pure and simple, but nevertheless expressive, lines of modelling. HG

SCHWARZ, DIETRICH W. H. *Die Anfänge der Bildnismalerei in Zürich*. In: *Zürcher Bildnisse aus Fünf Jahrhunderten* (1953), pp. 11-34, illus.

As an auxiliary in the exposition of the development of portrait painting in Zurich during the sixteenth century (particularly the work of Hans Asper and Tobias Stimmer), examples of the contemporary and conterminal art of medallic portraiture (especially those of Jacob Stampfer) are brought forward. The work is admirably illustrated. REG

Washington Territory Centennial Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 3 (March 1954), pp. 250-251, illus.

This medal, designed by James A. Wehn for the centennial of the territory of Washington, has on its obverse a head of Isaac I. Stevens, first governor of the territory, and on the reverse a pioneer family at the end of the Oregon Trail. The medal, which is illustrated, is in bronze, 2¾ inches in diameter. JSD

PAPER MONEY

DUGENDRE, PAUL. Un billet inédit de 1870. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 6 (1953), p. 28.

A note, issued during the War of 1870-1871, and redeemable at its face value of two francs is described. It is supposed to have been issued for the use of workers in the region of Montdidier during the shortage of legal currency during the period. GHN

FORIEN, J. G. Billets inédits de Paris en 1870-1871. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 5 (1953), p. 39.

Forien discards the suggestion that two notes of 1870-71, of 1 franc and 50 centimes respectively, were issued to pay the wages of the soldiers of the Garde National. They were most probably distributed to non-combatant war victims and were exchangeable for various food commodities during this period of shortage. GHN

FRIEDBERG, ROBERT. *Paper Money of the United States. A Complete Illustrated Guide with Valuations*. New York, 1953. 128 pp., illus.

The introductory chapters of this work cover general information on U. S. paper currency, with informative notes on the various issues. It is a comprehensive work, the value of which is greatly enhanced by photographic illustrations, some of which are presented here for the first time. Beginning with the first issues of U. S. paper money—the Demand Notes of 1861—four main sections include: large size notes, fractional currency, small size notes, and a final two-page listing of encased postage stamps. GHN

HUEURTZ, JEAN. Évolution du papier-monnaie au Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 8 (1953), pp. 11-14.

The history of the paper currency of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is traced from its inception in 1876 through the German occupation of two World Wars to the present. All issues of currency and emergency script are described, governmental monetary decrees are noted, and exchange rates are listed when applicable. In addition considerable information concerning the economic fluctuations during the period is included. GHN

JAFFEUX, M. Les émissions de Bens de Caisse en Afrique Equatoriale pendant la dernière guerre. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 8 (1953), pp. 9-10.

The emergency notes issued by the Government of French Equatorial Africa during the period of financial stress from 1940 to 1943 are treated. A total of 30 million francs was issued in all, comprised of 1,000 and 5,000 franc notes signed by the Governor-General and General of the Treasury and redeemable at any office of La Banque de l'Afrique Occidentale. They were withdrawn in 1943 in favor of an issue of bank notes of the Government of Free France. GHN

KUPA, M. Currencies of Czecho-Slovakia, 1918-1952. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 7 (1953), pp. 11-12.

Sixty-eight issues of Czecho-Slovakian paper money are listed with notice of the date of issue, the denomination, the color, and issuing bank. Issues of the Czecho-Slovakian Government in the Soviet Union, 1944-1945, are included. GHN

KUPA, M. Currencies of Poland, 1916-1952. In: *Bulletin du Centre de Documentation pour l'Étude du Papier-Monnaie*, No. 7 (1953), pp. 7-10.

A complete listing of Polish paper money during the above years is given with notations concerning series, year of issue, denomination, and color of each, as well as the name of issuing bank. Included are over-stamped Austro-Hungarian and Russian notes of 1920. GHN

MEINHARDT, GUNTHER. *Die Geldgeschichte der deutschen Revolution von 1848/49*. Dortmund, 1954. 24 pp.

This booklet on the paper money of the German Revolution of 1848/49 is a valuable addition to the scanty literature on the monetary history of this unsuccessful uprising. There were many paper issues during those two fateful years. The book is divided into nine chapters discussing among other matters the pre-revolutionary period, the beginning of the revolution, the September riots, the constitutional work of the Paulskirche, the uprising of May, 1849, in Saxony and the insurrection in the Palatinate and Hesse, the revolution in Baden. There is a bibliography at the end. HG

PAUL DE LA RIVA, JOSÉ. Billetes para el "otro mundo." In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (Oct.-Dec. 1953), pp. 101-103, illus.

The Chinese who customarily insert in the coffin of a deceased relative paper representations of food, clothing, houses, or even automobiles, include as well an amount of paper money. These bills, poorly printed and priced in terms of a non-existent unit, permit the deceased to buy what he will in the afterlife. Few examples are known; the author illustrates one from his private collection. TVB

SCOTT, KENNETH. Counterfeiting in Colonial Virginia. In: *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 61 (1953), pp. 3-33.

Despite the stringent penalties for convicted conspirators, counterfeiting in the colony of Virginia during the eighteenth century sometimes reached such alarming proportions as to all but paralyze business. Mr. Scott describes in considerable detail the colony in those early years, the various laws enacted, the economic implications and the outstanding convictions. GHN

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

SIGLER, PHARES O. The Primitive Money of Africa. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, No. 6 (June 1952), pp. 567-573, bibliography; Vol. 65, No. 7 (July 1952), pp. 681-684; Vol. 65, No. 8 (Aug. 1952), pp. 781-784; Vol. 65, No. 9 (Sept. 1952), pp. 892-898; Vol. 66, No. 2 (Feb. 1953), pp. 134-144; Vol. 66, No. 7 (July 1953), pp. 695-706; Vol. 67, No. 3 (March 1954), pp. 238-245; Vol. 67, No. 4 (April 1954), pp. 345-353.

After a brief discussion of the history and geography of Africa, the author describes the barter system which involves among other aspects payments in privileges and properties, a complicated bride-price arrangement, and primitive money in the form of various goods. Cowrie shells from the Maldivé islands or the African coasts were by far the oldest and most widespread form of money used. Next came domestic and imported cotton cloth of various types and produced in a number of foreign places. Beads of shell, bone, ivory, stone or other materials, valued also for their decorative or supernatural qualities, had early popularity as small change. "Aggry" beads, probably of Venetian origin, native beads of ostrich eggshell, and sundry trade beads are discussed. Iron currency in the form of hoes, spades, lanceheads, spearheads, knives, rods and wire, gitzie pennies of twisted iron bars, rings, axes, ingots, bells and discs all served at various times in different places as currency. Copper, brass, and bronze wire, rods, rings, collars and bracelets, crosses, pans, discs, cartridges, and the interesting brass frogs in life size substituted for money. Slaves and livestock seem to date from early times as indications of wealth or as mediums of exchange. Likewise salt, loose or in the form of cakes and bars. Gold in dust or rings also appears from ancient times on down. Ivory, firearms, intoxicating beverages, mats, tobacco, and many other items on which a fixed value could be placed circulated at various times in restricted or widespread areas as money. JSD

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GENERAL

BLUNT, C. E. Coin Hoards in the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 213-215.

Summaries of the contents of twelve coin hoards, mostly of the Tudor and earlier Stuart rulers, indicate the rewards to be derived from a detailed study of these Irish finds. CCV

BRUNETTI, LODOVICO. I sei poteri in nummologia. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 2, Ser. 5, No. 56 (1954), pp. 140-149.

The six estates of numismatics are: the state (through its patrimony, bureaucracy, and legislation), the independent scholar, the dealer, the collector, the counterfeiter, and he who attempts to destroy the counterfeiter. Brunetti complains that the state (i.e., the Italian government) by its legislation discourages the preservation of hoards for study, while state publications are cautious to the point of sterility. The independent scholar and the collector have only his praise; but the dealer, and the AINP in particular, is criticized as intent only on the success of commercialism. The publication of AINP is circulated "secretly," and its campaign for the exposure of recent counterfeits has never materialized. The counterfeiter is of course condemned, and Brunetti closes with a plea for the prompt publication of forgeries (to which, he maintains, certain dealers will object), and perhaps the formation of an "Associazione Numismatica Internazionale di non Commercialianti."

TVB

CHRISTENSEN, ANDERS. Falskmøntneri og Møntforfalskning. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec. 1952), pp. 197-202, illus.

This is a discussion of counterfeiting and the falsification of coins evoked by recent decisions of Swiss courts that fabrications of English gold sovereigns manufactured in Italy for circulation in the Near East were not counterfeits inasmuch as sovereigns were no longer legal tender. A historical sketch of counterfeiting and falsification throughout the ages is given with special attention to the pertinent Danish laws.

The distinctions between counterfeiting and falsification, which numismatists have long recognized, are brought out clearly. The decisions of the International Convention for the Prevention of Counterfeiting held at Geneva in the spring of 1929 are analyzed. RFB

DONINI, AUGUSTO. Sedici secoli fra 2 bilance. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 5, Nos. 7/8 (July-Aug. 1954), pp. 51-52, illus.

The "Sixteen Centuries between Two Balances" are from 41 A.D. to 1655/7 A.D., the former being the date of issuance of a small bronze of Claudius having as obverse type a hand holding a balance, and the latter being the date of the appearance of a testone of Pope Alexander VII Chigi, having as reverse the identical type. The purport of the Roman coin is indicated by the letters P.N.R. in the field, standing for *PONDUS NUMMI ROMANI* [or *RESTITUTUM*] and indicating a new (or restored) weight of Roman coins. The papal coin has as legend *NEC CITRA NEC ULTRA*, which is perhaps a moral injunction to merchants, "neither less nor more."

There is a slight iconographical difference between the two coins: on the Roman scales, the balance point is not in the middle, whereas on the modern piece it is. Both are true balances, however. The Roman scales worked by opposing to the unmeasured object a known weight of approximately the same heaviness, and measuring the fractional deviation by sliding the suspension ring, which marked the balance point, along the ruled cross bar. On the modern scales, the balance point is fixed in the center, and equilibrium is attained by adding or subtracting fractional weights to the tray opposite the object piece. REG

GALSTER, GEORG. Den Kongelige Mønt- og Medaillesamling i året 1951. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1952, pp. 147-149, illus.

The report of the acquisitions of the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in Copenhagen contains, besides a list of coin finds in Denmark during 1951, a new Danish triple "speciedaler," 1661 (ill.), and a list of various gifts. LL

GUTT, PAUL R. *Zeppelin-Luftschiffbau. Münzen-Medaillen-Plaketten-Abzeichen*. Hamelin, 1953. 51 pp., 9 pls.

A catalogue listing 276 coins, medals, tokens and badges relating to the type of dirigibles first constructed by Count Zeppelin and known as "zeppelins."

All items are fully described and there is a running historical commentary from the construction of the first zeppelin (completed in 1900) to the outbreak of the Second World War when the German authorities destroyed the last remaining ship.

There are several plates of photographic illustrations and an index of the medalists and manufacturers of these items.

The listing is based on the author's collection and several other collections which are cited. HJE

HOLST, HANS. Universitetets Myntkabinett, Oslo, 1951. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1951, pp. 151-152, illus.

The Coin Cabinet of the University of Oslo has acquired 1399 objects, among which there is a note from the German concentration camp, Sachsenhausen (ill.). Sixteen loose finds are registered, but no hoards. The Cabinet was able to open its exhibitions again, for the first time since the war, on the 1st of November, 1951. LL

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Le premier "Institut d'Egypte" et la numismatique. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Egypte*, Vol. 34 (1951-52), pp. 73-85.

Few traces remain of the numismatic activity of the first (Napoleonic) Institut d'Egypte, but evidence exists that some of the members were collectors and that the Institut possessed a coin cabinet. Two important contributions in numismatic literature were connected with the Institut: J. J. Marcel's plates in the *Description de l'Egypte*, and Samuel Bernard's notes on Egyptian coinage and minting at the time of the French occupation. GCM

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Le problème des trouvailles de monnaies anciennes. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Egypte*, Vol. 35 (1952-53), pp. 69-75.

Jungfleisch laments the fact that while existing laws—as in Egypt—protect numismatic finds in restricted sites, they do not properly apply to discoveries outside these areas, and that hoards have been dispersed and have, as a result, never reached the museums. He urges legislative modifications which would enable the finder to get immediate compensation for his discovery upon presenting it to the authorities and would ensure that the hoard is placed intact in a museum collection and made available for study and publication. CR

LINDGREN, TORGNY. Mynt och medaljer i grundstenar. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1953), pp. 109-118, illus., and No. 4 (April 1954), pp. 84-87.

To bury coins or medals, or both, under foundation stones at the time of the erection of buildings, is a custom which has long been observed, particularly when palaces or public edifices are built. The writer gives a few Swedish instances of this practice, beginning with the laying of the foundation stone of the semi-circular wings of Stockholm's Palace, in 1734, and ending with the completing of the "Köpmännens hus," or "The House of Merchants" in Jönköping, on the 6th of October, 1953; on which occasion, for the sake of the unusual, they ended the work by walling up and enclosing a little casket containing, *inter alia*, some modern currency. LL

NETHERLANDS. Ministerie van Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen. Koninklijk Kabinet van Munten, Penningen en Gesneden Stenen. *Verslag van de Directeur over het Jaar 1949*. 's-Gravenhage, 1950. 16 pp., 2 pls.

The Report of the Royal Dutch Coin Cabinet for the year 1949 makes note of the death of Mr. J. Van Kuyk, director of the Cabinet

since June 1, 1945, and the assumption of the directorship by H. Enno Van Gelder. The problem of obtaining adequate housing for the cabinet and its growing collections is discussed in detail.

The activities of the staff are carefully summarized. Study of Dutch jetons and the uncompleted inventory of Italian coins are mentioned as well as the continuing work on gems. Accessions to the library and archives are listed, and loans of numismatic material to other institutions are recorded together with the names of the institutions. Eleven finds are listed and briefly described. Among the coin accessions described and illustrated on two plates are a *rijksdaalder* of Gelderland, a half Andries gulden of Flanders, a *daalder* of Bergh, and seven ancient coins including an attractive tetradrachm of Alexander the Great. The report closes with a list of the accessions for 1949 (pp. 9-16). RPB

NETHERLANDS. Ministerie van Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen. Koninklijk Kabinet van Munten, Penningen en Gesneden Stenen. *Verslag van de Directeur over het Jaar 1950*. 's-Gravenhage, 1951. 16 pp., 2 pls.

The Report of the Royal Dutch Cabinet for 1950, announces the appointment of three numismatists to the staff, of which Dr. A. N. Zadoks-Josephus Jitta has become a permanent member. Adequate quarters for the cabinet have not yet been found. The collection has not been open to the general public for more than ten years.

Among the activities of the staff in process of preparation an up-to-date description of Dutch necessity pieces from the period of the Eighty Years' War, and the arrangement and description of modern Dutch medals are mentioned.

Eighteen finds were reported during the year, and in most cases were examined by the staff. These finds are listed and described in brief. Among the accessions described and illustrated on two plates are a gold medal issued in 1616 for the Dutch ambassador to Russia and Sweden, and a striking modern 1949 medal by André Galtié entitled *PERI EN MER*. In addition to the many Dutch coins acquired during the year a large number of ancient pieces, Roman for the most part, and modern European medals were obtained. The report closes with a list of the accessions for the year 1950 (pp. 8-16). RPB

NETHERLANDS. Ministerie van Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen. Kabinet van Munten, Penningen en Gesneden Stenen. *Verslag van de Directeur over het Jaar 1951*. 17 pp.

Report of the director of the Royal Dutch Coin Cabinet for the year 1951. Lack of proper housing facilities plagued the collection which is still scattered about the city in different buildings. This has caused much risk to the specimens, and much hindrance to the staff in the performance of its daily duties. Work continued on the systematic inventory of Netherland coin finds. Staff members devoted much of their time to the collections of Roman Republican and late Roman coins, sixteenth century medals, and the cataloguing of fifteenth and

sixteenth century jetons. The report lists the publications by the staff in the course of the year under review, and the books received by the library, as well as the numismatic exhibitions to which the cabinet lent material. Sixteen 1951 Netherland coin finds are noted, and their contents briefly described. Details about the use of the collection during the year are given. In 1951 coins, medals, jetons, one gem, and two weights were acquired. Most of the coins and medals were Dutch. **RFB**

PLATBARZDIS, ALEXANDRS. Hur Kungl. Myntkabinettet samlar moderna betalningsmedel. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 7, pp. 185-188, illus.

This article tells about the systematic collecting of the currencies of today in the Royal Coin Cabinet (in Stockholm) where the author, originally a Latvian citizen, has been working since 1944. He deals specifically with the difficulties met with in collecting contemporary paper money. The article presents an illustration of a contemporary bank note from Nepal and a ryal from Muscat and Oman. **LL**

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. Kungl. Myntkabinettet, Stockholm, 1951. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1952, pp. 153-162, illus.

As usual Dr. Rasmussen, head of the Royal Coin Cabinet, gives quite a full account of the year's important acquisitions, among which are to be noted an unknown, very small medal of Charles XII (ill.), an Augsburg thaler of 1632, with the figure of Gustavus II Adolphus of Sweden, countermarked 1681 in Salzburg (ill.), a portrait plaque of the Nobel Prize winner of 1916 in literature, Verner von Heidenstam, by Otto Strandman, 1907; a medal of Queen Christina (Hildebrand, *Sveriges och svenska konungahusets minnespenningar . . .*, Stockholm 1875, No. 120) in bronze, showing for the first time the artist's signature clearly, F.D.E.S.V. (Ferd. de Saint Urbain, 1658-1738), although it is a late cast (beginning of 19th century?).

At the end there is a list of all Swedish coin-finds included in the collection in 1951. **LL**

VOIONMAA, JOUKO. Nationalmuseets Myntkabinett, Helsingfors, 1951. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1952, p. 150.

Besides a list of acquisitions to the coin collection of Helsinki in 1951, the report gives the finds made during the same year, among which is a small hoard (40 coins) from the Viking period, containing Anglo-Saxon, Arabic and German coins. **LL**

WENTZEL, H. Portraits 'A l'antique' on French Mediaeval Gems and Seals. In: *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, Vol. XVI (1953), pp. 342-350, 5 pls.

Although properly a study of glyptics, and not numismatics, this article has some value for the student of mediaeval and Renaissance coin iconography. It is a brief corpus of 105 specimens of what the article's title announces, dating from 1201 down to the beginning of the

fifteenth century. Two-thirds of the pieces are illustrated, with references to reproductions elsewhere of the others. The motifs for these portraits busts à l'antique on mediaeval seals were copied certainly from antique gems (which were very widespread in the west after the Crusades), and were not portraits of mediaeval personages. However, ample proof is given that in the craft of seal engraving, which is not far removed from the art of the moneyer, there flourished an expertness in bust portraiture a full three centuries before it appeared on coins in France.

REG

ANCIENT

JENKINS, G. K. and R. A. G. CARSON. Greek and Roman Numismatics, 1940-1950. In: *Historia*, Vol. 2, Pt. 2 (1953), pp. 214-234.

Emphasizing those works which are of special interest and value to the historian, the authors have collected and commented upon a bibliography of developments made in numismatics in the decade between 1940 and 1950.

G. K. Jenkins described the contributions made to Greek numismatics, beginning with the coinage of the seventh century B.C. and ending with that of Ptolemaic Egypt, Parthia, and Bactria. He has included material on coin-circulation in the fifth and fourth centuries, and, in the section on Hellenistic coinages, those which fall outside the great kingdoms. Many of the articles mentioned deal with revisions in Greek chronology.

In the second part of the article—and the bibliography appended to it—R. A. G. Carson reviewed the work done on Roman Republican and Imperial coinage. He feels that the “absence of an agreed starting point for the coinage of the Republic” has resulted in the lack of a work on the complete coinage, and that the lack of work on the end of the first century A.D. and the beginning of the second is “perhaps a reflection of the quiet flow of events.” New research has been carried on with regard to the later centuries of the Republic, however, and the late second century A.D. and the early third century have been treated (among other places) in the fourth and fifth volumes of the *B. M. Catalogue of the Coins of the Roman Empire*. The material included ends with the early fifth century. The final section deals with Medallions, Metrology, and those general topics which cut across chronological lines.

Both authors have pointed out those areas in which there are still large gaps to be filled.

JBN

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. Les moules en terre destinés à couler des monnaies impériales Romaines. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Egypte*, Vol. 35 (1952-53), pp. 239-244.

Jungfleisch demonstrates how cast coins were used in the commerce of the Roman Empire and shows that they should not be considered as a fraudulent or counterfeit coinage. He finds that the types of the molds and cast coins always antedate those of contemporary struck

pieces and suggests that these older types were more acceptable in commerce on the frontiers in periods of economic instability (like the Maria Theresa dollars in modern times). The recourse to the process of casting is explained by the fact that it was then legally impossible to restrike new coins from ancient demonitized types and that it was economically and technically expedient to use casts. CR

Mandanici (Messina)—ripostiglio di monete antiche. In: *Reale Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. Notizie degli Scavi*, Ser. 8, Vol. 8, Fascs. 1-6 (1954), pp. 56-8, illus.

A hoard of the end of the third century B.C. containing forty-four pieces, all bronze save for one victoriatus. The bronze coins are of Rhegium, Rome, Syracuse, and the Mamertine coinage. TVB

MAZARD, JEAN. Numismatique des rois des Massyles (104-40 avant J.-C.). In: *Cahiers de Byrsa* (1953), pp. 87-98, pl.

Before the Roman conquest the territories which form Algeria were divided into two kingdoms: that of the Massyles and that of the Masaesyles. The uncertain histories of these areas and their ultimate subjugation by the Romans give occasion for short studies of the coins of three rulers: Hiarbas or Hiarbal (108-81 B.C.), Mastenissa I or Masinissa (81-48 B.C.), and Mastenissa II or Arabion (65-40 B.C.). The last ruler appears to have been executed by T. Sextius, Octavian's representative in the area. CCV

MOBERG, CARL-AXEL. Om keltiska mynt och antik historia. In: *Fornvännen*, Vol. 46 (1951), pp. 1-20, 137-158, illus. (French Summary.)

The author discusses Celtic coins and their importance as historical sources. This study is based upon the work of Blanchet, Pink, Brooke and Milne. The meaning of the terms Celtic, Gallic and barbaric are discussed in some detail, and the conclusion is reached that it would be more exact, but certainly impractical, to describe all these coins as barbaric coins of western and central Europe in the days of the Roman Republic and the Roman Empire.

The importance of barbaric coins for the study of ancient history is threefold: (1) These coins can and do give information on the domestic conditions in barbarous countries, (2) about their relations with the classical world, and (3) consequently information about the classical world. The author points out that in spite of the attention and study given to the problems of chronology, chronological questions about these coins remain quite obscure.

The study shows well the growing importance of silver in the economic life of the Gallic countries, the increase of money in circulation, and its geographical spread as well as the debasement of the silver content. It is noted that hoards of silver coins are found for the most part in southern sections whereas hoards of gold coins are found in sections farther north.

Seven illustrations are included which depict both obverses and re-

verses of fourteen of these Celtic coins as well as two maps which show the Gallic regions and sections where certain kinds of finds are prevalent.

RFB

YRIARTE, JOSÉ DE. Aportaciones a la moneda hispánica. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1953), pp. 5-17. 5 pls.

The author describes and illustrates forty-nine types and variants of local and Roman imperial coins not found in Vives, *La Moneda Hispánica*. A few pieces shown by Vives in drawing are here photographed. The mints included are Orosis and Secaia (both with countermarks), Rhode, Cartago Nova, Saguntum, Iltirida, Secobirices, Arecoradas, Bolscan, Scisars, Bascunes, Arsaos, Turiasu, Bilbilis, Ikalgusken, Obulco, Carteya, Ilici, Celsa, and Caesaraugusta.

TVB

GREEK

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Quelques types monétaires grecs, représentant des combats d'animaux. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 15 (1953), pp. 9-12, illus.

Blanchet outlines briefly, with one or two examples, what might be a rewarding field of study—the exact interpretation of some coin types, notably those depicting animal combat or unusual combinations, such as eagle and serpent, eagle and hare, or lion and bull. He suggests that historical evidence and texts might be used to show that such types were subtly indicative of alliances, military or diplomatic victories, etc.

SER

BRUNETTI, LODOVICO. Spunti critici di nummologia Tarentina. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 2, Ser. 5, No. 56 (1954), pp. 3-11.

Manfredini, in *Numismatica* (1951/2), had identified the distaff on Tarentine coins as a Dionysiac religious symbol. Brunetti maintains that it is a rhombos which was whirled in the mysteries and which whistled. Moreover, he denies that the seated figure on the early fourth century Tarentine didrachms is, as Manfredini believed, Dionysus himself. Though the cult was popular there, the figure should be read as one of the founders of the city, Taras, or possibly Phalantus.

TVB

Cassibile (Siracusa)—tesoretto di tetradrammi. In: *Reale Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. Notizie degli Scavi*, Ser. 8, Vol. 8, Fasc. 1-6 (1954), pp. 77-80, illus.

A hoard of antique silver, found by workmen near Syracuse in 1952, was quickly scattered, but fourteen pieces have been recovered. All are tetradrachms dating from the second half of the fifth century, when the hoard must have been buried. Eight are of Syracuse, two each of Catane and Leontini, one each of Rhegium and Gela. Two pieces (Syracuse and Catane) are by Euainetos, one (Syracuse) by Eumenes, and one (Rhegium) by Hippocrates.

TVB

CAVAIGNAC, E. Le décret dit de Kléarchos. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 15 (1953), pp. 1-7.

Cavaignac argues that Meritt and the other Greek epigraphists who

published the *Athenian Tribute Lists* (cf. I, p. 579; II, p. 67; III, 1950, p. 281) ignored the historical and numismatic evidence when they rather arbitrarily, it would appear, assigned the so-called "Decree of Klearchos" to circa 450. The old dating of ca. 420 is much more plausible. SEF

Centuripe (Enna)—ripostiglio di monete d'argento del V-VI secolo av. Cr. In: *Reale Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. Notizie degli Scavi*, Ser. 8, Vol. 8, Fascs. 1-6 (1954), pp. 70-77, illus.

A hoard of silver discovered in August, 1952, during the construction of the Centuripe-Regalbuto highway in Sicily. Ninety-seven pieces were found, of which nine were destroyed by acid in an attempt to clean them. Forty-one pieces were Corinthian staters, and an additional twenty-six staters represented the Corinthian colonies of A . . . , Anactorium, and Leucas. As a group the staters offer a tremendous variety of symbols: helmets, bulls' head, horse, dolphin, club, torch, flower, etc. The remaining coins comprised Syracusan staters of the era of Timoleon (347-17 B.C.); tetradrachms of Agrigentum, Athens, Camarina, Leontini, Messana, Rhegium, Syracuse—of which last one is signed EVKΛEΙΔA; and an example of the rare Syracusan dekadrachm in the style of Euainetos with griffin's head as symbol (B.M.C. 187). The hoard was buried after the middle of the fourth century B.C. TVB

LLUIS Y NAVAS, JAIME. Sobre las causas y formas de difusión de la moneda griega en el Mediterráneo antiguo. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (Oct.-Dec. 1953), pp. 35-45.

The development of Greek mercantilism made imperative the wide use of Greek coin. Those cities which initiated their own coinage tended to strike according to the monetary system most often employed by them, so that trade might not be hampered. Thus the Greek coin standards spread in the Mediterranean world, and for the same reason, Greek types. TVB

Nissoria (Enna)—ripostiglio di monete d'argento del V-VI secolo av. Cr. In: *Reale Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. Notizie degli Scavi*, Ser. 8, Vol. 8, Fascs. 1-6 (1954), pp. 58-70, illus.

A hoard of 327 silver coins discovered in a vineyard in February, 1952. The pieces are mostly staters of Corinth (149) and her colonies (123). The remaining coins are tetradrachms of Agrigentum, Athens, Gela, Messana, and Syracuse, as well as three Siculo-Punic tetradrachms; staters of Syracuse; and four Syracusan dekadrachms: one of the Kimon type, two of the Euainetos type, and one signed ΕΥΑΙΝΕ . . . The coins cover the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. and were buried in the last quarter of the latter. TVB

RIVERO, CASTO MARIA DEL. Numismática Dionisiaca. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (Oct.-Dec. 1953), pp. 9-30, pls., illus.

The spread of viticulture which eventually covered the Greek world

from Spain to Bactria, brought with it Dionysiac religion and, inevitably, Dionysiac representations numismatically. After explaining the religion, Rivero lists those Greek coins which bear figures of Dionysos, or his followers, or of Dionysiac symbols: grapes, cornucopia, thyrsos, panther, etc. Seventy-five pieces are illustrated. TVB

SHELOV, D. B. K Voprosu o Monetakh Bosporskikh Gorodov Apollonii i Mirmekia. In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 27 (1949), pp. 143-153.

Mr. Shelov begins his analysis of the coins of Apollonia and Mirmekia with the observation that the origin of these two groups of early silver coins of the Bosphorus presents an enigma. To the first group belong coins which have on the obverse a lion's muzzle exactly like that of the early Panticapaeum coins, while the reverse shows the letters A-II-O-A, in the adjacent sections of a quadripartite incuse square. These coins have been attributed to Apollonia, though the location of the city itself has always been in question; a second hypothesis assigns the coins to Panticapaeum, and a third attributes them to the small Bosphorus town of Mirmekia.

A closer study of this early Bosphorus coinage now brings Mr. Shelov to the conclusion that a judgment must be made on the basis of political implications. In the first place, he believes that the city to which the A-II-O-A coins belonged was in fact an independent center, identified neither with Panticapaeum nor Mirmekia. The argument can be followed through, he believes, on the evidence of the coinage itself, especially on stylistic analogies, and upon what we know of political associations and developments. The case is presented with careful attention to newly investigated details, and it is weighed also against the conclusions of Giel and Oreshnikov whose articles are cited here.

Mr. Shelov resolved the situation into its probable components by assuming that Mirmekia struck its coins in the mints of the neighbors, at first in Panticapaeum; then with the establishment of a mint at Apollonia, Mirmekia made use of that mint as well. The next observation is that the coinages of Mirmekia and Apollonia suddenly ceased. At the same time a change of type occurred in Panticapaeum. The hitherto gradual development of the reverse type was sharply interrupted and the new series of coins adopted an entirely new type: the head of a ram within an incuse square. Mr. Shelov sees here a reflection of the political situation. Although it is not possible to establish the time with unquestioned accuracy, a relative dating of events may be proposed. If the issue of Panticapaeum coins with the head of a ram falls in the last quarter of the fifth century, the discontinuance of the mints of Mirmekia and Panticapaeum ought to occur in the early twenties of this century. There was actually a change of dynasty in the Bosphorus not long before this and it is a temptation to relate the break in autonomous coinage to the political development marked by the occupation of the Spartans. There are parallel instances in other autonomous cities of the Bosphorus.

In the case of Apollonia and Mirmekia, however, there is the further supposition that these cities had first come into economic and political dependence upon Panticapaeum and their loss of the right of coinage only completed their full subjugation to the rulers of the Bosphorus. **EW**

ROMAN

BABELON, JEAN. *Commode en Hercule.* In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 15 (1953), pp. 23-34, illus.

Worship of Hercules and the adoption of his attributes became increasingly popular with Roman emperors from Augustus on, but reached extremes under Commodus, who seems to have considered himself Hercules personified. The deity is frequently represented on coins, and on some bronze medallions issued near the close of his reign Commodus himself is portrayed wearing the lion-skin. This medallic portrait of the Emperor is of particular interest, since it seems to show the direct influence of a Greek type, such as that used on the tetradrachms of Camarina, struck in the mid-fifth century. Babelon suggests that in this instance and in the case of certain other Roman coins the engraver must have been quite familiar with the Greek original, which might still have been in circulation or already in a collector's cabinet. **SEF**

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. *Sobre las acuñaciones de Lascuta.* In: *Numisma*, No. 10 (Jan.-Mar. 1954), pp. 9-20, pl., illus.

A catalogue of the types of the bronze coinage of this Spanish city. Included is a rare piece signed by Aulus Hirtius, the Roman consul of 43, to be dated probably 49-45 B.C. **TVB**

CORTEZ, F. RUSSELL. *O Tesouro Monetário do Lugar do Poio (Paradela de Guiães).* In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1952), pp. 6-37, 3 pls., illus.

While building a highway in 1930 between Paradela de Guiães and Ordonho at a spot corresponding to the site of ancient Carreyrão, workmen discovered four silver vases containing about 700 Roman Republican silver coins dating from the third to the first centuries B.C. After a discussion of the economic relations between the Lusitanians and the Romans during the three centuries, the author lists and describes the consular denarii (217-64 B.C.) found in the hoard. The catalogue is not arranged chronologically but alphabetically by the names of the consuls, and it was compiled originally by the Portuguese collector and numismatist, Sr. Ed. M. van der Niepoort, who examined the hoard in 1935. At the end of the article (pp. 33-37) the four silver vases in which the coins were found are studied in detail. **RPB**

FABRE, G. and M. MAINJONET. *Trésor de Noyers-sur-Serein (Yonne).* In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 15 (1953), pp. 131-134.

This hoard contained one denarius of Maximianus, 325 antoniniani from the reigns of Julia Domna to Gallienus and 111 antoniniani of Postumus, struck at Cologne from 260 to 263. No specimen of the

antoniniani of Postumus with reverse *SAECULI FELICITAS* was included in the hoard. This type, which had been dated by Elmer in 268, was assigned, on the basis of metal analysis and the study of other hoards, to the year 263 by La Gentilhomme, and to 266/7 by Naster. Further study indicates that the *SAECULI FELICITAS* type was issued during the period between 263 and 266. The contents of the hoard are listed. **SEF**

FABRE, G. and M. MAINJONET. Trésor de Port-Halignen-en-Quiberon (Morbihan). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 15 (1953), pp. 130-131.

Ten pieces from this hoard, not in the original list published elsewhere, are identified. The hoard contained Roman silver and bronze coins of the Republic and early Empire, including over three hundred and fifty specimens of the *Altar* series struck at Lyon and a number of the *COL NEM* series. The hoard was probably buried shortly before 2 B.C. **SEF**

FABRE, G. and M. MAINJONET. Trésor de Treffieux (Loire-Inférieure). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 15 (1953), pp. 135-142.

This hoard contained antoniniani struck at Roman imperial mints and at the local mints of Treves and Cologne from 260 to 270, the latest issues being those of Victorinus. Numerous other hoards have been found from this period. In some, as in this instance, there is a predominance of issues from imperial mints; in others the Gallic issues predominate. The authors discuss this phenomenon and trace the course of the barbarian invasions upon which these hoards shed much light. **SEF**

GAMBERINI, CESARE. *La monetazione di Roma prima e durante la Repubblica (dal V al I sec. a. C.)*. 2nd. ed. Bologna, 1953, 90 pp., 5 pls.

This is the second edition of a text which is in some ways a handbook. Some general considerations involving definitions of money, the objectives of numismatic study, disciplines related to numismatics (such as iconography, metrology, mythology), metals, technicalities, and hoards introduce the book. Part II is a history of the republican coinage accompanied by tables of weights and four plates of photographs showing examples of coins from the libral as (aes grave) to Augustan coins in the precious metals. In Part III the author discusses and comments on methods of classifying the republican coinage and on the organization of the mints. There follow lists of symbols and names of moneyers and a brief discussion of types. The last chapter, dealing with economics and metrology, is followed by an appendix on the current numismatic market. Then comes a bibliography of works consulted, almost all of the items listed being by Italian writers. **AAB**

GÖBL, ROBERT. Der Aufbau der römischen Münzprägung in der Kaiserzeit. V/2 Gallienus als Alleinherrscher. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 75 (1953), pp. 5-34, pl.

Within these thirty pages the vast and varied coinage of Gallienus' sole reign (the *Aufbau* of the coinage of Valerian and Gallienus ap-

peared in *Num. Zeit.*, 74) is discussed and catalogued chronologically under mint-headings (Rome, Mediolanum, Siscia, Sirmium, Antiochia, Ephesus). Preceding the catalogue are an introduction, a section giving the author's methods of abbreviation (obverse busts, for instance, are given numbers 1-71), a list of imperial titles with the dates of their use, general discussions of obverse, reverse, officials, and denominations. Following the catalogue is a concluding section intended to explain the significance of the coin-sequence for the history of Gallienus' sole reign.

AAB

LAFaurie, JEAN. La chronologie des monnaies de Constantin III et de Constant II. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 15 (1953), pp. 37-64, pl.

Lafaurie discusses the coins of Constantine III and the light they shed on political events of the period and the dating of hoards in which they occur. The issues of Constantine III can be divided into two main periods. During the first, 407-408, there were four Augusti, indicated by four G's on the reverse legend. The co-emperors were Arcadius, Honorius and Theodosius. Following the death of Arcadius in 408, the fourth G is dropped and only three are found on coins struck until the usurper's capture in 411. Within each period, the obverse portrait may serve as a stylistic basis for a chronological arrangement. There is a descriptive catalogue of the coins arranged by mints and of the hoards which can be dated by them.

SEF

SCHINDLER, LEO. "OB" auf römischen und byzantinischen Silber- und Kupfermünzen. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8, No. 8 (1954), pp. 57-59.

On certain Roman and Byzantine gold coins of the fourth century the letters "OB" follow the abbreviation of the mint place and have usually been read as "obryzum" meaning "of refined gold." They appear, however, also on silver and copper coins of the fifth and sixth centuries and obviously cannot have the same meaning on these.

A list of such coins is given and, following Regling, the statement is made that the "OB" must be equivalent to the figure 72. The author thus believes that the silver pieces are millaresia of which 72 made up a Roman pound. The "OB" remains on the coins even after Justinian I reduced the weight of the millaresion which shows that the figure denoted a denomination rather than the standard of the coins in relation to another coin.

The one known copper piece of Justin I with "OB" is believed by the author to have been struck according to the coinage reform of Anastasius I in 498 when a large copper denomination was created of which 72 pieces weighed approximately 4 Roman pounds.

The supposed CONOB on a silver medallion of Justinian I in the Vienna cabinet should rather be read as CONS* since the "OB" representing a coinage standard would be meaningless on a medallion.

HJE

SCHUMAN, VERNE B. The Seven-Obol Drachma of Roman Egypt. In: *Classical Philology*, Vol. 47, No. 4 (Oct. 1952), pp. 214-218.

A highly technical paper which attempts to reconcile numismatic and papyrological evidence. The author summarizes his findings in the last paragraph. If his interpretation of the evidence is correct, "there was a 7-obol drachma termed 'silver' though actually made of copper; the other copper coins minted after Augustus had values of 4 obols, 2 obols, 1 obol, and $\frac{1}{2}$ obol; and Augustus issued coins valued on the silver standard at 2 obols, 1 obol, $\frac{1}{2}$ obol, and one chalcus. Finally he suggests that there existed under Augustus a 29-obol tetradrachm and a 7-obol drachma although these coins were not issued by him but were part of the existing Ptolemaic coinage." AAB

WIESER, FRANZ. Zum Münzsystem der Inschrift von Feltre. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8, No. 5 (1953), pp. 33-36; Vol. 8, No. 6 (1953), pp. 42-44.

Kubitschek has read the inscription on the stone of Feltre as follows: 10 solidi 1 siliqua 362 nummi 60,000 denari. If this equation is to be used to determine the relative values of the various denominations in ca. 323, it is necessary first to decide how many denari made up one nummus.

Kubitschek, on the basis of the *Glossae Nomicae*, assumed 18,441 denari equalled one nummus, whereas Mickwitz on the basis of the more recent results of papyrological studies came to the conclusion that the nummus was a five-denarius piece.

The author believes that during the period in question the nummus contained only four denari. He shows in tabular form the results of the interpretation of the Feltre inscription according to each of the three basic assumptions of the value of the nummus and points out that a nummus of four denari results in the most satisfactory figures. In this case we arrive at a siliqua of 60 nummi and of 240 nummi whereas in the other alternatives no such round figures appear. Rather uneven figures appear, of course, for the value of the solidus, but these he explains as the result of the fluctuating relationship of the values of gold and silver. On the other hand the nummus of four denari is made very likely by the fact that the prices in Diocletian's edict most frequently appear in units and multiples of four. HJE

VISIGOTHIC

AMORÓS, J. and ANTONIO MATA BERRUEZO. *Catálogo de las monedas visigodas del Gabinete Numismático de Cataluña*. Barcelona, 1952. 54 pp., 18 pls.

This conscientious catalogue of the Visigothic trientes in the Barcelona collection is an important addition to the corpus of coins of this class. Published in 1952, the same year as G. C. Miles' *The Coinage of the Visigoths of Spain*, it appeared too late to be included in the latter compendium. One hundred and seventy-eight coins, of which 16 are

listed as forgeries, are accurately described and illustrated in excellent plates. In a supplementary article published in *Numisma*, No. 8 (1953), pp. 9-16, the author reconsiders the authenticity of 10 of the coins originally catalogued as genuine. Among rare or hitherto unpublished or unillustrated types are No. 29 (Leovigild/Saldania or Salmantica?), No. 50 (Reccared/Totela), No. 55 (Gundemar/Elvora), No. 61 (Sisebut/Georres), No. 90 (Iudila/Eliberri), No. 95 (Sisenand/Cesaragusta), No. 149 (Egica/Mentesa), and No. 162 (Wittiza/Cesaragusta).

GCM

BELTRAN VILLAGRASA, PIO. Monedas de Leovigildo en el tesoro de Zorita de Los Canes (Año 1945). In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1953), pp. 19-52, pls.

A hoard of ninety gold pieces from the reign of Leovigild found near Guadalajara in 1945 is reconsidered. Beltrán takes issue with the chronological arrangement of the first publication and attempts to fit the coins more closely to the known events of that reign. A number of varieties are otherwise unpublished.

TVB

CORTEZ, F. RUSSELL. A propósito da emissão e circulação de moedas Visigodas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1953), pp. 132-134.

This article concerns the issuing and circulation of Visigothic coinage. The Suevi and the Visigoths in their political condominium did not destroy the Roman fiscal organization, but they did permit a decentralization and a revival of ancient usages and customs. In Visigothic days all the political entities—*civitates*, *vici*, and *pagi* were permitted to strike their own coinage. Tax collectors continued to accept payment of tribute not only in kind but in gold. They received imperial aurei as well as the *trientes* struck in local gold as long as the pieces adhered to the metrological conditions of the Constantinian reform. The moneyers from the fifth to the seventh centuries were not government officials, or government technicians or fiscal agents who struck coins locally, but rather wandering moneyers who had learned the trade at government mints, and then left these mints to work at local mints scattered about the country.

RFB

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

B., S. De Norska Londonmynten. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad* No. 3 (March 1954), pp. 57-60, illus.

An account of the Norwegian coins struck at the London mint during World War II is presented here. The primary sources for the information given in this article are the Annual Reports . . . of the Royal Mint for the years 1939-1944 (London 1948), and Svarstad's and Frog'n's articles on the subject in the *N.N.U.M.* (1946, pp. 45 ff., and 1950, pp. 113 ff.). These Norwegian coins were the first coins struck by the London mint for Norway since the days of the Vikings. The Norwegian

royal resolution, which regulated the issue of these 50, 25, and 10 öre pieces, was according to Svarstad dated Nov. 10, 1944, and referred to a provisional order dated June 30, 1944. The dies had been prepared in 1942 in which year the first specimens were struck followed by issues in 1943, 1944, and 1945 according to the annual reports. However, all specimens carry the date of 1942. Confusion has arisen in regard to the years in which the subsequent issues from the London mint were actually struck.

RFB

CASTELIN, KAREL. O chebskémm mincovnictvi 12 a 13. století (The Coinage of Cheb in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries). In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 20 (1951), pp. 51-72, pls. I and II. French Summary.

Coinage began at Cheb toward the end of the twelfth century. At this period German influence was preponderant. An imperial castle had been constructed at Cheb and at this place the first German pfennigs were issued on the Nuremberg model from income which had accrued from the local custom house. These coins have been found in a hoard found in northern Moravia near Borotin, and in a hoard from western Bohemia at Verusický near Karlovy Vary. The first mint records, which have survived, date from the thirteenth century, and the oldest coins from this period were struck ca. 1220 and the latest ca. 1266. These Cheb pfennigs were also based upon Nuremberg models.

In the period from 1266 to 1275 the district of Cheb was occupied by Czechs who struck coins there. It is not known exactly what pieces were struck, but it is probable that the coins were pfennigs also based upon Nuremberg models.

In the period from 1275 to 1291 Cheb was again under the jurisdiction of the German king. During these years master moneyers are mentioned in the documents, and it is also stated that the pfenning of Cheb was equal in value to the denier of Hall (the Haller), but no pieces are known.

In 1291 Cheb fell under Czech influence. The local mint struck coins for the Czech king Wenceslas II. It is not known what pieces were actually struck, but it is probable that the coins were bracteates with eagle and crowned head. In 1300 the Cheb mint was discontinued, and for fifty years no coins were struck at this place.

RFB

COSTA COUVREUR, RAUL DA. Moedas de duvidosa autenticidade existentes no "Statens Historiska Museum de Stockholm." In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec. 1953), pp. 257-259.

Article discusses Portuguese coins of doubtful authenticity in the National Historical Museum at Stockholm. In common with other Scandinavian museums the Statens Historiska Museum has a number of outstanding Portuguese coins. Curiously enough in these Scandinavian collections there are found Portuguese coins not found in collections in Portugal. T. de Aragão had noted that the Copenhagen Museum had Portuguese coins that were authentic. The same held true for Sweden

in the museums at Stockholm, Lund, and Upsala. The author has already pointed out in a prior publication (*A Moeda*, No. 3) the doubtful authenticity of four copper coins, two ten real pieces of D. João IV and V, a three real, and a one and one half real of D. Alfonso VI in the Stockholm Museum. This article is offered as a supplement. It points out why a group of silver and copper coins from the reigns of D. Dinis, D. Sebastião and D. Henrique now in the Stockholm Museum are doubtful.

RFB

DIEPENBACH, WILHELM. Der Rheinische Münzverein. In: *Der Eckert-Festschrift*, 1949, 32 pp., graph, map.

This article treats the many reforms which took place in the Rhineland from the end of the thirteenth century and which finally culminated in the establishment of the Rhenish monetary confederation. This confederation has not been dealt with in an extensive historical study. The Rhenish electoral monetary treaties are important because they kept the currencies issued by the Rhenish secular and ecclesiastical rulers on a sound basis. But their outstanding accomplishment is the regulation of the gold coinage which was brought into a durable relationship with the silver coinage which in turn established the first firmly fixed bi-metallic currency in Germany. The author tries successfully to offer a tabular review of the inception and development of this treaty organization. The treaty of the Rhenish monetary confederation was amended fifty times to regulate the coinage. At the end of the article there is a map showing the extension of the coinage and a type description of the Rhenish gold florin from 1349 to the time of its decline during the Thirty Years War.

HG

DOLLEY, R. H. M. An Unrecorded Variety of the Countermarked Dollar. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 220-221, pl.

A scudo d'argento or 120 grani piece of Naples and Sicily with the date 1788 is countermarked with the oval punch employed by the Bank of England in 1797. Although a unique piece such as this cannot but incur suspicion, evidence seems to place this scudo in the category with the few French écus and American dollars which were countermarked among the millions of Spanish pieces of eight reales. The piece, in a well-known Irish collection probably as early as 1870, has recently been presented to the British Museum.

CCV

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Vondst van 12e-eeuwse Munten te Arnhem. In: *Bijdragen en Mededelingen der Vereniging "Gelre"*, Vol. 51 (1951), pp. 121-147, 4 pls.

In the course of some digging at Arnhem in October, 1950, there came to light a pot which contained 285 silver coins from the end of the twelfth century. Some ornaments were also found among which was a gold mohammedan coin mounted as a brooch. This piece was an Almoravid dinar struck in South Spain at the beginning of the twelfth century.

This hoard consisted of silver penningen with their fractional pieces, namely, the half and quarter penningen, which weighed between 1.5 and .2 grams. Of these 106 were from the archbishopric of Keulen, twenty Keulen imitations, fourteen imperial, twelve Munster, seventeen Utrecht, fifteen Utrecht imitations, twenty-three other coins of Utrecht weight, fifty-seven Lower Rhineland, three South Netherland, ten Lower Saxony, and eight Friesland pieces.

The Arnhem find is of great importance, because it contained quite a large number of hitherto unknown or practically unknown coin types from the Netherlands and the Rhineland. For the first time a concrete picture is given of monetary circulation in the second half of the twelfth century. Light is thrown upon the commercial relations of this district with the North Sea coast region. The article contains four excellent plates which show among many others a half-penning and a quarter-penning of Archbishop Reinald of Keulen (1159-1167), and a penning and half-penning of Archbishop Philips of Keulen (1167-1190). RPB

ERNST, AXEL. Guldudmøntningen i Haderslev 1591-93. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Sept. 1953), pp. 193-198, illus.

The Dowager Queen Sofia of Denmark, guardian of her son Christian IV during his minority, issued a series of gold coins in her son's name, over the years 1591-93, in Haderslev in the southernmost part of Denmark. The Danish Council of State protested against the measure, calling attention to the poor striking of these coins, and other things. J. Wilcke drew the inference that the coins were of low fineness, and that it was mainly this fact, which caused the criticism. Ernst shows that a German coin test undertaken in the beginning of the 17th century, in which no less than 163 different ducats—and one from Haderslev among them—were tested, gives this coin that was deemed bad, a very high rating, with only a 1% lower degree of fineness than was the requirement in the State Coin Ordinance of Emperor Ferdinand I in 1559. The value of the coin must have been that of the ducat, and not of the Hungarian "gyllen," as was earlier presumed. LL

FARRÉS, OCTAVIO GIL. Real de a cuatro, inédito, del Museo Arqueológico Nacional. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1953), pp. 81-84, pl.

A four real piece of Carlos and Johanna, struck at Zaragoza in 1554, has gone uncatalogued for years although its existence was known to Lastanosa (*Tratado de la Moneda Jaquesa*, 1681). Apart from this one coin, the denomination is unknown for this date. TVB

FERRARO VAZ, J. Classificações e Achados. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec. 1953), pp. 225-234, pls.

The classification of Portuguese coins struck in the reigns before Afonso III is difficult. The problems are accentuated by the fact that more than one king with the same name (Afonso and Sanchos) struck coins at periods very close together without any indication of which

one was the issuing sovereign. The author cites passages from Aragão, Lopes Fernandes, Alexandre de Sousa, and A. Ferreira Braga in which the difficulties of classifying the dinheiros of the early Portuguese coinage are discussed. In March, 1951, the author of this article acquired the Castelo do Atalaião hoard which contained over 3,000 specimens from these reigns. This find has enriched the very limited series of the first Portuguese kings with a large number of variants, and has enabled the author by comparison with other hoards to bring some clarity to the problems of the classification of the coinage of the Afonsos and the Sanchos of Portugal.

RFB

FERREIRA DE LEMOS, PAULO. Moedas de João I. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec. 1953), pp. 242-248, illus.

In selecting variants of Portuguese coins for his collection the author takes into consideration the following six general principles: (1) Legends with different sayings not considering as such the simple omission of letters and final words; (2) the variation of monetary letters; (3) the difference in diameter; (4) the variation in weight when it causes a change in value; (5) the exchange of obverse legends with reverse; and (6) the variation, well marked, of monetary symbols (letters, arms, shield, the Portuguese coat-of-arms, crown, and ornaments). These principles the author applies to variants of D. João I by comparing the specimens in his collection with those described and illustrated in the works of Aragão and Batalha Reis.

RFB

FRONTEIRA, JOAQUIM. A meia tanga de D. Filipe III. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (1953), pp. 121-127, illus.

A description of an Indo-Portuguese meia tanga of D. Felipe III (1621-1640) obtained by the author at Goa, and a discussion of the tanga denomination in general. The piece in question is in fairly good condition especially on the reverse. The obverse shows St. Philip standing facing or slightly to the left, holding in his right hand a full-length cross. In the field to the left there is an indecipherable letter perhaps an s, on the right of the letter F. It has a pearl border between two concentric circles. No date appears. The reverse carries the coat-of-arms of the kingdom with the letter G on the left and the letter A on the right as well as the pearl border between the two circles. The specimen was struck in silver with a diameter of 11.5 mm. and with a weight of 1.02 gr. Five statistical tables are included in the article which show readily the pertinent facts about the half tangas, tangas and double tangas of Goa with the portrait of St. Philip on the obverse, and half tangas and tangas of Goa without the portrait of St. Philip.

RFB

GARCIA, LUIS PINTO. Moedas da Corunha. (Carta a propósito das "Raridades Numismáticas" do Dr. Batalha Reis.) In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Apr. 1954), pp. 13-18.

Batalha Reis had attributed to Coria a type of meio-tornês bearing

the mint letter *Q*. The author, objecting that *Q* must represent *Qu* . . . , submits that the mint was Corunha. The type includes a tower for which that city was famous, and which was incorporated in the municipal coat-of-arms. Two other types bearing the same tower had been attributed by Batalha Reis, one to Corunha because of the mint letters *cr-v*, one to Lisbon for lack of mint initial. Appended to the article is a note from Batalha Reis accepting the author's argument as a possibility.

TVB

HALAČKA, JAN. Nález Mincí z 15. Stol. v Drnovicích u Vyškova. In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 20 (1951), pp. 87-88.

In digging the foundations for a farm building at Drnovic near Vyskov, Central Moravia, Czechoslovakia, in 1930, there was discovered a clay pot full of fifteenth century coins. A small part of the find (53 pieces) was acquired by Prof. J. Pribyl, who entrusted the coins to the author for identification and publication. Among these pieces were 34 Hussite pfennigs (1420-1436) which are classified according to the Castelin types, 3 Brno pfennigs, 2 Jihlava pfennigs, 2 Znojmo pfennigs, a Zhorelice haler from the middle of the 15th century, a Breslau broad grosh of Matthias Corvinus (1457-1490), a Meissen grosh of Friedrich I (1423-1428), a Lower Austrian pfennig of Friedrich V (1457-1493), and eight uniface Hungarian halers of Matthias Corvinus.

RPB

HALAČKA, JAN. Nález ve Vrážném u Jevíčka. Neznámý denár Vladislava III. Jindřicha. In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 20 (1951), p. 87, illus.

In 1940 two coins were found in a field near the village of Vrazne near Jevicko, West Moravia, Czechoslovakia. The first coin was a denar known from the Strmilov find, and it was illustrated in E. Fiala's *Ceske Denary* (Prague, 1895), pl. XXXXII, No. 32. It has a diameter of 15.5 mm. and weighs .72 gr. The second specimen was an unpublished denar of Vladislav III of Moravia (1197-1222). It is fully described, and both the obverse and reverse are illustrated. It has a diameter of 17.3 mm and weighs .65 gr.

RPB

HAUPT, WALTHER. Der Münzfund von Kaschwitz. In: *Arbeits- und Forschungsberichte zur sächsischen Bodendenkmalpflege*, Mai 1, 1950 to April 30, 1950, pp. 175-200, 6 pls., illus.

This article gives a very detailed description of the Kaschwitz hoard. The author, however, goes beyond a simple attribution of the excavated coins. In connection with this hoard he touches on the problem of the oldest East-German coinage and the origin of the bracteates in general. Kaschwitz is a small village in the far eastern corner of Saxony situated between Bischofswerda and Kamens. The hoard contained 768 coins which were contained in an earthen pot described in a separate article at the end of the pamphlet. The coins are divided into thirteen types, all of which were hitherto unknown. All the coins show a head on obverse and a building with three towers on reverse. All the coins are of about

the same size and weight. The hoard consists of "denars" and of pieces resembling the known "bracteates." Through careful observation the writer establishes the fact that the planchets were hit twice with two different dies. These coins belong in the category of "Dünnpfennige" (thin pfennigs) of bracteate like character. The writer delves, naturally, into the question of by whom and where these coins were struck. From the locality of the find, and principally from the legends, the author draws the conclusion that these Kaschwitz coins were struck by "Henry of Bautzen" who is none other than Heinrich von Groitzsch (1124-1135). The importance of the hoard lies in the fact that it consists of a type of coin, namely "Dünnpfennige," which was so far unknown in the territories east of the river Elbe. Up to the present it was believed that the bracteates were the oldest type of coins in the eastern parts of Germany. At the end of the article the author discusses the origin of the bracteates which he feels are to be sought in the crude manufacture of the Meissen pieces, a theory already mentioned in 1904 by Luschin von Ebengreuth in his *Allgemeine Münzkunde und Geldgeschichte*.

HG

KOCH, BERNHARD. Zur Zeitfolge der Albertus pfennige (Der Fund von Pottenbrunn, N.O.) In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8, No. 7 (1954), pp. 49-53.

On March 30th, 1953, a hoard was discovered at Pottenbrunn in Lower Austria which contained over 10,000 pieces. Koch dates the burial of the hoard from 1407/8 which makes it necessary to revise the earlier opinions of Luschin regarding the dates of certain Austrian denari.

In particular the hoard contains large amounts of "Albertus" denari which Luschin attributed to the first quarter of the fifteenth century whereas the evidence of this present hoard makes it very likely that they belong to the reign of Duke Albrecht III (1388-1395).

Koch also gives a list of all the pieces contained in the hoard and comments on a few of them. In conclusion he deals with the probable value of the entire hoard which was considerable.

HJE

LINDGREN, T. En numismatisk rövarhistoria. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan. 1953), pp. 14-15.

With a little fishing story of the year 1856 as his starting point—the story about a customer at a fish stall getting back his metal money-box out of the fish that he bought and cut open—the writer speaks about Swedish rates of exchange, and about the various coin values during the 19th century. That period, although far from the worst in the history of Swedish money, can prove rather puzzling for the uninitiated.

LL

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Fäderneslandet—Gustaf III:s valspråk. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 137-139.

When the new coinage was to be recognized, on Gustav III's accession, the king, in accordance with old custom, had to choose an official motto to be used on the new money. He chose "Fäderneslandet" ("The

Fatherland"); since the definite article in Swedish is indicated by a terminal syllable, the new motto consisted of a single word, which added striking expressiveness to it. The writer points out that the suggestion for the motto came from the Numismatist C. R. Berch, and not from the king, as was first believed. LL

LOPES F. GUEDES, JOÃO. Um tostão de D. João IV. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Apr. 1954), pp. 19-20, illus.

This silver piece of John IV of Portugal is heavier than any other catalogued. The initials L - s of the obverse are omitted. The coin may represent a series differing from any now known. TVB

MANSFELD-BOLLNER, H. V. *Afbildninger af samtlige hidtil kjendte Danske Mønter fra Tidsrummet 1241-1377*. Ed. by Johan Chr. Holm. Copenhagen, 1954. 18 D. Cr.

This book, which first appeared in 1887, is based on important numismatic research published by P. Hauberg in 1884 (*Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*). It was designed to help in the study of the coins of a difficult period (1241-1377) when civil wars caused great financial troubles. The coins are very difficult to identify since many of them have no legends and are very badly struck. Mansfeld-Böllner in his first edition included drawings of all types from this period. These have now been reprinted and revised by J. Chr. Holm, who has also added a very useful register of all symbols and legends which appear on the coins. This book will not only be useful to collectors, as Holm thinks, but also to archaeologists and museums. LL

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Acerca da política monetária de João I de Castela. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec. 1953), pp. 235-241.

In working with the General Archives of the Kingdom of Valencia some years ago the author discovered a letter of King John I of Castile to the Consejo of the City of Burgos, dated December 28, 1388. This letter discusses in detail the monetary policy of John I (1379-1390). In order to understand the Burgos letter the author traces the prior monetary policy of this monarch. Incessant wars had drained the kingdom. Prices had risen, and much currency had left the kingdom in payment of unfavorable treaty clauses. The letter states in part that because of the great wars it was necessary to strike coins of lower standard than before, and that each blanco which was worth heretofore a maravedi would now be worth six dineros. RPB

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Para el estudio de la política monetaria durante Carlos I y Felipe II: La situación en el Reino de Valencia, de 1547 a 1566. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 3, No. 9 (Oct.-Dec. 1953), pp. 49-67, pls.

The reduction in the weight of silver coin in 1547 was but one point in a series of reductions designed to restore silver to circulation. But by 1555 both gold and silver coin were scarce, as a document of that year, reproduced here for the first time, makes clear. The author surveys the reasons for the continuing monetary crisis in Valencia, reporting the

coinage which was effected there as well as data concerning the mint-masters and laborers at the Valencia mint. TVB

MIRABEAU, POMPEU DE CARVALHO. *Duas Moedas Portuguesas Raras*. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1952), pp. 63-65.

Posthumous article on two rare Portuguese coins by the late Dr. Pompeu de Carvalho Mirabeau (d. 1940): (1) A silver tornes of D. Fernando (1367-1383); and (2) a silver half real of D. João I (1385-1433). The torneses and half torneses of D. Fernando are extremely rare. Although issued in large numbers they were shortly afterwards converted into billon coinage because of the great need for currency engendered by the war with Castille. Aragão knew only two owners of the type of tornes here described.

As for the silver half real it was felt for a long time by Portuguese numismatists that this coin simply did not exist. In general the silver coins of this monarch are rare. The silver half real in question was in the collection of Cyro Augusto de Carvalho, and at the time was considered unique. This collection was sold at Amsterdam in 1905. Another specimen is now known, and this piece is described in detail here. RPB

NAU, ELISABETH. *Drei Rottweiler Pfennigfunde*. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 3, No. 10 (Aug. 1952), pp. 21-28, illus.

This article is an inventory of three Württemberg hoards. The Gauselfingen (near Hechingen) find contained forty-six bracteates with the Rottweil eagle and twenty-two Händleinheller from Hall in Swabia. It was buried ca. 1270-1280. The second find formed a part of a hoard, discovered at Tuttlingen before 1883, which contained thirteen bracteates from Rottweil and fifty-four Händleinheller. It was buried between 1325 and 1350. The largest of the three hoards was discovered in 1935 at Renquishausen near Tuttlingen. It contained 1515 Händleinheller, 631 Rottweil bracteates, nineteen bracteates from the environs of Constance, a Nuremberg denier, a Louis IX denier tournois and an unidentified piece. This hoard belongs to the same period as the Tuttlingen find. The relative value of the Rottweil bracteates and the Constance bracteates and the Hellers are discussed as well as details concerning the circulation of the Rottweil coinage. The article has two illustrations of striking specimens from these finds. RPB

NOHEJLOVA-PRATOVA, E. *Nález v Nespekách, okres Benešov*. In: *Numismatický časopis*, Vol. 20 (1951), p. 89.

At Nespek, district of Benešov, Czechoslovakia, a workman in April, 1951, while digging a ditch along a road, discovered two male skeletons. Among the bones were found the remains of a leather purse which contained 15 coins. Among the specimens were found a Prague grosh of Vladislav II of Bohemia (1471-1516), a Breslau grosh (1543) of Ferdinand I of Silesia (1526-1564), a Lehnice grosh (1542) of Friedrich II of

Silesia (1488-1547), and a Cracow grosh of Sigismund III of Poland (1587-1633). RFB

NOHEJLOVA-PRATOVA, E. Nález v Suchodole u Dobříše. In: *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 20 (1951), pp. 96-97.

In the Dobris Municipal Museum, Czechoslovakia, there is a part of a hoard from Suchodol at Píbram, consisting of 76 pieces acquired in 1918 by gift and purchase. Many specimens from this hoard discovered in 1918 were sold to collectors. The portion in the Dobris Museum consists for the most part of Bohemian grosh of Ferdinand II (1621-1637), Moravian coins of Ferdinand II, Silesian pieces of Ferdinand II struck at Breslau, Styrian grosh of Ferdinand II and Ferdinand III, and pieces of Ferdinand, Archbishop of Tyrol (1564-1594). RFB

PROBER, KURT. Moedas de cobre para "S. Tomé e Príncipe." In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Apr. 1954), pp. 21-28, pls.

A history of the copper coins of this Portuguese colony struck during the nineteenth century in Brazil and Portugal. The essential documents are quoted, and the types are carefully listed along with the market value of each. TVB

R., M. Achado de Chaves. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Dec. 1953), pp. 270-271, illus.

An account of a hoard of Portuguese coins found in June, 1952, in a house at Chaves, Portugal. In the course of repairs to the staircase there was found a clay pot containing a linen sack full of silver coins. All the pieces, 144 in number, were Portuguese or circulated in Portugal in the days of D. Pedro II (1648-1706). The coins are listed, described in brief, and include coins of D. Afonso VI, a Spanish pataca, 8 real pieces from Segovia, Potosi, and Mexico, and vintens and cruzados issued during the reign of D. Pedro II. RFB

RAMIRES, MARIO. Pieds-Forts. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Apr. 1954), pp. 29-37, pl.

The author undertakes to define precisely the term pied-fort so as to understand the purpose of this category of coin. He then catalogues those known of Portuguese striking. TVB

RAYMOND, WAYTE, Ed. *Modern Coins of Belgium and Belgian Congo: A Specialized Catalogue*. New York, 1953. 16 pp., illus. (*Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 20, No. 5.) \$1.00.

Preceded by an introduction describing the Brussels mint there is listed the coinage struck at that mint in the twentieth century. The coins are listed by reign, denomination, type. Quantities struck each year are given. A resumé by dates of the coinage struck at the Brussels mint for foreign governments is included.

RAYMOND, WAYTE, Ed. *Specialized Catalogue of Coins of the Netherlands and Colonies from 1890-1953*. New York, 1953. 16 pp., illus. (*Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 20, No. 6.) \$1.00.

A listing of the coinage of the Netherlands and its colonies arranged by types and denominations. Quantities struck each year are given. The coinage struck for use in the Netherlands during the German occupation of World War II and the Dutch coinage for Curaçao and Surinam for the same period is included.

ROLLAND, H. La monnaie de Marseille sous François I^{er}. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 15 (1953), pp. 79-105, pl.

A documented history of the personnel, operations and output of the mint at Marseille from 1524-1548, during which period the formerly associated states of the Provence were assimilated into the empire and their monetary system gradually conformed to the national one. SEF

SABAU, RAFAEL. Errores en los reales de a ocho. In: *Numisma*, No. 10 (Jan.-Mar. 1954), pp. 33-49, illus.

A list of some forty-five scattered eight reales coins of Spain and her colonies which in some way contain errors: omission of punctuation or letters, addition, inversion, permutation, substitution, etc. Two pieces of Palma de Mallorca, 1821, are published for the first time. TVB

VAN DER WIEL, A. Valse dukaten. In: *Muntverslag over het jaar 1953*, pp. 37-41, pl.

In *Jaarboek van het Kon. Ned. Gen. voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, XXXIX (1952, p. 41) the author has already dealt with the false Netherlands ducats that have been struck by various mints outside of the Netherlands.

Further investigations have uncovered considerable additional material which shows that ducats of Holland and Utrecht were imitated by the Russian mint as early as 1730 and that this practice was continued in Russia with interruptions until 1849. In addition such ducats were struck in Warsaw in 1831 during the Polish uprising. Utrecht ducats were struck by the mint at Stuttgart in 1788, 1795, 1800 and 1802. The dies of the last named year are still in good condition and copper strikes from them were sent to the Coin Cabinet at the Hague by the Stuttgart mintmaster in 1952.

Various articles on the Russian imitations are quoted and a number of details concerning these strikings are given including dates and quantities struck as far as these are known. The Russian authorities apparently were conscious of the fact that the minting of these ducats was illegal since they went to some pains to conceal it in their reports.

There is one plate of illustrations showing genuine and false specimens juxtaposed. HJE

YVON, J. Note sur deux groupes de monnaies Mérovingiennes du Nord-Est de la Gaule. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 15 (1953), pp. 67-75, pl.

Early scholars in the field of Merovingian numismatics employed place-names of mints and issuing authorities to group coins in a geographical classification. The great need has been for a chronological

arrangement and it would appear that a start has been made. Yvon has isolated specimens, which can be assigned to two different groups, each having convincing stylistic similarities. One group can be dated, by the occurrence in it of a coin bearing the name of King Sigebert, to the third quarter of the sixth century. The other group, through analogies with Byzantine imitations, can be assigned to the end of the sixth or early seventh century. A thorough analysis of style may provide the basis for a chronological classification of Merovingian coins. SEF

GREAT BRITAIN

ALLEN, D. F. and R. H. M. DOLLEY. Painswick Treasure Trove (1941). In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 219-220.

A small hoard of gold and silver coins of Edward VI through Charles I was recorded and purchased for the Gloucester City Museum in 1941. Since the British Museum record of the find was destroyed in an air-raid, a new list of the pieces and types, including several Scottish coins and one of Brabant (Philip II), is republished with citations and parallels. CCV

CARLYON-BRITTON, RAYMOND. A New Coin of Henry VII. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 218-219, pl.

A new half-groat type of York, coined by Archbishop Christopher Bainbridge, belongs to the last five months of Henry VII's reign (died 1509). The coin is neither a mule nor a die of Henry VII re-employed for the first coinage of Henry VIII, in which case the additional digit would be added in the obverse. The evidence of these coins establishes a new sequence for the York half-groats at the end of the reign of Henry VII and the beginning of that of his successor. CCV

CRAIG, JOHN (Sir). *The Mint: A History of the London Mint from A.D. 287 to 1948*. Cambridge, University Press, 1953. 450 pp., 16 pls. \$13.50.

The history of the London Mint is not only a history of mint operations but a readable record of the personalities connected with the history of coinage and coining in the British Isles, and a series of essays on the five phases through which English coinage has passed since the eighth century. The first chapter concerns early mints from the British coining establishments of 70 B.C. to the Norman Conquest. Chapters two through nine trace the growth and organization of the London Mint, with the last two chapters concerning relationships with the Edinburgh mint and the attempts to introduce modern, Continental coining machinery. Chapters ten through twenty bring the story up to date, with considerable information being provided about such men as William Wellesley Pole, second brother of the Irish family which included the great Duke of Wellington. Pole was master worker of the Mint from 1812 until 1823 and carried out the major reorganization of the human side of the establishment.

Chapter twenty-one summarizes the history of coining in Ireland, and the following chapter covers the Mint's long record as a contractor to overseas parts of the Empire and foreign nations. Chapter twenty-three includes anecdotes of that Mint institution for regulating the standards of new coinage—the trial of the Pyx. The book is well documented by four Appendices on coin standards and coin costs, and contains a bibliography by chapters, a subject index, and an index of persons with their mint connections. ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Late-Nineteenth-Century Find of Edward Pence from Falhills Wood in Scotland. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 215-218.

Part of a hoard, mostly of silver pennies of Edward I and II, is re-examined in the light of twentieth-century knowledge of the mints and types of the two Edwards. Several misattributions are corrected, including the identification of one of the Bristol coins as a rare Class VII of the Berwick mint otherwise not represented in the find. A new list of this portion, nearly half the hoard, is provided. ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Piedfort Lead Trial-Piece of Edward the Confessor. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 175-178, pl.

Publication of a trial-piece of Edward the Confessor of the moneyer Aestan, a lead piece found at Winchester and in a perfect state of preservation, gives occasion for discussion of other such trial-pieces in the light of their importance as tests for new dies. A list of the mints and provenances of the four specimens compared seems to support the theory that even after the reform of Eadgar dies continued to be cut in a number of centers. The Winchester piece rules out the date 1055 in the reign of Edward the Confessor as the time of the administrative reforms, and centralization must be looked for in the momentous decade immediately preceding the Norman Conquest, or at the latest with the advent of the Normans. ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Sack of Wilton in 1003 and the Chronology of the "Long Cross" and "Helmet" Types of Aethelraed II. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 152-156.

The author pays tribute to B. E. Hildebrand's pioneer work on late Anglo-Saxon coinage and states that the results of his labor vindicate the foresight and instinctive scholarship of Dr. Rasmusson's great predecessor at the Swedish Royal Coin Cabinet. Hoards show that the sequence for Aethelraed is small cross, hand, crux, long cross, helmet, and small cross. The article contains a table of the known moneyers of the Wilton and Salisbury mints under Aethelraed and Cnut. The letters w and s indicate coins struck at Wilton and Salisbury, respectively. On the basis of this table the author discusses in detail the problems connected with the sack of Wilton in 1003, and the chronology of the long cross and helmet types of Aethelraed. The author

concludes that this table of moneyers provides new evidence for the essential validity of Hildebrand's type sequence—especially as regards the position of helmet types after and not before the long cross types—and may even suggest that a date ca. 1004 should be accepted for the introduction of the helmet. In addition, it appears that the types of Aethelraed were of about equal duration, and hence these types might prove of considerable assistance for the dating of hoards deposited between 979 and 1015.

RFB

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Significance of Die-Axis in the Context of the Later Anglo-Saxon Coinage. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 167-172, illus.

Style of portraiture and unity of reverse legend suggest that Eadgar extended his administrative zeal to coinage and in his sixth and last type of penny initiated a major reform of the currency. Analysis of the die alignment of coins in several post-Eadgar Swedish hoards indicates an overwhelming pattern of axial regularity in one of the four major directions of the compass. The exceptions to this system seem to lie chiefly at the York mint and the York mint alone, a fact perhaps linked with archiepiscopal rights of minting in the northern city.

The inference from the limited regularity of these dies is that Eadgar's officials introduced a square collar attached to the lower die. No Saxon dies are known, but a pair of shilling dies of James I and another pair for half-crowns of Charles I show later parallels for the square-collar dies. The availability and value of late Saxon material in the several Swedish collections are stressed throughout.

CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Two Unpublished Hoards of Late Saxon Pence in the Guildhall Museum. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 212-213.

Two hoards of Anglo-Saxon pence of uncertain provenance, 35 pieces from the Baily collection and 60 of quite unrecorded pedigree, appear to correspond to records of a hoard discovered at St. Martin's-le-Grand about 1870 and another found in Gracechurch Street in the mid-nineteenth century. The smaller hoard represents coins of Aethelred's last type (Brooke, Type I) and was deposited about 1015 A.D.; the larger group contains one coin of Cnut, three of Harold I, and 56 pence of Edward the Confessor (Brooke, Types 5-9). The deposit date is the same. The coins are listed by mints and moneyers.

CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M., G. F. HOWELL and H. G. STRIDE. A Contemporary Forgery of a William III Crown. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 204-210, pl., illus.

Prolonged study and chemical analysis determined the character of a William III crown of 1699 with the wrong edge lettering and with an impossible combination of obverse and reverse dies of the period 1695 to 1700. Microphotographs and analysis of (three) plated half-crowns also identify the larger forgery. All pieces appear to trace to the Edin-

burgh Mint. The crown also appears to postulate a new and very much earlier date for the invention of the process later to be known as Sheffield plate; 1742 is the traditional date of Boulsover's invention of this process.

Documentary evidence may link these Scottish forgeries with the name of James Hunter or "Scots Robin," identified as Robert Chapman and perhaps brother-in-law to Hunter, but this very evidence may also serve to clear at least the former from any connection with this particular crown. ccv

JONES, F. ELMORE. New Light on the Abbot of Peterborough in the Norman Period. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 179-181.

Readings of three individually unique pennies of Henry I's fourteenth type with an annulet on the king's shoulder are recorded. This annulet appears to be a definite addition to the design (and not a die flaw) and may represent the ecclesiastical die held by the Abbot of St. Augustin down to 1161 when the abbey was seized by the king on the death of Abbot Sylvester. Other examples of such special marks on parallel issues have been identified, and there was prolific use of the annulet symbol in the late Saxon period. ccv

KING, HORACE H. Two Numismatic Journeys to Scandinavia. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 173-174.

The writer reports on heretofore unrecorded Anglo-Saxon coins discovered on visits in 1952 and 1953 to museums in Bergen, Oslo, Copenhagen, and four Swedish cities. A number of new varieties of the Sussex and Guildford mints of such rulers as Aethelred, Cnut, Harold I, and Edward the Confessor are described according to the B. M. C. classification of the types. The writer also publishes two coins of William I in the York Museum. ccv

STEWART, IAN. The Heavy Silver Coinage of James III and James IV. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 182-194, illus.

Using the evidence of coins, documents, and sixteenth-century panel paintings of James III, the four types of heavy groats of James III and James IV may be related in correct chronological sequence over the short period of their mintage. Approximate dating for the series places Types 1 and 2 in the reign of James III (1484-1488/9) and Types 3 and 4 in the reign of his son (1489-1491/2). The denominations issued alongside these coins are discussed with relation to the heavy silver coinage. The portraits on these groats illustrate the point that Continental style rather than English types influenced the contemporary Scottish die designs.

The article concludes with a detailed list of the coin varieties for the period considered. ccv

UNITED STATES

BREEN, WALTER. *The Secret History of the Gobrecht Coinages, 1836-1840*. New York, 1954. 28 pp., illus. (*Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 21, No. 5/6.) \$2.00.

An examination of the Longacre Papers in the Ridgway Library in Philadelphia has enabled Mr. Breen to produce a full account of Christian Gobrecht's activity as engraver at the United States Mint at Philadelphia. Combining quotations from the Mint Director's correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury and with the President (now located in the Longacre Papers and the National Archives) with other evidence in the mint records at the National Archives, data from sales catalogues and other numismatic literature, and personal observation of actual specimens, Breen reconstructs the background of Gobrecht's work and gives detailed chronological listings of his regular coins and their associated trial pieces with commentary. Many interesting facts concerning the mint's history at this period emerge, e.g., the introduction of labor-saving machinery. Gobrecht's coinages are treated in four sections: I. Silver Dollars; II. Gold Dollars and Two-Cent Pieces; III. 1836 Reeded Edge Half Dollars; IV. 1838-9 Half Dollar Patterns.

BREEN, WALTER. Research in the Archives. Reports on Proofs, Essais, Restrikes and Related Material. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (Mar.-Apr. 1951), pp. 30-34.

Interesting observations and deductions based on Mr. Breen's intensive examination of early United States Mint records in the National Archives.

BREEN, WALTER. Research in the Archives. Silver Coinage Figures Revised. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 4 (July-Aug. 1951), pp. 81-89; No. 5 (Sept.-Oct. 1951), pp. 104-116.

With rich detail the author clarifies and corrects statements and statistics of earlier authors concerning U. S. silver coinage issues. His conclusions are based largely on the mint records in the National Archives. The issues of all mints are covered, the Philadelphia as well as the southern and western branch mints. Actually, its title does not reveal the full content of the article, for it covers in passing other aspects than "coinage figures," e.g., coin inscriptions, mint personnel, coining equipment, etc.

BREEN, WALTER. Research in the Archives. Revised Copper Coinage Figures, 1793-1857. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (May-June 1951), pp. 51-56.

Observations and deductions concerning dates and quantities of early copper cent issues based on the author's examination of the fragmentary records of the United States Mint at the National Archives.

RAYMOND, WAYTE, Ed. *Foreign Coinages Struck at the U. S. Mints 1876-1950*. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Jan.-Feb. 1951), pp. 15-20.

A list of coinages struck for foreign countries at United States mints arranged by country, dates and denominations. References are given to *Coins of the World, Nineteenth Century Issues* and *Coins of the World, Twentieth Century Issues*. The mint or mints at which the issues were struck is indicated. The quantity of the issues, however, is not given.

LATIN AMERICA

PROBER, KURT. *História numismática de Guatemala*. São Paulo, 1954. 158 pp., 21 pls.

A detailed history of the coinage of Guatemala, typical of the author's industry. Although Prober is acquainted with the authors before him, the text contains a great deal of material from primary sources. In an appendix there is a list of the assayers of the Guatemala mint, insofar as they are known, and the republication of eleven documents dating from the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries, from the foundation of the city to the emergency coinage of 1915. Finally, an elaborate chart schematizes all the coins of Guatemala by date and denomination, and some two hundred pieces are illustrated. The work closes with a catalogue of proclamation pieces and medals, commercial tokens, and official decorations, a few of each group being illustrated. TVB

SANTOS LEITAO and CIA. *Catálogo preço corrente de moedas Brasileiras de 1643 a 1954*. 6th ed. Rio de Janeiro, 1954. 189 pp., illus.

A catalogue by metal, type, and date of all the coins of Brazil, including essays and proofs, with their current market value. Since the fifth edition (1948) prices have advanced from ten per cent to fifty per cent in almost every case, the colonial gold appreciating particularly. Each type is illustrated. TVB

ISLAMIC

AL-NAQSHABANDI, NAŞIR AL-SAYYID MAḤMUD, *Al-dinār al-islāmi fi al-mathāf al-irāqī*. (The Islamic Dinar in the Iraq Museum, Part One, The Umayyad and 'Abbāsid Dinar). Baghdad, 1372/1953. 237 pp., 12 pls., charts, map.

A work on Islamic numismatics by an Arab and written in Arabic deserves special attention in that it is only within recent years that native Near Easterners have evinced an interest in this field. This book will be particularly useful to students in the Arabic-speaking world whose knowledge of European languages is limited and for whom access to the standard catalogues is difficult or impossible; while students of Islamic

numismatics in general, whatever their mother-tongue, will welcome the addition of the Iraq Museum material to the corpus of Umayyad and 'Abbāsid gold coinage.

An introduction of 63 pages, comprising a sketch of early Islamic numismatics (of only limited value to the specialist), various bibliographical and reference data, etc., is followed by the catalogue proper. Many of the dinars described are not actually in the Iraq Museum; the descriptions are simply copied from the British Museum, Paris, Berlin, Istanbul, American Numismatic Society and other catalogues. An inventory number distinguishes those in the Iraq Museum, and a synoptic view of the distribution of dinars in the principal public collections is presented in tables at the end of each Caliph's rule, the letters "IM" referring to the Iraq Museum. To the best of the present reader's knowledge, some 27 issues are hitherto unpublished, many of these being dinars of the late 'Abbāsid period struck during the reigns of al-Mustanjid and al-Mustadi. Two coins, Nos. 169 and 171 f, are not 'Abbāsid but Sājīd and Sa'lūkīd, respectively. Pages 196-237 contain various indices, charts and a map. CCM

BOSCH VILA, JACINTO. El problema de los "Dinares Qanāšīres." In: *Al-Andalus*, Vol. 19, Fasc. 1 (1954), pp. 143-148.

Numerous Spanish-Arabic documents of the twelfth to early fourteenth centuries speak of "dinares qanāšīr," frequently with the amplifying phrase, "de plata, de la ceca corriente ahora." The author concludes that the term refers to no specific coin but rather to the billon "moneda jaquesa" or the "sueños jaqueses" which circulated in Aragon in the period in question. The etymology is enigmatic: perhaps an Arabicized plural of a Romance singular with the meaning "conejero." CCM

DAVIDOVITCH, E. A. Nadpisi na sredneaziatskikh serebryanykh monetakh XVI v. (Inscriptions on Central Asian Silver Coins of the Sixteenth Century). In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 30-40, illus.

As well as giving a revised reading of legends occurring on coins of the Shaybānīd dynasty, struck during the tenth (16th) century at Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Balkh and some eleven other mints, the author lists a number of varieties hitherto unknown, from collections in the Soviet Union. Of particular value is the table of dates and mint-towns appended to the article. DML

KRACHKOVSKAYA, V. A. V. V. Bartol'd—Numizmat i Epigrafist (V. V. Bartold—Numismatist and Epigraphist). In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 8 (1953), pp. 10-23, illus., pl.

The article gives a survey of the contribution of the eminent Russian orientalist V. V. Bartol'd (Barthold) to oriental numismatics and epigraphy. Barthol'd was from 1896 to 1901 Curator of the St. Petersburg University Coin Cabinet. In 1899, he published a Russian version of Lane-Poole's genealogical guide to the Muhammadan dynasties. He

contributed a number of notes on rare Islamic coins from Central Asia to the *Zapiski* of the Oriental Section of the Imperial Russian Archaeological Society. The author notes in this connection Bartol'd's occasional tendency to overlook the need for detailed description of individual coins, and to concentrate rather on analysis of historical and economic data to be gleaned therefrom. But in such brilliant essays as *Die persische Inschrift an der Mauer der Manūčehr-Moschee zu Ani* (trans. from the original Russian text by W. Hinz in *ZDMG*, 1951), and his study of the coins of Ulugh-Beg, Bartol'd demonstrates with outstanding success how coin evidence can be used by the historian to fill the lacunae of perished archives and fragmentary records. DML

LINDER-WELIN, ULLA S. Myntstaden Wāsit. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May, 1954), pp. 130-136, illus.

The author deals with the coins from Wāsit in Iraq, both those struck there during the caliphate—from the time of the city's founding, in the year 84 A.H. (703 A.D.) to the fall of the Būyids, about 370 A.H. (980 A.D.)—and those of the Mongol period, 701 A.H. (1301/02 A.D.) to about 800 A.H. (1400 A.D.). With the help of foreign collections (no coins later than the Būyid period are found in Sweden), Mrs. Linder-Welin gives all the known dates of the series. The article also includes a short sketch of the history of the town down to the time it fell into ruin and concludes with an anecdote about a certain Qādi of Wāsit who managed to show up a swindler by means of the dates on some dirhems. LL

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos numismáticos musulmanes, VI. In: *Al-Andalus*, Vol. 17 (1952), pp. 442-444, pls.

The author continues his series of reports on finds of Islamic coins in Spain with summaries of the partial contents of two hoards found in 1951 and 1943, respectively: a) 43 fourth century (H.) dirhems of the Umayyads of Spain, from Oliva (Valencia); 36 Murābiṭ qirāṭs, from Gibrleón (Huelva). The latter are illustrated in two plates. GCM

SAJEDA SHUKRI. Al-dīnār al-Islāmi (The Islamic Dinar). In: *Sumer*, Vol. 10, No. 1 (1954), pp. 129-138, pls. (In Arabic.)

A continuation of the series of articles, begun by Nasir al-Naqshabandi, on Islamic gold coins in the Baghdad Museum. The present installment is an inventory of the dinars of the following dynasties: Fātimid, Ayyūbid, Mamlūk, Muwahhīd, Sherifs of Morocco. Nos. 31013 and 31016, listed under the Fātimids, are actually Crusader pieces. It is difficult to verify some of the readings from the half-tone plates. GCM

FAR EAST

ETZEL, DONALD M. Japanese Monies. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 9 (Sept. 1954), pp. 1017-1018.

The earliest Japanese coins, the Wado Kaichin, were produced about twelve centuries ago in imitation of Chinese counterparts. The influence

of T'ang Dynasty coinage on that of Japan continued for a thousand years after the early seventh century A.D., and it was not until the Tokugawa Shogunate (numismatically, 1601-1870) that Japan developed a monetary system truly her own. The progress of Japanese coinage from 1601 until the present date is paralleled roughly by the development of a paper money system, culminating in the Bank of Japan notes of the present century. ccv

KANN, E. The Story of Chinese Money. In: *The C.N.A. Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 6 (July 1954), pp. 6, 7-9; Vol. 5, No. 7 (Aug.-Sept. 1954), pp. 15-17; Vol. 5, No. 8 (Oct. 1954), pp. 5, 8-9.

The author of *The Currencies of China* presents a series of short essays on Chinese coins and paper money, tracing their developments from the Shang dynasty (1766-1122 B.C.) to the post-Second World War period. The story of Chinese bronze money is a romantic one, of interest to historians, metallurgists, epigraphers, and numismatists alike. Modern copper coins have become a vast series, although their birth dates back to 1883 only; overproduction throughout the provinces produced the Chinese currency reform of 1935 with its smaller, token 1-cent pieces.

China has always been a silver-oriented country, and the Imperial and Republican issues have furnished numismatists with an extensive, varied series. Since 1935 nickel and aluminum minor coins have been circulated widely. The relationship of the tael system to modern Chinese coinage and a note on the roughly 30,000 different examples of Chinese paper money conclude these discussions. ccv

MAENCHEN-HELFEN, O. A Parthian Coin-Legend on a Chinese Bronze. Reprint: *Asia Major: A British Journal of Far Eastern Studies*, Vol. 3 Part 1 (1952), 6 pp., 2 pls.

A small, inscribed bronze disc of the late Han period, or the period of the Three Kingdoms at the latest, bears what can be interpreted as a blundered copy of a blundered reading of the first or second century A.D. Greek titles on a Parthian drachm. There appear to be five similar discs in various Western collections, but possibly only the one published here can be traced prior to the death of Chêng Wên-ch'ô in 1918. The other five are probably modern copies made and given "provenances" following the dispersal of Chêng's collection. ccv

TOKENS AND JETONS

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Jeton contremarqué "Racine." In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 15 (1953), pp. 127-129.

Blanchet proposes a neat, albeit hypothetical, answer to a problem he himself raised in his *Manuel de Numismatique française* in 1930: an explanation of the name RACINE in a countermark on a jeton of the Conseil du Roi, 1661. Racine had written an ode on the occasion of the King's marriage and it had been read at the royal entry through the

Porte Saint-Antoine. It so happens that the gate is depicted on the jeton. Blanchet suggests the countermarked jetons, reminiscent of this occasion, might have been conceived later by someone wishing to honor the poet, and might possibly have served as a means of entrée to another reading of the poem. SEF

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Jetons van de Hollandsche Rekenkamer met initialen. In: *Jaarboek van het Koninklijk Nederlandsche Genootschap voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 36, Pt. 2 (1949), pp. 148-160, 2 pls.

This article deals with the initialed jetons issued and used by the Holland audit bureau during the sixteenth century and it contains a descriptive catalogue of them. The initials on these tokens which heretofore had not been satisfactorily explained, stand for the various officials attached to the bureau. This information was found from study and interpretation of the pertinent documents in the general archives. The catalogue section of this study is divided into thirteen sections according to the coat-of-arms or effigy appearing on the obverses. The initials found on the reverses are duly expanded into the names of the pertinent officials. RPB

ERNST, AXEL. Islandske forbagningstegn og vestindiske tokens. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (Apr. 1954), pp. 79-80, illus.

This article contains further information about an Icelandic token issued by the baker O. S. Endresen at Reykjavik during the period 1890-1900. Two specimens were sold at a coin sale held at Copenhagen, May 5, 1890, and the days following. The same sale contained twenty-eight miscellaneous Danish West Indian tokens listed under the heading: "St. Thomas. Mexican Tokens from the years 1888 and 1889." After 1878 Denmark issued no coinage for the Danish West Indies and so there was a severe lack of small change. Many large firms and plantation owners, therefore, had cents struck which were called Mexican tokens, equivalent to one hundredth of the Mexican dollar. RPB

Holger Danskes Jeton. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (Aug. 1952), pp. 105-107, illus.

In the *Gazette Numismatique Française* for 1897 (p. 325) Raymond Serrure published an article about an old French jeton. Only one specimen exists. This specimen once belonged to Fernand David of Paris, but in spite of inquiries at the Bibliothèque Nationale its present whereabouts is unknown. The information for this article is therefore drawn from Serrure's article. The obverse has the inscription VAS OG LE DVNOIS SUS BRIF between two pearl rings. In the field a fully decked knight is galloping to the right. The horse's feet, the knight's sword and his head break into the pearl ring and into the inscription. The reverse bears the legend JI SVI DE LETTON POVR JETE also between two pearl rings. In the center there is a four leaf *fleur de lis* ornament with clover leaves in the corners and a *fleur de lis* cross with a four leaf clover in the center.

The piece struck in brass was issued in the fourteenth century judging from its workmanship. The inscriptions translate in this fashion: Here you see Ogier the Dane upon Broiefort (the name of his horse) and I am of brass for casting. Hence the piece is clearly a jeton used for keeping accounts and was not used as currency. The article closes with a short account of the important part Ogier played at the court of Charlemagne and of his role in mediaeval romance. RFB

MEDALS

BATALHA REIS, PEDRO. Medalha comemorativa do duplo casamento dos filhos de D. João III com os Infantes de Espanha—1542. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (1953), pp. 183-186, illus.

Historical account and detailed description of a hitherto unpublished medal issued in commemoration of the double marriage of the children of D. João with the infantes of Spain in 1542. The obverse shows the effigy of the Emperor Charles V facing right with this circumferential inscription: CARLUS, HESPERY REX ET MODERATOR IBERI IN. In the exergue appears the name of the medallist: LVD. NEIFA. The engraver was the Austrian Ludwig Neufarer or Neifahrer who was active in the middle of the sixteenth century. The reverse shows a double-headed eagle with outstretched wings with his claws grasping the two pillars of Hercules which are slanting inwards. Around the edge runs this inscription: TULIT AURIFERO ROMULA SCEPTA TACO. ANNO. 1542 LV. NE. The medal is of silver with a diameter of 40 mm. and a weight of 20.87 gr., and is considered extremely rare. The illustration of the piece is fair. RFB

BERNI, G. Una rara e inédita medalla hispano-papal. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Jan.-Mar. 1952), pp. 83-84, illus.

The meeting of Alfonso XIII and Pius XI in the Vatican in November, 1923, was commemorated by a medal designed by the Andalusian sculptor Lorenzo Coullaut Valera. The obverse depicts the two embracing; the reverse, the arms of King and Pope over a dedicatory inscription. The piece is rare: two examples were struck in gold, four in silver, and a few in white metal. TVB

BINGEN, JEAN. *Les Roettiers Graveurs en Médaille des Pays-Bas Méridionaux* (Mémoires de l'Académie royale de Belgique, Classe des Beaux Arts, VIII:1). Brussels, 1952. 186 pp., 10 pls.

A comprehensive study of the medallic art (not including coins) of the branch of the Roettiers family that remained in the Lowlands. The patriarch of the Roettiers is Philippe Ro(et)tier(s), called l'Orfèvre, of Antwerp (1596-c. 1661); two of his medals are included. From two of his sons, Jean and Joseph, are descended the two lines of the more famous French Roettiers; they are not discussed. A third son, Philippe (d. 1718), a grandson Philippe-Louis (d. 1732) and a great-grandson Jacques (d. 1772) are the most important Netherlandish Roettiers. Their biographies are recounted in full from archival records (many of

which are published in the *pièces justificatives*), followed by a catalogue raisonné of their medals and jettons. Of the 82 pieces described, 21 are reproduced. REG

PAPER MONEY

AMORÓS, J. Unos bonos anecdóticos. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (Apr.-June 1952), pp. 83-87, illus.

Two humorous issues of paper "Notgeld" are illustrated: the one, an Austrian series of 1920, is edged in black and laments the death of 10, 20, or 50 metallic heller. The other issue, printed in Barcelona in 1937, during the Civil War, appears genuine to the Spanish speaking, but the Catalan text admits that the (fictitious) issuer is only trying to pay his debts. TVB

CHARLTON, J. E. *Canada and Newfoundland Paper Money, 1866-1935*, Toronto, n.d. 18 pp., illus. \$2.00.

This little book of twenty pages includes illustrations of all types of notes issued by the federal governments of Canada and Newfoundland in the period covered; data on the personages and subjects appearing on the notes, and a detailed listing giving the estimated values of the notes in various conditions. GRLP

DECORATIONS

BYATT, R. J. The British Commonwealth Service Medals of World War II. In: *Australian Numismatic Society Reports*, Vol. 15, No. 5 (Dec. 1953), pp. 47-52.

The Australian Numismatic Society's mimeographed monthly report for December, 1953, has included a paper listing all the British Commonwealth Service Medals, the conditions affecting their award and the number of medals issued to the time of publication. The issuance of a distinct Service Medal by the Crown to members of the Commonwealth Forces who fought in World War II is an interesting reflection of political change when it is remembered that the members of the same Forces who fought in World War I received the British Service Medal. JCR

DANIEL, JEAN. *La Légion d'Honneur: Histoire et Organization de l'Ordre National*. Paris, 1948. 235 pp., pls.

Mr. Daniel has made a useful and attractive addition to the already impressive list of books dealing with the Legion of Honor. Within the limitations of a handy format he presents the historical background of the Order and summarizes all of the legislation that has controlled it under the various French régimes. He also describes the basic changes in the design of the insignia.

The illustrations are largely in color and are superb. All the basic varieties of the cross are shown but, as the author points out, he is not dealing primarily with insignia, and therefore he has made no attempt to go into exhaustive detail.

One of the most interesting aspects of the author's contribution to the story of the Legion is the presentation in tabular form of a summary of the numbers of each grade of the Order actually conferred at different periods. It is very useful to be able to correlate the distribution of the cross with the political and military upheavals that have characterized modern French history.

JCR

MINT REPORTS

Muntverslag over het jaar 1951. 42 pp., 3 pls.

In 1951 the Royal Dutch Mint had a very active year. It produced 575 million pieces, 450 million of which were struck for the Republic of Indonesia. Hence 125 million pieces were struck for the Netherlands—63 million in nickel and 62 million in bronze with a nominal value of 10,808,000 florins and a weight of 127 tons of nickel and 148 tons of bronze. The denominations issued were the following: For the Netherlands the 25 cent nickel piece, the 10 cent nickel piece, the 5 cent bronze piece, the one cent bronze piece, and for Indonesia the ten sen aluminum piece and the five sen aluminum piece. The usual detailed statistical tables are included. The report proper contains two excellent plates showing both obverses and reverses of two medals struck at the mint: (1) A medal of the Academy of Portrait Art at Rotterdam, and (2) A medal in commemoration of the 63rd lustrum of Utrecht University. Appendix 4 (pp.35-42) contains an article by Dr. H. Enno Van Gelder on the history of the gulden.

RPB

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- BERLINER NUMISMATISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT (Herausgegeben i. A. der Numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin e. V.). No. 17 (1954); No. 18 (1954).
 BLÄTTER FÜR MÜNZFREUNDE UND MÜNZFORSCHUNG (A. Reichmann, Heidelberg, Zwingerstrasse 18). Vol. 78, No. 3 (Mar. 1954); Vol. 78, Nos. 4/5 (Apr.-May 1954); Vol. 78, No. 6 (June 1954); Vol. 78, Nos. 7/8 (July-Aug. 1954).
 BOLLETTINO DEL CIRCOLO NUMISMATICO NAPOLETANO (Castello Angioino, Naples). Vol. 38 (Jan.-Dec. 1953).
 BRITISH NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (British Numismatic Society, 21, Bedford Square, London W. C. 1). Vol. 27, Ser. 3, Vol. 7, Pt. 2 (1954).
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 BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque Nationale, 58, rue de Richelieu, Paris (2^e). Vol. 9, No. 9 (Nov. 1954); Vol. 9, No. 10 (Dec. 1954).
 C. N. A. BULLETIN (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 5, No. 9 (Nov. 1954); Vol. 5, No. 10 (Dec. 1954).
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 CIRCULATED PROOF (East Bay Coin Club of Oakland, Calif.). Vol. 6, No. 11 (Nov. 1954); Vol. 6, No. 12 (Dec. 1954); Vol. 7, No. 1 (Jan. 1955).

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- COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL (Wayte Raymond, Inc., 175 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.). Vol. 21, No. 4 (July-Aug. 1954).
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- DER GELDSCHNITT (Zuschriften an F. Wollmann, Gfornergasse 13, Vienna). Vol. 5, No. 4 (July-Sept. 1954); Vol. 5, No. 5 (Oct.-Dec. 1954).
- DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS (J. Schulman, Keizergracht 448, Amsterdam-C). Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan. 1955).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 5, No. 10 (Oct. 1954); Vol. 5, Nos. 11/12 (Nov.-Dec. 1954).
- JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF INDIA (Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay 1). Vol. 16, Pt. 1 (1954).
- MEDAL COLLECTOR BULLETIN (S. Gregory Yasinitzky, 543 16th Ave., San Francisco 18, Calif.). Vol. 1, No. 10 (Oct. 1954); Vol. 1, No. 11 (Nov. 1954); Vol. 1, No. 12 (Dec. 1954).
- MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Zuschriften an das Sekretariat, Burgring 5, Vienna 1). Vol. 8, No. 11 (1954); Vol. 8, No. 12 (1954).
- NORDISK NUMISMATISK ARSSKRIFT (Svenska Numismatiska Föreningen, Storgatan 41, Stockholm 5). 1952.
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- NUMISMA (Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Museo-Biblioteca, Plaza de Colon 4, Madrid). Vol. 4, No. 2 (Apr.-June 1954).
- NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR (Spink & Son, Ltd., 5, 6 & 7, King St., St. James's, London, S.W. 1). Vol. 62, No. 11 (Nov. 1954); Vol. 62, No. 12 (Dec. 1954); Vol. 63, No. 1 (Jan. 1955).
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- NUMMUS (Boletim da Sociedade Portuguesa de Numismática, R. de Santa Catarina, 339-3°, Porto). Vol. 2, No. 6 (Aug. 1954).
- RIVISTA ITALIANA DI NUMISMATICA E SCIENZE AFFINI (Società Numismatica Italiana, via Puccini n. 2, Milan). Vol. 2, Ser. 5, No. 56 (1954).
- SCHWEIZER MÜNZBLÄTTER (Dr. H. A. Cahn, Basel, Blochmonterstrasse 19). Vol. 5, No. 17 (Oct. 1954).
- SCHWEIZERISCHE NUMISMATISCHE RUNDSCHAU (Dietrich W. H. Schwarz, Zürich). Vol. 36 (1954).
- SEABY'S COIN AND MEDAL BULLETIN (65, Gt. Portland St., London, W. 1). No. 439 (Dec. 1954); No. 440 (Jan. 1955).
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BOOK REVIEW INDEX

- BERNAREGGI, ERNESTO. *Monete d'oro con Ritratto del Rinascimento Italiano, 1450-1516*. Milan, 1954. Rev. by F. Xavier Calicó in *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 2 (Apr.-June 1954), pp. 84-86.
- BREGLIA, LAURA. *La prima fase della coniazione romana dell'argento*. Rome, 1952. Rev. by O. Ulrich-Bansa in *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica* Vol. 2, Ser. 5, No. 56 (1954), pp. 150-151.
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GENERAL

A. B., R. DE. La colección de monedas del Museo Celtibérico. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1953), pp. 307-310.

A description of the coins in public exhibition at the Celtiberic Museum in Soria. TVB

BERGHAUS, PETER. *Schatzfunde aus Westfalen und seinen Nachbarlandschaften*. Münster, Landesmuseum Münster, 1955. 16 pp., illus.

In January, 1955, the museum at Münster exhibited a selection of coins buried and found in Westphalia. The exhibition was explained in a pamphlet prepared by Dr. P. Berghaus. This pamphlet is divided into six sections. In the first section the author explains the laws of ownership of such hoards as they are set forth in the *Bürgerliche Gesetzbuch* of 1900 which determines that such hoards should be divided equally between finder and owner of the land. The second section discusses the scientific significance of coin hoards particularly in relation to monetary conditions of the past as well as the importance of such hoards for the dating of mediaeval pottery. In the third section the author tells us about prehistoric finds which consisted of bronze implements and the so-called "Regenbogenschüsselchen" (Rainbowcups) of the second and first century which are rather crude gold coins which circulated in territories hitherto untouched by Greek or Roman civilization. The fourth section treats the Roman period. The most common types found are the bigati and the serrati. Coins of Augustus as well as barbaric imitations of them are also frequently found. In the fifth paragraph mediaeval hoards are discussed. The first hoards date from about 1000 A.D. The predominant types found are the pfennigs of Cologne which are replaced from the twelfth century on by a domestic coinage struck at Münster. Around the turn of the fourteenth century we witness the influx of foreign coins again. The most common issues being the gros tournois, schillings and the abundant groschen coinage of the Netherlands, Thuringia and Bohemia. The last section is devoted to hoards of modern

coins which consist mostly of the uniform taler coinage and do not add anything to the well documented numismatic knowledge of modern times. HG

Congreso Internacional de Numismática. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1953), pp. 313-329.

A description of the International Numismatic Congress, held in Paris in 1953, naming the officers of the various committees, listing the titles of the papers presented, and relating the events of the program. TVB

CURIEL, RAOUL and DANIEL SCHLUMBERGER. *Trésors Monétaires d'Afghanistan*. (*Mémoires de la Délégation Archéologique Française en Afghanistan*, Vol. XIV.) Paris, 1953. 130 pp., 16 pls.

This volume contains three important contributions: *L'Argent Grec dans l'Empire Achéménide*, by Schlumberger; *Le Trésor de Mir Zakah près de Gardêz*, by Curiel and Schlumberger; and *Le Trésor du Tépé Maranjân*, by Curiel.

The first of these reports consists of a catalogue of a hoard of Greek, Persian and Indian coins found at Kabul (Tchaman-i Hazouri) in 1933, together with a critical study of coin hoards and of silver circulation, both indigenous and imported, in the Achaemenian Empire. To this is added an appendix on the pre-Hellenistic silver coins in the Oxus hoard, and a short note on a hoard of Greek coins found at Malayer (in Persia) in 1934.

The second is an inventory and analysis of the Mir Zakah hoard, consisting of punch-marked Indian, Greek, Greco-Bactrian, Indo-Bactrian, Indo-Scythian, Indo-Parthian and Kushan coins, together with an appendix on a small-scale excavation carried out by the Délégation Française on the site of the find.

The third consists of an inventory, with commentary, of a hoard (actually two lots) of 368 Sassanian drachms and twelve scyphate Kushano-Sassanian gold pieces, found at Tépé Maranjân, a mound just to the east of the modern city of Kabul. Two appendices accompany this contribution: a summary of Sassanian and Kushano-Sassanian coin finds in Afghanistan, and a brief note on the site of Kabul. GCM

ERNST, AXEL. C. J. Schive. 1792-1878. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec. 1954), pp. 241-248, illus.

In this biographical sketch, which is mainly built on an article by Hans Holst in *Norsk Biografisk Leksikon* (Oslo 1954), Axel Ernst gives a very interesting picture of the famous Norwegian numismatist, Claudius Jacob Schive, the author of *Norges Mynter i Middelalderen* (1865). Ernst also points out where numismatists today, owing to new coin-finds, disagree with Schive. CS

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos monetarios (IX). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1953), pp. 275-302.

A continuation of the author's listing of the discoveries of coin, whether sporadic or in hoard, in Spain. He includes some forty-eight finds, each of which is briefly described, as well as a type list of 210 pieces found in the excavations at Pollentia. The article is indexed by type of coin and point of discovery. Mateu y Llopis suggests certain lines of investigation to be undertaken on the basis of his collected material: the diffusion of the Iberian denarius of Bolscan; Iberian coins in Mallorca; the campaigns of James I in Aragón; and the diffusion of Castilian coin throughout the Spanish peninsula in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. TVB

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Escrutinio de ponderales monetarios. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 11 (April-June 1954), pp. 45-52, pl.

Discussion and illustration of twenty-three monetary weights, dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. Most were to be weighed against Spanish coin, but a few were manufactured abroad and apparently used in Spain to check imported coin. The majority correspond to struck gold. TVB

NAVASCUES, J. M^a DE. El museo del Gabinete Numismático de Cataluña. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1953), pp. 303-306, pl.

The Numismatic Cabinet of Catalonia was doubled in area with the opening of four new rooms in the Palacio de la Ciudadela in 1953. TVB

The Numismatic Gallery in Stockholm. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 12 (Dec. 1954), pp. 1288-1291, illus.

Describes and illustrates the display of the Royal Swedish Collection of Coins and Medals in the Stockholm State Historical Museum. LLH

NUSSBAUM, ARTHUR. The Legal Status of Gold. In: *American Journal of Comparative Law*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (July 1954), pp. 360-378.

After a short discussion of the terms of the International Monetary Fund Agreement of 1943 as they affect gold prices and the status of gold in the various monetary systems, Professor Nussbaum deals with the exchange transactions involving gold in the light of that agreement. He points out that the "countries, in whose trade balance gold is an important factor, naturally favor premium prices for the exporting of gold." This factor in South Africa, Canada, and especially France, caused the Fund to abandon its attempts to control the gold trade, and left such control to the respective governments. The United States and British control regulations are then traced.

The existence of "free" gold markets, however, raised a number of important legal questions. Some of these questions are discussed in connection with the Paris gold trade. The existence of these "free" gold markets and the manufacture of private and public gold coins resembling earlier well-known gold coins has been the subject of some judicial proceedings. Several of these are traced by Professor Nussbaum in connec-

tion with the declining value of certain national currencies. The concluding section is devoted to the legal problems connected with the hoarding of gold coins and certificates in the United States, Tangier and Uruguay. HLA

OSBURN, ROY W. Miniatures of the Coin World. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), pp. 10-13, illus.

Descriptions, illustrations, and table of weights and measurements of some of the world's smallest coins. LLH

Scottish Duke, Irish Admiral, Seek Gold Aboard Spanish Galleon. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 10 (Oct. 1954), pp. 1281-1282. (Reprinted from the *Globe and Mail*, Toronto, Sept. 21, 1954.)

This describes the sinking of the supposed treasure galleon, the *Florencia*, from the Spanish Armada in November, 1588, near the Isle of Mull and the current efforts of the Duke of Argyll, Rear Admiral McLaughlin, and a group of British sailors using the most modern methods to recover the treasure thought to be buried in the silt of the bay. JSD

SMITH, D. ELLIOTT. Some Saints Pictured on Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), pp. 46-49, illus.

Describes eight mediaeval and early modern coins with pictures of Christian saints. It is illustrated with line drawings. LLH

ANCIENT

AMORÓS, J. Apostillas al estudio de las monedas emporitanas. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 11 (April-June 1954), pp. 29-31.

One of the great difficulties in dealing with the coins of Emporia is the separation of the genuine from the imitation. A hoard discovered in 1850 near Orihuela contained a number of small, badly struck bronzes, and some bronze flans. Amorós has not seen them; but arguing from the description by Gómez Moreno he believes them to be barbarous imitations of the coins circulating in the Greek colonies of the eastern coast of Spain, including coins of Emporia. TVB

BUTTREY, THEODORE V., JR. Thea Noetera on Coins of Antony and Cleopatra. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 95-109, pl.

The unusual tetradrachm bearing on one side the bust of Antony and on the other the bust of Cleopatra, without mint initial, is attributed to a Phoenician mint other than Sidon and Tyre. It most likely appeared in the year 34, to commemorate the open liaison of Antony and Cleopatra.

"Thea Neotera" is an exclusively numismatic title for Cleopatra. Evidence shows that it is without divine significance, and that the title must be accepted for its literal meaning. It means not "Queen Cleopatra, the new goddess," but "The Queen Cleopatra Thea, junior," thus restoring the Ptolemaic-Seleucid line of the first Thea, one-time sole ruler

of Syria. The tetradrachm constituted a joint issue, serving the purpose of proclaiming Cleopatra the new Seleucid queen and Antony the ruling general and magistrate. RL

GOIAN, G. Cherty Svoeobrazii Armianskogo Ellinisticheskogo Teatra. In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 33 (1950), pp. 178-192, illus., pl.

Goian suggests that drama, as it existed in Armenia in the first century B.C., was not imported by wandering Greek actors but had a long indigenous history of Armenian and Hellenistic traditions.

1) Examining the account by Plutarch (Lucc., 29; M. Crass., 33) Goian finds that the performance of Euripides' *Bacchantes* in Tigranocerta was stage-managed by King Artavazdes to celebrate and symbolize the defeat of Crassus by the Parthians. The role of the king as dramatist Goian finds confirmed by a coin portrait where the king's features are made to resemble the mask of tragedy. This role reveals Artavazdes' understanding of the political importance of the theater.

2) An indigenous Armenian theater is also revealed by an examination of the cup of king Pacorus (Bakur) III (ca. 150 A.D.). The cup is engraved with Bacchanalian dancing scenes, but among the traditional representations there are figures of dogs rather than of the usual leopards. Goian shows that these are representations of Armenian dog-headed deities, the *aralese*, who have the power of resurrecting the dead. The participation of Armenian mimes dressed as *aralese* in funerals shows the cultural origins of native Armenian drama.

3) Finally Goian shows that, unlike all other societies, which have incorporated Greek dramatic vocabulary—e.g., tragedy, comedy—Armenian theatrical vocabulary was always of indigenous terms which were derived from religious dramatic ceremonies. MC

KHARKO, L. P. O Piatikolonnom Khrame, izobrazhenom na Bosporskikh Monetah II v. In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 31 (1950), pp. 197-205, illus.

A series of copper coins of the Bosphorus (Burachkov, *General Catalogue of coins of Hellenic Colonies*, Odessa, 1884, T. XXIX, Nos. 177, 201, 202) show on the obverse a temple facade with the inscription ΚΑ ΠΕ. The coins are dated 123-174 A.D. and the temple has been interpreted for 200 years as the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus in Rome. Kharko agrees that the inscription signifies ΚΑΠΕΤΟΛΙΟΝ but denies that it represents the Capitoline Jupiter: 1) No literary or epigraphic evidence to support such an assumption exists; 2) Outside of Rome, the Capitol usually meant just the local citadel; 3) The temple facade of the coins has 5 columns while the Roman temple had six before 69 A.D. and four after the reconstruction.

Kharko suggests that the temple is that of Aphrodite-Urania-Apaturna in Phanagoria. This is confirmed by a tomb relief from Kerch, ca. 100 A.D. (*Kiezeritzky-Watzinger, Griech. Grabreliefs aus Südrussland* (Berlin,

1909), t. XXVIII, fig. 407) showing a five column facade of a temple of Aphrodite. The coins reflect the nationalistic and monarchic reaction of the Bosphorus kingdom to Roman domination. MC

LENGYEL, LANCELOT. *L'art Gaulois dans les médailles*. Montrouge/Seine, Corvina, 1954. 59 pp., 48 pls. 6,870 Fr.

In more ways than one, this deluxe folio volume is a companion piece to the same author's *Chef d'Oeuvre des Monnaies Grecques*. In the matter of technique, it matches the earlier work in excellence of photographic enlargement—accompanied by exact-size photos—which permit a full appreciation of the artistic quality of the coins. In the matter of aesthetics the author also links his two volumes by comparing the art of the Greeks and the Gauls in their respective coinages. "Gallic art is opposition and not submission to Greek art" is the major theme of the work, set down in the Introduction. A rich tableau of Celtic culture, as seen in coins, is then developed in a chapter on "The Evolution of the Spirit."

The most important, and original, part of the work is the chapter aimed at a reconstruction of the "Evolution of the Art" in Gallic coins, following the order they are presented in the plates. (A complete description of the pieces—595 of them—is also given at the end.) Since the chronology of Gallic coins is tenuous, the historical development in style cannot be argued precisely; but with the superb photos to illustrate his comments, the author brings to light a variety of styles and range of expression hitherto not recognized in the coinage of the Gauls. The text is supported throughout by references to important scholarly literature. REG

PICARD, C. Sur quelques représentations nouvelles du phare d'Alexandrie. In: *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, Vol. 76, No. 1 (1952), pp. 61-95, illus.

In discussing new material relevant to the Pharos of Alexandria, the author concentrates on a glass vessel found recently at Begram in Alexandria and employs the knowledge gained from his study of this vase to clarify problems presented by other representations of the Pharos, including coins of Alexandria struck under Domitian, previously discussed by Thiersch. He identifies the crowning statue, shown on both the vase and the coins as that of Ptolemy Soter and discusses the question of the fidelity of numismatic representations of architecture, which he does not consider too strong. EL

PRADEAU, A. F. The Liberty Cap as a Symbol. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 10 (Oct. 1954), pp. 1092-1093.

Brief explanation of how the Phrygian cap became a symbol of liberty.

LLH

GREEK

ALLIN, E. J. and W. P. WALLACE. Impurities in Euboean Monetary Silver. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 35-67, pls.

To obtain knowledge of the metal content of ancient Greek coins, a neglected field of investigation, spectrographic examinations were made of some three hundred drachms struck at Chalkis and Eretria in the fourth century, and of about one hundred coins from other mints as comparative material. The authors explain aspects of the technique of spectroscopy, its limitations, and the effects on the coins subjected to the analysis.

The experiment was designed to permit a quantitative comparison of the amounts of copper and gold, as well as to give an indication of what other impurities were present. Results are introduced in numerous tables, and a set of principles are suggested for future investigations. X-ray methods are described also, but the authors do not consider them as effective as spectroscopic examination. A chemical analysis was made of a few specimen, and the agreement of the spectroscopic with the chemical values was regarded as satisfactory. RL

EMMONS, BROOKS. The Overstruck Coinage of Ptolemy I. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 69-83, pls.

Certain stages of the coinage of Ptolemy I, the author suggests, started earlier than has been previously thought, commemorating territorial gains rather than the death of an heir of Alexander. Attention is called to the numerous over-strikes in a late series, which help to date other series, and indicate the financial position and policy of Ptolemy I. The late series tetradrachms are all consistently 1.5 gms. lighter than examples of the earlier, inferring that the heavier series must have been called in, lightened, restruck and reissued. The shortage of silver accounts for the lowering of the weights, and the withdrawal and reissue occurred in late 306 or 305 B.C. RL

KAPANADZE, D. G. Zametki pa Numizmatike Drevnei Kolkhidy. In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 33 (1950), pp. 193-196, pl.

Kapanadze describes six types of Colchidic coins which are published: 1) Small silver semidrachms with a human head on the obverse and a bull's head on the reverse, averaging 1.98 gms. in weight; 2) Semi-drachms with a profiled lion head on the obverse and a lioness on the reverse, averaging 2.34 gms; 3) Didrachms with a human profile on the obverse and two human heads in profile facing each other on the reverse, weighing 9.90 gms.; 4) Didrachms with a lion couchant on the obverse and a kneeling human figure with a bull's head on the reverse, of 8.99 gms. average weight; 5) A single example of a drachm with a lion head en face on the obverse and a bull head on the reverse, weighing 5.52 gms.; 6) A tetradrachm of 13.80 gms., a profiled lion head on the obverse and a galloping Pegasus on the reverse. MC

NOE, SYDNEY P. Countermarked and Overstruck Greek Coins at The American Numismatic Society. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 85-93, pl.

Mr. Noe draws attention to some rare or unusual countermarks on Greek coins in the possession of the American Numismatic Society to aid in the development of knowledge of this important form of numismatic evidence. RL

SMITH, HELEN WADE. Sculptural Style of Ptolemaic Coins. In: *Berytus*, Vol. 10, Fasc. 1 (1950-1951), pp. 21-36, illus.

Since the problems of chronology and schools in Hellenistic art are still unsolved in large part, the author proposes to solve some of the questions involved by a detailed, art-historical study of one realm of Hellenistic coinage that of the Ptolemies. She first summarizes the previous discussions of Wace, Lawrence, Pfuhl and Horn, indicating in doing so the difficulties inherent in any attempt to relate three dimensional or relief sculpture to a purely numismatic production. Selecting Ptolemaic coinage because of its long tradition and because it has been well studied and equally because it has some bearing on the much debated question of Alexandrian art, she divides the coinage into the following stylistic phases: that of Ptolemy as governor for Alexander IV, a style characterized by a "schematic, superhuman" approach; the era of the Diadochs, called the "Strong style"; a change ca. 284 B.C. with a new delicacy and a tendency toward pure design, the "blank style," an evolution within this style towards a new naturalism, especially noticeable in the coins of Ptolemy IV and a partial continuation of this trend in the period of Ptolemy V. With the latter, the author sees, in agreement with Professor Rhys Carpenter, upon whose chronology most of the development is based, a reflection of the major art of sculpture, a modelling technique, as opposed to the glyptic technique which had prevailed earlier. It is at this point also that the question of regional styles seems to appear and Paphos is singled out as the most progressive area, especially after 158 B.C. She notes also a classical trend in the first quarter of the first century B.C. and discusses the decline of Ptolemaic coinage after this period, despite the appearance of a certain fresh and direct approach in the time of Ptolemy XIII Auletes. EL

STANTON, EARLE K. Macedonian Numismatics. (A Paper Read at a Meeting of the Classical Collectors, Los Angeles.) In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 11 (Nov. 1954), pp. 1170-1174.

Brief survey of Macedonian coinage, with emphasis on Philip II and Alexander the Great. LLH

THOMPSON, MARGARET. A Countermarked Hoard from Büyükçekmece. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 11-34, pls.

Thirty-six silver coins from the hoard found in 1952 at Büyükçekmece, on the Propontis near Istanbul, consisting originally of over one hundred,

were purchased by the American Numismatic Society. Their bad state of preservation makes mint attribution difficult, and chronology and burial date tentative. A burial date of 220/219 B.C. is suggested.

The hoard consists mostly of tetradrachms: autonomous strikings of Byzantium and Calchedon, regnal issues of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Attalus I and the earlier Seleucid kings, and coins with the types of Alexander and Lysimachus. With the exception of the autonomous money of Byzantium and Calchedon, every piece has a circular countermark on the obverse. A catalogue of eighty-four known coins from the hoard is included, arranged by countermark varieties, plus four in an addenda. A summary listing by coin types appears in an appendix. RL

WILL, ERNEST. Au Sanctuaire d'Héraclès à Tyr: L'Olivier enflammé, les Stèles et les Roches Ambrosiennes. In: *Berytus*, Vol. 10, Fasc. 1 (1950-1951), pp. 1-11, illus.

The museum of the American University in Beirut possesses a small votive relief from Tyre of the early Empire showing a tree with a serpent coiled around it and foliage which is flame-like in appearance, a small child nursed by a hind and a woman reclining on a bed. In an attempt to identify the scene and to explain its meaning, the author employs literary descriptions of Tyre and coins with which these literary descriptions have been connected and relates all of the material to a sanctuary of Herakles and the hero founder of the city and the mother of the latter. EL

ROMAN

ADELSON, HOWARD L. The Bronze Alloys of the Coinage of the Later Roman Empire. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 111-122; Appendix, pp. 123-129.

The records of analyses of late Roman bronzes are studied to determine the degree of refinement of the constituent elements, and to discover whether or not silver washes were applied to the coins. A wide variation exists in the silver content of the alloy, although the silver content of individual coins rises above two per cent only exceptionally. Coin alloy of the first half of the fourth century was relatively uncontrolled, and the various ingredients were not highly refined. Efforts were made to recover all of the silver found in the bronze coin alloy as the coinage of silver coins fell off. The bronze coinage of Constantine the Great and that of the West during the period of the first tetrarchy was not silver washed. RL

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Porträtkunst und Politik in 43 v. Chr. In: *Nederlands Kunsthistorisch Jaarboek* (1954), pp. 151-171, pls.

Numismatic portraiture and reverse types of the five years following the death of Julius Caesar are used to provide a rearrangement of the

coinage of the crucial year 43 B.C. Mommsen, Babelon, Grueber (De Salis), Sydenham, and Pink have assigned gold and denarii of eight moneyers to the years ca. 43-37 B.C. The first four-man *collegium* held office during the first seven months of 43 B.C. and comprised C. Clodius Vestalis, M. Arrius Secundus, L. Servius Rufus, and C. Numonius Vaala. The second group, linked with Octavian's *marcia su Roma*, struck gold and silver from August to December 43 B.C. This *collegium* included L. Flaminius Chilo, T. Sempronius Gracchus, Q. Voconius Vitulus, and perhaps Petillius Capitolinus.

A carnelian intaglio gem from the P. Arndt collection in Munich provides a portrait of C. Cassius and, from the symbolism around the bust, it can be connected with the political events of 44-42 B.C. Like the gem, and like the coin portraits, the inscriptions, statuary, and symbols of several sorts on the obverses and reverses of these years may be closely related to events in the struggle for power before the rise of the Second Triumvirate. EL

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. *Der frühromische Reiteradel und seine Ehrenabzeichen*. Baden-Baden, 1952. 128 pp., pls., illus. (Deutsche Beiträge zur Altertumswissenschaft, Vol. 2.)

In this book on the symbols, the political role, and the development of the early Roman equestrian order, there are sporadic references to the precious metals and to coins, e.g., on pp. 41, 46, 52, and 96. Denarii of P. Fonteius Capito and a rare aureus struck for Sulla by the quaestor A. Manlius are used (Plate IV) to illustrate the chapter on the *trabea* or military cloak. AAB

BOYCE, ALINE ABAECHERLI. The Foundation and Birthday of Rome in Legend and History. In: *Archaeology*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (Spring 1954), pp. 9-14, illus.

The story of the foundation and birthday of Rome can be traced on Greek and Roman coinage from the sixth century B.C. to the sixth century A.D.

The first coin shows Ilium or Troy itself with Hector setting fire to the Greek ships. On another Aeneas is pictured with Creusa, Anchises and Ascanius. Creusa does not appear again. The Palladium, an image of Minerva, appears on many coins as a symbol of the security and greatness of the Roman Republic. On a denarius of Canan, Aeneas is shown bearing both the Palladium and Anchises. This evidently implies that it was brought to Rome by Aeneas. The Palladium appears on coins of the Roman Empire in the same form as on Canan's denarius and also as a small symbol on the hand of Vesta or Victory. At Ilium itself this Athena appears with helmet, shield and spear beside another older and probably oriental Athena called Athena Ilias.

In the third century Tyre struck a number of coins celebrating the

legend of Aeneas and Dido. On a bronze coin of Antoninus Pius is shown the sow with thirty young which were symbolic of the number of years between the founding of the first and second cities established by the Trojans in Italy.

The descendants of Aeneas were to be the founders of Rome. On a bronze of Antoninus Pius Rhea Silvia and Mars are shown. The wolf and twins, Romulus and Remus, are pictured on coins throughout the Empire. One of the last two coins illustrated is a bronze of Constantinian times with helmeted city goddess (URBS ROMA) on the obverse and the wolf and twins on the reverse. The other, a bronze Ostrogothic piece of the sixth century A.D., is similar.

The birthday of Rome was celebrated on April 21, the day of the festival called the Parilia. In addition to the coins struck for the thousandth anniversary of Rome, there is a rare aureus of Hadrian which gives a date derived from the traditional date of the founding of Rome (753 B.C.).

DM

BOYCE, ALINE ABAECHERLI. Eudoxia, Eudocia, Eudoxia: Dated Solidi of the Fifth Century. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 131-141, pl.

The solidi of 443 with the legend IMP XXXXII COS XVII do not make free use of EUDOCIA or EUDOXIA for a single empress. Evidently earlier issues for Eudocia, wife of Theodosius II, came to an end with her declining influence at court and her trip to Jerusalem in 443. A more prolific issue was begun or continued for Eudoxia, daughter of Theodosius and Eudocia, and wife of Valentinian III. Evidence shows that the latter issue was made primarily for the West to satisfy a need for money. Because of the predominance of coins for Theodosius and Eudoxia, Eudoxia's position was elevated. Theodosius hoped that a son of Eudoxia and Valentinian would unify the East and West.

RL

CAVAIGNAC, E. Les Débuts du Monnayage Romain. In: *Revue des Études Latines* 31 (1953), pp. 106-109.

Critical evaluation of the views of Sydenham, Mattingly, and Breglia on specific points of the early coinage. The writer takes a stand between extreme datings for the inauguration of the AR and AE coinage, deciding that the weight of evidence supports Mattingly even when, as in one case, Mattingly has revised his opinion.

AAB

GOBL, ROBERT. Der Römische Münzschatzfund von Apetlon. In: *Wissenschaftliche Arbeiten aus dem Burgenland. Herausgegeben vom Burgenländischen Landesmuseum und dem Institut für die Wissenschaftliche und Wirtschaftliche Erforschung des Neusiedlersees. Heft 5* (1954), pp. 1-41. 1 photograph, tables, drawings of reverse types.

An Austrian find of 361 pieces of Roman silver dating from the reign of Caracalla (see Nachtrag I, p. 27) to 259/60 A.D. It is noteworthy particularly for an antoninianus of Dryantilla said to be the most beau-

tiful to come to light so far and the only piece which can certainly be said to have been found in a hoard. An excursus on the coinage of Regalian and Dryantilla, including lists of specimens, follows the author's discussion of the significance of the hoard for both numismatics and history.

AAB

GRANT, MICHAEL. Nero: The Two Versions. In: *History Today*, Vol. 4, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 319-325, illus.

Recognizing that the ancient sources give us a one-sided picture of Nero's personality and reign, Mr. Grant has attempted to see if anything can be said on the other side—to see if Nero himself or his government put forward any propaganda that would redress the balance in favor of Nero.

The author has compared the types and inscriptions on coins representing certain "highlights" of Nero's reign with the accounts given by Tacitus, Suetonius, and Dio Cassius.

Some of the imperial propaganda Mr. Grant found to be greatly at variance with the events recorded in the literary sources—the type of *Virtus*, for example, issued in the year he murdered his mother, and the year after he showed himself to be strongly pro-Greek. Many of the later coins dealt tactfully with—in fact turned to imperial advantage—the Emperor's propensity for chariot-racing, acting et al. The propaganda-line in the later years of Nero's reign is "Augustinism."

Though Mr. Grant has not found anything which he believes changes the picture of Nero as a "bad Emperor"—whose personality he sees as a rare combination of "criminality with fatuousness"—he does remind us that Nero's military and foreign policy were extremely successful, and that a "bad Emperor might have no adverse effect whatever on the lives of millions of his subjects."

JBN

RAMIRES, MARIO. Tesouro monetário Romano de Friume. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (Aug. 1954), pp. 74-80, pl.

A hoard discovered in December-January, 1953-4, during repairs on the road between Ribera de Pena and Vila Pouca de Aguiar, in Portugal. It contained 410 denarii, of which 210 were Republican. (Of the latter, only forty-seven were Antony's legionary coinage, the rest dated back as early as the anonymous denarii bearing the Dioscouri, of the second quarter of the second century B.C.—an indication that the hoard had been collected a quarter century before it was finally buried, or that the reform of Nero somehow had little effect in Lusitania.) In addition, one aureus was found, a beautiful *fleur de coin* specimen of a rarity not included by Mattingly and Sydenham (R.I.C. II, p. 159 n.): IMP CAES DIVI VESP F DOMITIAN AVG / GERMANICVS COS X. The latest date in the hoard is the COS X of the aureus (= 84 A.D.). The aureus and several denarii are illustrated, as well as the container which originally held the hoard.

TVB

RICHMOND, I. A. Queen Cartimandua. In: *Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 44, Pts. 1/2 (1954), pp. 43-52, pls., illus.

The article is a re-appraisal of the position and importance of the Queen of the Brigantes with regard to the early period of the Roman occupation of Britain.

Relating numismatic and archaeological evidence to the material contained in Tacitus (and Dio Cassius), Mr. Richmond has investigated the reasons Rome should have interfered three times to help Queen Cartimandua retain her throne and the unity of her kingdom. He sees the Roman policy in this particular case as the key to the over-all plan for the occupation of Britain, as well as provincial policy in general.

Essentially, the long-range Roman plan seems to have been to establish the Brigantine territory as a buffer state, so that Rome would not be forced to occupy northern Britain. To do this it was necessary to put and then to keep the pro-Roman Queen securely on her throne, ensuring both the consolidation of her kingdom and Cartimandua's continued friendship. She remained loyal to Rome, as Mr. Richmond has demonstrated, and it was not until she lost her throne to her anti-Roman consort that Rome had to fear the advances of Cerialis and Agricola.

The author has shown her in a new light—from the point of view of Roman provincial policy—and has taken her out of the shadow cast over her by the much more dramatic stories Tacitus told of Queen Boadicea. Cartimandua emerges, now, as the "first queen in British history to play a determining part in a policy for the whole island." JBN

Roman Britain in 1953. In: *Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 44, Pts. 1/2 (1954), pp. 83-111, pls., illus.

The first part of this general summary and guide to the archaeological investigations done in Roman Britain this past year sets forth, briefly, the sites excavated in Wales, Scotland, and England, which is in turn subdivided by area. (There is a pertinent illustration to accompany each area discussed.)

The second section, prepared by R. P. Wright, gives each of the Latin inscriptions; and the precise location and condition in which it was found.

References are given throughout to the publications in which more detailed reports of the excavations may be found, as well as to the Museums in which each inscription may be seen. JBN

SHULITS, I. Dva zolotykh medal'ona Konstantsiya II. In: *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*, No. 1 (1951), pp. 156-158, pl.

Two gold medallions or sportulae of Constantius II are described. The first is from Antioch. The other is from Siscia in Illyruim, and it can be dated between 343 and 350 A.D. The Antioch piece had been issued with a ring for wear. The ring has been wrenched off, but the author presents evidence to show that the mounting was a deliberate act of the

mint. These two medallions are sub-varieties of pieces already published, and the references to Cohen are given. They were presented to the Numismatic Section of the Museum of the State Historical Institute by the daughter of a member of the former Moscow Numismatic Society.

RZ

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA. A. N. Romeinse penningen. In: *De Geuzenpenning*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (Oct. 1954), pp. 37-38, illus.

In addition to coins the Roman mints also struck larger and more artistically executed pieces which were used by the emperors for presentation purposes. Originally these pieces were of bronze, but later they were made of gold and silver in the multiple weight of current coins. Many of them were given to barbaric princes as gifts.

These pieces are usually called 'medallions,' but this is not a satisfactory name and neither is the more recent appellation as 'multiples' which fits only the later pieces. The author proposes that they should be called 'medals' since this is what they really are.

She then enumerates several of the most important pieces which are in the possession of the Royal Cabinet in the Hague.

There is an illustration in the text of a gold medal of Emperor Honorius which was found in the eighteenth century near Velp. The Frankish prince who received it as a gift had it mounted in a broad gold ring and did the same with a medal of Honorius' sister Gallia Placidia, both of which together with three other medals form a gold necklace which is one of the outstanding examples of late Roman art.

HJE

BYZANTINE

GRABAR, ANDRÉ. Un médaillon en or provenant de Mersine en Cilicie. In: *Dumbarton Oaks Papers*, No. 6, pp. 27-49, pls.

Professor Grabar interprets the iconography of a medallion attached to a collar of twenty-one gold disks which was found with other items at Mersine, near Tarus, in Cilicia. The collar, which was given to Alexander III in 1889 and subsequently placed in the Hermitage at Leningrad, was originally described by N. P. Kondakov in 1896, who dated it at the end of the sixth century.

The ornamentation of the medallion consists of a central male figure in the costume of a Roman general, holding an elongated cross, and flanked by two female figures of equal height. The latter represent the sun and the moon. The 'sun' presents the central figure with a crown, while the latter, already wearing a diadem, is also crowned by a *manus dei*. Two circular bands, the inner of stylized plant forms, the outer of animal figures in motion, surround the central group. All the disks bear an identical scheme: an elongated central cross flanked by two busts, with the legend $\tau\tau\iota\alpha$ (*tyíēua*) in the exergue.

The author's revision ascribes the collar to the early post-Constantinian period (middle or late fourth century) and its provenance to an eastern workshop, probably Syria. The central figure of the medallion is Constantine the Great, and the sun and moon represent the Orient and the Occident. The figures on the disks are Constantine and Helen. Although the representations on both the disks and the medallion contain elements at variance with official Constantinian iconography, the author explains the discrepancy as due to the unofficial nature of the collar and its use as an amulet having a prophylactic character. He bases his conclusions on the fact that 1) several features of the iconographical make-up of the medallion are found on the coins of the fourth century; 2) the central composition is found in only one other source—the sardonix of Licinius; 3) the representation of the sun and moon are typical of eastern amulets; and 4) the female figure of the sun and the animal figures of the outer band indicate an eastern origin. AGJ

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BENEUT, G. Trésor de Guénars trouvé à Meaux. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 15 (1953), pp. 142-150.

A small hoard of 134 guénars and blancs was found during the course of some construction work at Meaux in 1951. They are listed here by mints, and fully described in a catalogue. Most were issued during the reign of Charles VI, 1380-1422. Since no specimens of his fifth issue are included, the hoard dates prior to 1417, and was probably buried ca. 1411. SEF

DODSON, OSCAR H. New Coinage of Greece. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), pp. 41-42, illus.

The Greek currency was ruined by inflation after World War II. In May, 1954, Greece revalued her currency and made possible the issue of new coins. These are issued in the denominations of five, two and one drachmas, and fifty, twenty, ten, and five lepta. Each is illustrated. LLH

DODSON, O. H. New Coinage for Greece. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 2 (Feb. 1955), pp. 130-132.

A more detailed discussion and description of the new Greek coinage by the author of "New Coinage of Greece" in the January *Numismatist*. LLH

DOLIVO, D. Deux monnaies inédites de l'Evêché de Lausanne. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 18 (Dec. 1954), p. 45, illus.

The author treats two hitherto unpublished deniers of the Bishopric of Lausanne which were found in 1920 at the Abbey of Payerne situated north of Lausanne near Freiburg. These deniers are of the Carolingian Temple type with a cross on the reverse. Dolivo sets the time of issue at about 1175 A.D. They are in any event later than the previously known "cupola" and "cross" type deniers of Lausanne. HG

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. *Geschiedenis van de stuiver*. In: *Muntverslag over het jaar 1952*, bijlage IV, pp. 41-47, pl.

The history of the stuiver goes back to the Flemish double groat, usually called a plak or botdrager which appeared in 1365, but the name stuiver was first given to the later double groat which Duke Philip the Good issued for Brabant (with Limburg), Flanders, Hainaut and Holland (with Zeeland) in 1433.

Somewhat later a gold coin, the guilder, appeared which had a value of 20 stuivers and the relation of one guilder to twenty stuivers remained until the time of the French revolution.

Originally both the guilder and the stuiver were legal tender and freely coinable. Soon, however, larger silver coins such as the taler made their appearance and the usual devaluation of the smaller denominations set in as a result of the higher cost of their manufacture. Thus the stuiver lost its position as legal tender and became a token coinage, which in turn caused serious problems as long as there were cities and estates in the Netherlands which had independent coinage rights.

The coinage reform of 1694 finally closed the mints of the cities in Overijssel and provided for a uniform stuiver based on the standard of Holland which was 0.333 fine and weighted 0.815 grams. It lasted until the introduction of the decimal system. Today the 'stuiver' is a coin of 5 cents—or still 1/20th of the guilder. HJE

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. *Acufaciones Castellanas de Pedro IV de Aragón*. *Monedas de la ceca de Zaragoza existentes en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional*. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1953), pp. 191-218, illus.

The author investigates the rare Castilian coinages of Pedro IV with the purpose of identifying the examples in the Madrid museum and attributing them by mint. Demonstrating that the mark c-a can refer only to Zaragoza, he describes in detail eleven pieces from that mint, of which several are illustrated. A number of contemporary mint leases which refer to the coins are quoted. TVB

FONTECHA Y SANCHEZ, RAMÓN DE. *La moneda española de cobre en los siglos XVIII y XIX*. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1953), pp. 225-274, pls., illus.

A complete catalogue of the Spanish copper coinage of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Noting that the scholars have treated this mass only superficially, owing to its commonness, Fontecha y Sánchez has compiled all the varieties, described and illustrated them, and constructed charts to illustrate the dates, mints, and types of that aspect of Spanish coinage at a glance. TVB

FREYTAG, KARL. Die Münzmeisterzeichen des Levantetalers. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8, No. 12 (1954), pp. 91-92.

After referring to an article by Ernst in *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, 1896, the author explains the letters appearing on the Levant talers. Normally they bear the letters s.f. standing for Tobias Schöbl the mint-master and Josef Faby the warden.

In 1789 Schöbl died, Faby succeeded him, and the cashier Franz Stehr became warden. In 1793 the mint officials decided to acknowledge this change by reversing the letters to f.s. but the higher authorities in Vienna disapproved of this change, restored the old letters and had most of the new issue melted down. This accounts for its great rarity.

Later talers appeared which carry above the letters s.f. the smaller letters s.r. It is not certain what the history of these pieces is, but it is likely that they were minted in Milan.

In 1797 the mint in Günzburg needed new dies and because the engravers in Vienna were too busy to make them just then they were temporarily furnished with existing dies that showed the Upper Austrian arms instead of those of Burgau, and had the letters T.S.-I.F. on the reverse instead of on the obverse. These, too, are very rare. HJE

GAMBERINI, CESARE. Lucera zecca medioevale. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), p. 4, illus.

A "Contribution to the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*": a tornese, recently discovered by the author, of the city of Lucera (province of Foggia), dateable around 1440. An "ephemeral autonomous money," of which there are similar contemporary types from other towns, which was issued in order to pay troops. Obverse: CIVITAS . LUCERIE, with a cross in the center. Reverse: CAPITANATE CAPIT, with a "stylized castle." REG

GRIERSON, PHILIP. A Rare Crusader Bezant with the Christus Vincit Legend. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 169-178, pl.

Holy Land rulers replaced their imitations of Islamic dinars with coins of Christian content as a result of reforms instituted after the arrival of Louis IX of France at Acre in 1250. The gold bezant in question possibly originated at Antioch when Baldwin VI settled there in 1253. This coin may have influenced the later coinage of Louis IX. RL

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. An Unrecorded Ducat of Riga. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 181-182.

A heretofore unpublished Polish gold coin of the Riga mint, a ducat of 1585, bearing the bust portrait of Stephan Bathori, King of Poland (1575-1586), has been added to the collection of the American Numismatic Society. It is a new variety to Hutton-Czapski 7220 and may be unique. RL

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. Three Ecclesiastical Silver Coins of Cologne. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 179-180, pl.

A taler dated 1587, struck at Arnsberg in Westphalia, which Noss was unable to trace, is in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. A previously unpublished double taler klippe of 1568 which marked the beginning of the use of the rolling mill; and a half taler klippe of 1591, the existence of which Noss doubted, are included in the same collection.

RL

HECHT, E. *The Ducal Talers and Multiples of Bavaria Prior to 1800*. Baltimore, Hesperia Art, 1954. 36 pp., pls., illus., map. (Hesperia Art Monograph No. 1.) \$1.00.

Mrs. Hecht's work on Bavarian talers fills a definite need for the ever growing class of collectors interested in the series of crown size silver coins. The standard book on Bavarian coins *Die Medaillen und Münzen des Gesammthauses Wittelsbach* by J. P. Beierlein, published in 1897, is long out of print. This new handbook will be even more welcome to the numerous collectors who have only the English language at their command. The book lists all the taler issues from 1557 to 1799, omitting the nineteenth and twentieth century coinage which is already sufficiently treated in John Davenport's *German Talers* and Wayte Raymond's *Coins of the World*. The author first gives a historical sketch from the time of Otto of Wittelsbach up to the time when Maximilian IV became king of Bavaria in 1806. The whole series is compressed into eighty-five main types, the majority of which are illustrated on seven plates. Uninitiated collectors will appreciate the glossary at the end of the book. It lists all of the Latin legends appearing on these Bavarian coins, explains the abbreviations and gives a free translation of them into English. To this is added a list of estimated prices in dollars for each one of the major types.

HC

HERLIHY, DAVID. Pisan Coinage and the Monetary Development of Tuscany, 1150-1250. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 143-166, pls.

The rise to prominence of the mint of Pisa in the transitional period of the monetary and numismatic history of Tuscany is considered by the author. By 1200 the currency of Pisa had taken precedence over that of Lucca, which had become debased. The denarius minutus of Pisa in the American Numismatic Society collection, which the author dates 1181, marks the independence of Pisan money. Reforms of the silver coinage of Pisa and Siena occurred shortly before 1192 and 1231 because of the availability of silver. The new type of Pisan coinage, the denarius novus, appeared in 1192. Siena probably struck the first grosso during the later 1220's, followed by Pisa, and then the other Tuscan cities. Groundwork was thus laid by the reforms for the introduction of gold by Florence in 1252.

RL

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Das Oberst-Erblandmünzmeister-Amt in Österreich und die mit ihm zusammenhängenden Gepräge. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 75 (1953), pp. 74-81, pl.

The original document by which Emperor Ferdinand III created the office of hereditary mintmaster for Upper and Lower Austria and granted it to his favorite Johann Konrad Richthausen Baron Chaos has been lost, but other evidence seems to point to the year 1654 for the origin of the office. It was not very important and practically the only function of its possessor was the right to present the commemorative jetons to the archduke and the first three estates during the homage festivities at Vienna and Linz.

Chaos died without heirs and the office was then given to Count Ferdinand Max of Sprinzenstein in whose family it remained from 1672 until 1787 when it was declared forfeited because timely request for confirmation had not been made after the death of Count Franz Joseph Ernst in 1771. It then was given to Johann Anton Count Pergen in whose family it remained until the death of his great-grandson Johann Anton, with whom the family became extinct in 1902.

The author describes the various homage acts that took place between 1654 and 1835 and the part the hereditary mint masters took in them. He also describes the jetons issued and lists them as well as the coins struck by the members of the Sprinzenstein family which bear the title in full.

There is one page of illustrations depicting most of the pieces. HJE

KOCH, BERNHARD. Der Salzburger Pfennig. Münz- und Geldgeschichte Salzburgs im Mittelalter. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 75 (1953), pp. 36-73, pls.

After an earlier series of coins struck in Salzburg by the dukes of Bavaria, Archbishop Hartwig received the coinage right from Emperor Otto III in 996. Under him and his successors, Dietmar II and Balduin, archiepiscopal coinage continued in Salzburg until the second half of the eleventh century. Thereafter a mint operated from the middle to the end of the twelfth century in the town of Laufen which then belonged to the Salzburg territory, but after about 1300 the mint operated again in Salzburg to the end of the Middle Ages, albeit with certain interruptions. The silver came from mines within the archiepiscopal territory. The author traces all this in some detail and then devotes the two following chapters to metrological questions and questions of standard.

He determines the territory in which the Salzburg denarius circulated at various times and notes the infiltration of foreign coins such as the Heller and the Viennese denarius into the Salzburg territory. This is done on the basis of documents and the few hoards that have been found. The hoard of Fuschl is described in a note. The groat never gained much importance in Salzburg and none were ever coined by the archbishops. When gold coins appeared, Salzburg at first used Hun-

garian ducats and Archbishop Pilgrim obtained and utilized the right to coin such ducats in 1366. Later Rhenish gold guilders also appeared in Salzburg.

In the following chapter the author discusses all denarii which he attributes to Salzburg from the opening of the Laufen mint in the reign of Archbishop Konrad I (1106-1147) up to the second half of the fifteenth century. He examines and compares all available hoards and tabulates the results in a descriptive chronological listing of fifty-two numbers which includes several denarii which Hofken had ascribed to Passau as well as two types of the ducats of Pilgrim II.

There are two pages of illustrations showing most of the fifty-two numbers as well as one denarius each of Hartwig, Dietmar II and Balduin which are not otherwise contained in the listing.

The author points out that because of the lack of suitable hoards his listing should only be regarded as tentative. HJE

L., T. Till ne nya svenska myntens historia. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (1954), pp. 39-42, illus.

The new Swedish coinage, issued in 1952-1954, which bears either the portrait or the name of Gustaf VI Adolf, is fully illustrated in this article, which also furnishes a concise record of the most recent changes in the Swedish currency law. A table showing the purity of the silver in the coins (fixed at a minimum of forty percent in all denominations from ten öre to five crowns, is likewise given. LL

LLUIS Y NAVAS, JAIME. Una falsificación de moneda cristiana en el reino moro de Granada. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1953), pp. 219-224.

Discussion of counterfeiting as a means of the economic subversion of one realm by another, in particular the introduction of false coin manufactured in Moorish Granada into Christian Aragon, stemming from the discovery of a fourteenth century Aragonese document relating one such incident. TVB

LLUIS Y NAVAS, JAIME. El castigo de la falsificación de moneda en la Cataluña mediaeval. In: *Numisma*, No. 10 (Jan.-Mar. 1954), pp. 23-29.

An investigation into the penalty for counterfeiting in Cataluña under Fernando el Católico. The severity of the laws appears to have influenced subsequent legislation in Castille. TVB

LÓPEZ SERRANO, MATILDE. Adiciones al Congreso Internacional de Numismática, Paris, Julio 1953. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (1953), pp. 177-190.

The International Numismatic Congress, held in Paris in 1953, provoked a series of bibliographic reports covering works in ancient, mediaeval, and modern coinage since the previous Congress in 1936.

López Serrano, wishing not only to emphasize the items most interesting to the Spanish scholar, but also to publish titles not included in the International Numismatic Congress lists, here offers a comparable bibliography of some 130 items published since 1936 in Spanish numismatics of all periods. TVB

MARTIN, COLIN. Inventaire sommaire des trouvailles monétaires faites au cours des fouilles à l'abbatiale en 1952 et 1953. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5 (1954), pp. 45-47.

The writer gives a summary list of the coins found during the 1952 and 1953 excavations at the old Abbey of Payerne near Lausanne. Most of the coins found are of Swiss origin, particularly of the Bishopric of Lausanne. The majority of the coins date from the fifteenth century. HC

MOLNAR, IMRE. An Austrian Shooting Festival Coin. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 8 (Aug. 1954), pp. 905-908, illus.

The Austrian commemorative of 1884 on the 400th anniversary of the striking of the first taler in 1484 and the two florin piece of 1885 on the Second Austrian Federal Shooting Festival at Innsbruck are described. The career of Maximilian whose name appears on the latter piece is detailed. JSD

PÉREZ BELTRAN, FRANCISCO. Otra aportación al catálogo de los reales de a ocho. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 11 (April-June 1954), pp. 41-42, illus.

An eight real piece of Sevilla, dated 1701, is an addition to Dasí's catalogue. For this type Dasí has illustrated a four real coin, having been unable to locate the larger piece. The general type of the two is the same, though they differ greatly in die detail: this coin reading HISPANI for HISPAN, and bearing the mint mark s to the right of the arms. TVB

PINTO GONÇALVES, JOSÉ LUIS. Moedas comemorativas de Portugal. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (Aug. 1954), pp. 95-106, illus.

Commemorative coins have rarely been struck in Portugal, although the production of medals has been not inconsiderable. Pinto Gonçalves describes and illustrates eight of the nine commemorative coinages (the piece on the coronation of Pedro I was not available), dating from 1650, the dedication of Nossa Senhora de Conceição as Patroness of Portugal, to 1954, the 25th anniversary of the fiscal renovation of the country. TVB

Porcelain Emergency Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 11 (Nov. 1954), pp. 1178-1179.

Brief explanation of reason for and methods of making the porcelain coins in Germany after the First World War. LLH

RINALDI, OSCAR. *Le monete coniate in Italia dalla Rivoluzione Francese ai nostri giorni*. Vol. 1. Mantua, Rinaldi, 1954. 127 pp., illus.

The first of three projected volumes to provide for the student and collector a "*Corpus delle monete moderne italiane*," comprising all the varieties of Italian money from 1796 onwards, and not just those of the decimal system, which is the great limitation of previous writers. This volume covers the Italian coins of the French Revolution, Napoleon and Napoleon's Family (974 pieces, with 200 illustrations). The second volume will include the House of Savoy, the Kingdom of Italy, the Republic of Italy and the Colonies; the third volume the Italian coinage of the Habsburgs, Lorrainers, Bourbons and the Papal State.

Most of the coins, of course, are to be found in the *Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*, but a goodly number of new pieces have been culled from catalogues of recent years. Each piece is classified as "common" or of one of four degrees of rarity. REC

SCOTT, KENNETH. Samuel Casey, platero y falsario. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 11 (April-June 1954), pp. 35-40, illus.

Samuel Casey was a colonial counterfeiter of Portuguese gold coin and Mexican pieces of eight. Operating in Rhode Island in the 1760's, he managed to flood New England with his products while working through a gang. Convicted and sentenced to death in 1770, he escaped from prison and was never recaptured. One of his reverse dies for an eight real piece is illustrated. TVB

TRIBOLATI, PIETRO. Diversi tipi di Ducatoni e Filippi conati nella zecca di Milano da Filippo II di Spagna. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 2, Ser. 5, No. 56 (1954), pp. 80-89, illus., pls.

The Milan mint struck for Philip II both before the death of his father and after he ascended the throne of Spain. Tribolati illustrates twelve examples of the crown size silver of the latter period, discussing the changes in type and bust over the years. One example is unpublished. TVB

VORONIN, N. N., M. K. KARGER and M. A. TIKHANOVAYA. *Istoriia kultury drevnei Rusi. Domongolskii period. I. Materialnaya kultura*. Moscow-Leningrad, Akademii Nauk, 1948. 483 pp., illus., plates, maps and charts. (For coinage see Chapter Nine, pp. 370-396.)

Chapter Nine of this first volume of a general historical series on ancient Russia is devoted to a history of the monetary affairs of the pre-Mongol period. B. A. Romanov is the author of the chapter, which discusses the various foreign coins that circulated; the origin of familiar Russian words connected with money, such as *denga* (a Tatar word), *grivna*, etc.; and the beginning of Russian coinage with primitive cut silver bars, cakes of silver, etc. The chapter evidently is the first comprehensive discussion to be published since the 1920's concerning the

development of media of exchange in Russia from the eighth through the thirteenth centuries. There are four maps showing where hoards of various types of circulating media have been located, as well as numerous illustrations in the text and a bibliography. RZ

WENZEL, HERBERT. Wiener Taler Ferdinands I. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8, No. 11 (1954), pp. 81-82, illus.

Loehr has already shown that prior to 1548 the Vienna mint used dies made at Linz on which the coat of arms of Upper Austria was replaced by the red-white-red shield of Austria.

The author acquired an undated Vienna taler of Ferdinand I with the mint mark 'leaf' which appears several times in Linz but showing on the reverse once more that the Upper Austrian coat of arms has been replaced by the Austrian shield.

The taler mentioned by Loehr bore the date of 1545 and the author asks anyone who has a similar taler of the years 1542-44 to communicate with him as none of them have as yet been found. HJE

GREAT BRITAIN

BLUNT, C. E. and R. H. M. DOLLEY. The Chester (1950) Hoard. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 125-160, pls.

A full report is given of a hoard of pennies and round halfpennies of the rulers Alfred through Edgar. The coins were found on the west side of the Castle Esplanade at Chester and are now divided between the British Museum and the Grosvenor Museum at Chester. A commentary on the reigns involved and a summary of new information gleaned from the find precedes a detailed list of the coins. CCV

BLUNT, C. E. The Smarmore Hoard of Tenth Century Pennies. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 161-166, pl.

Seventy-two Anglo-Saxon pennies of the period Edward the Elder through Eric were found at Smarmore, Ardee, Co. Louth, Eire, and are now in the National Museum of Antiquities in Dublin. The deposit date would appear to be ca. 965 A.D. A full list of and commentary on the coins is included. CCV

GRAY, P. H. K. Ancient British Coins from the Upchurch Marshes, Kent. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), p. 211.

The Upchurch Marshes on the right bank of the river Medway some five miles down stream from Chatham appear to have contained an extensive pottery industry in pre-Roman and especially Roman imperial times. In addition to two hoards of Roman coins, ancient British coins have been picked up, and six of these are listed here. CCV

SCHNEIDER, HERBERT. A note on Mr. Whitton's paper "The Coinages of Henry VIII and Edward VI in Henry's Name": to which are added certain addenda and corrigenda. Tower/Southwark links of the half-sovereigns. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 195-203, pl.

The various stages of collaboration between the Tower and Southwark mints, especially in the production of half-sovereigns, stress the separation of the two coining establishments, with unmarked dies being supplied both mints by the engravers of the older establishment. During the Henry VIII Period II (b), Southwark was opened and relied on Tower dies. The Tower mint marked the dies on obverse and reverse with an Annulet-with-Pellet whereas Southwark punched the letter s as an initial mark on their dies. In the Arrow-Lis and ϵ period of Edward VI, the reverse die only was usually marked.

A list of Addenda and Corrigenda to Mr. Whitton's paper deals mostly with newly discovered die examples. ccv

UNITED STATES

BREEN, WALTER. Notes on Early Quarter Dollars. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 2 (Feb. 1954), pp. 137-146, illus.

Referring to Browning's and Haseltine's books and Clapp's manuscripts, the author notes new varieties, revised rarity estimates (using Dr. Sheldon's scale), coinage numbers, and other items of interest regarding United States quarters, 1796-1838. JSD

BRESSETT, KENNETH E. Vermont Cent Variety. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 2 (Feb. 1955), p. 162, illus.

Illustrates and briefly describes a new die variety of the Vermont cent, recently discovered by the author, who says that he is now working on a monograph concerning varieties of this series. LLH

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. Joseph Wright, First Draughtsman and Die-Sinker to the United States Mint. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 12 (Dec. 1954), pp. 1282-1287, illus.

Discussion of the life and work of this eighteenth century medalist and etcher, with illustrations of his work and a bibliography. LLH

FINK, CLARENCE M. "The Cent that Changed its Face." In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 10 (Oct. 1954), pp. 1275-1276.

This describes the excitement over the issue of the first Lincoln cents in 1909, the use of the Lincoln head, and the appearance of the initials of the designer, V. D. Brenner. JSD

FULD, GEORGE, MELVIN FULD and EDWARD H. DAVIS. Subject Index of Adam's Photographs in Hetrich and Gutttag "Civil War Tokens and Tradesman's Cards." In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 10 (Oct. 1954), pp. 1145-1152.

The subjects in this series are classified under the headings animals, dates, numerals, legends, objects, patriotic symbols, persons, Liberty head, Indian head, and Liberty cap with the corresponding Hetrich and Guttag numbers. JSD

GOULD, MAURICE M. Paper of Unusual and Historical Interest. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 3 (March 1954), pp. 281-283, illus.

This article describes the circumstances surrounding the issuance of notes by the Mormons under Joseph Smith at Kirkland, Ohio, in the name of the Kirkland Safety Society Bank and the alleged swindles in bartering them to the people. One of these notes is illustrated as well as another twenty-five cent note of the Miners Banks of Savings of Alta, California, and one for one dollar and twenty-five cents of the Roxbury Bank of Roxbury, Massachusetts. JSD

Mints Reduce Coinage Costs. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 10 (Oct. 1954), pp. 1153-1155.

A series of quotations from the "Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year of 1953" describes reduced coinage costs; actual and projected improvements in modernizing equipment and procedures; and future needs in the United States mints. JSD

SCHWALB, HARRY M. Uncle Sam's "Money Laboratory." In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 12 (Dec. 1954), pp. 1311-1316, illus.

Describes some problems solved by scientists in the employ of the United States Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. LLH

WALLACE, E. V. *A Numismatography of the Lincoln Head Cent*. 87 pp., illus., diags. (Reprinted from the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 18 (1952)-Vol. 20 (1954).)

In eight chapters the author covers a brief history of cents before 1909; the design, physical description, and initials on the Lincoln cent of 1909; the iron-zinc issue of 1943; the demand and distribution of these pieces; their manufacture; a detailed listing of freaks, defects, etc.; the making of a collection of them; their grading; and the number issued and prices on different degrees of condition. JSD

INDIA

FRONTEIRA, JOAQUIM. Fanões de ouro. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (Aug. 1954), pp. 90-94, illus.

These tiny gold coins were in circulation in India in the early sixteenth century, and in them tribute was paid to the Portuguese conquerors. The name was also applied to a silver piece; the exchange between the two is not known. Fronteira illustrates and discusses two examples from Portuguese collections. TVB

ARMENIA

BEDOUKIAN, PAUL. Coinage of Constantine III and IV, Kings of Lesser Armenia. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 193-196, pl.

Differences of specific gravity separate the silver coinage of Constantine III and IV into two distinct groups. Historical data and stylistic contrasts contribute to the differentiation. RL

LANG, DAVID. Supplementary Notes on Kiurike II, King of Lori in Armenia and His Coins. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 183-191, pl.

The Kiurike coins, which lack date and mint designations, are attributed to Kiurike II of Tashir, dynast of Lori (1048-ca. 1100), on stylistic and historic grounds. The design was derived from the bronze coins of Emperor John Tzimiskes which penetrated Armenia at the time of the accession of Kiurike II in 1048.

FAR EAST

Asahi Shinbunsha. *Kahai no rekishi* [History of (Japanese) Money]. Tokyo, 1954. Asahi shashin book No. 3, 64 pp., illus. 150 Yen.

This publication, although its text is wholly in Japanese, is an exemplification of the ancient Chinese proverb that "one picture is worth a thousand words."

Prior to the war in the Pacific, the Japanese newspaper *Asahi* published a book of 152 pages whose title may be translated as "The History of Coin Making in Japan." Due to the devastation incident to the bombing of Tokyo by the American Air Force this has become a very scarce item. *Asahi* has reissued that work in pamphlet form, reproducing the greater part of the original illustrations, but with a revised text, and including some new and improved illustrations not included in the earlier volume. It is not often that a publication of sixty-four pages is so profusely illustrated, there being something in excess of 550 illustrations, nor that the illustrations are of such high quality.

The entire history of Japanese coinage from the period of barter to the very latest disc-type struck coins is shown pictorially. An entirely new set of pictures of the coining processes employed in the Osaka mint are given. New illustrations showing more graphically some of the details of the coins are provided, such as the greatly enlarged reproductions of the the edges and the characteristic markings on the gold obans. All of the illustrations are clearer because of the superior surface of the paper upon which they are printed. HFB

Shih, Kalgan, *Modern Coins of China*. Shanghai, December 1951. 226 pp., illus. 2nd English edition.

Only a very few copies of this volume, though published in 1951, have come to the United States. A Hongkong correspondent has stated that he received only three copies, two of which he forwarded to individuals designated by the compiler, while the third copy was presented to him. No copies have so far appeared on the Hongkong market, and he was informed that the entire balance of the edition was placed in storage in Shanghai.

The original Chinese edition was abstracted in *Num. Lit.* No. 11, April 1950, p. 68, and the English translation was commented upon in *Num. Lit.* No. 13, Oct., 1950, p. 162. The present edition combines the illustrations with a somewhat revised English text, although it can scarcely be said that the sometimes quaint "Pigeon English" of the earlier edition has been improved. Some never previously published material has been added, such as several photographs and a drawing of the Hu-poo Central Mint in Peking as it appeared about 1900, and several pictures of the minting machinery and interior scenes.

An enlarged cut of the Han silver ingot, figure 8 of the first edition, has been given in plate 12. This shows the inscription incised on this rare and most interesting specimen. A Chinese document referring to it is also reproduced. Another new feature is the enlarged reproduction of some thirty-three Manchu characters which are found on the coins of Fengtien Province and fifteen Mongol characters which appear on those of Outer Mongolia.

Two essays of holed struck coins shown on plate 175 are attributed to "the middle of the eighteenth century." This attribution is quite obviously incorrect as this would have been about 1750, at least a hundred years before any machinery for minting by modern machine methods were available in China. The captions to items "A" and "B" of plate 170 have been transposed. The Wang Mang knife-coin shown in item "C" of plate 162 is not taken from a genuine specimen but from a crude and obvious forgery made at a much later date to defraud collectors. Originals have the two characters above and below the hole incised and filled with actual gold, the surface of which is flush with the bronze field and not in relief as in the piece reproduced. HFB

MEDALS

AMORÓS, JOSÉ VICENTE. El Siglo XVIII español en las medallas de Tomás Francisco Prieto y Gerónimo Antonio Gil. In: *Clavileño*, Año 3, No. 15 (May-June 1952), pp. 36-41, illus.

The medal of proclamation and commemoration flourished in Spain and her colonies in the eighteenth century, giving scope to the work of

two great engravers, Prieto and his pupil Gil. Prieto, chief engraver of the Madrid mint, produced medals on a variety of subjects: the inauguration of Charles III, the establishment of the Madrid post office in 1761, the marriage of Charles IV. His enormous reputation brought into being a school of engraving, later officially established by Charles III. His most important pupil, Gil, moved to America and became, through his own talents, chief engraver of the Mexico mint. Here too the products of the mints increased greatly in artistic value. Gil's best known work is the series of proclamation medals for various Mexican cities on the inauguration of Charles IV (1789). Amorós illustrates thirteen pieces of the two artists. TVB

BABELON, JEAN. Medallones españoles del siglo XVI. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 11 (April-June 1954), pp. 57-67, illus.

Iconographic and historical study of four large bronze medals in Paris, representing four leading figures of the Spanish state of the early sixteenth century: Fernando el Católico, Cardinal Cisneros, Gonzalo de Córdoba, and Íñigo López de Mendoza TVB

BATALHA REIS, PEDRO. Medalha inédita da rainha D. Maria II. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Apr. 1954), pp. 38-40, illus.

Description and illustration of a beautiful Portuguese medallic essay: obverse: bust of Queen Maria II, facing right; reverse: laurel crown enclosing a plain field. The piece is anepigraphical save for the engraver's name on the edge of the bust, Freire. Batalha Reis attributes the style to the influence of William Wyon—Freire studied die-cutting in England in 1837, and the author tries to date the piece in that year. No completed example is known—presumably the reverse field would have carried an inscription. The essay itself appears to be unique. TVB

BERNI, G. Nueva Medalla conmemorativa de Fernando el Católico. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Jan.-Mar. 1952), pp. 101-103, illus.

Illustration of a bronze medal commissioned by the firm of X. y F. Calicó of Barcelona to commemorate the fifth centenary of the birth of Fernando el Católico (1952). The obverse represents the king, the legend relating his titles in full; the reverse presents the arms of his dominions, encircled by an honorary inscription. The artist was the sculptor Ricardo Sala. TVB

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Las medallas de la Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, de Madrid. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Jan.-Mar. 1952), pp. 85-98, illus.

The production of coin in Spain, and especially in her American colonies, was so great as to render secondary the consideration of medals; even in the present century there have been few, and these struck privately rather than at the Mint. To improve this situation, the Mint

began in 1950 to strike commemorative pieces in copper, of which Calicó illustrates eleven. They celebrate the authors Calderón de la Barca, Lope de Vega, and Tirso de Molina; the artists Goya, Velásquez, and El Greco; Isabela la Católica; and two Spanish saints. To the description of each the author has appended a critical note. TVB

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Una medalla de Antonio Agustín. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Jan.-Mar. 1952), pp. 105-106, illus.

Illustration of a medal struck in 1951 in honor of the Spanish numismatist, Antonio Agustín, bishop of Tarragona. The piece was designed by Francisco Socies for the *Círculo Filatélico y Numismático* of Barcelona. TVB

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Una medalla-retrato. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 10 (Jan.-Mar. 1954), pp. 53-54, illus.

Illustration of a medallic portrait by the contemporary Italian medalist Pietro Giampaoli of Srna. Julia Malfatti. The piece is renaissance in style. TVB

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Medalla del cincuentenario de la Universidad de Puerto Rico. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 11 (April-June 1954), p. 79, illus.

Description of the medal by T. G. LoMedico in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the University of Puerto Rico in 1953. TVB

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. Medals Made in America by Moritz Furst. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 9 (Sept. 1954), pp. 937-943; Vol. 67, No. 10 (Oct. 1954), pp. 1075-1080, illus.

The author describes medals made by this artist from 1814 to 1838. These include medals awarded to heroes of the War of 1812 by the U. S. Congress and the State of Pennsylvania, Presidential medals, and medals honoring distinguished persons. Some are illustrated. LL

COLA, MARIA ISOTTA. Di alcune medaglie di Francesco Morosini "il Peloponnesiaco." In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Vol. 2, Ser. 5, No. 56 (1954), pp. 105-111, pl.

The victories of Morosini over the Turks at Lepanto and Athens, and in the Morea (1684-7) were celebrated at Venice by the bestowal of honors on the general and the striking of commemorative medals. Five medals from the Museo Bottacin, thought to be unpublished, are discussed here. The engravers, whose initials appear on other contemporary pieces and who were thought to be Italian, are shown to have been Lazarus Gottlieb Lauffer and Georg Hautsch, who collaborated in Nuremberg. TVB

COLE, HOWARD N. *Coronation and Commemorative Medals 1887-1953*. Aldershot, Gale & Polden, 1953. 52 pp., pls. 7s. 6d.

A description of the seventeen coronation and commemorative medals of the British monarchs, from Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal of 1887 to Queen Elizabeth II's Coronation Medal of 1953, which have been awarded to particular individuals to be worn as medals in the modern sense—i.e., worn on the left breast suspended from a ribbon. In precedence these medals are worn after campaign stars and war medals, but before awards for efficiency and long service.

Each medal is described and reproduced (with incidental remarks on the historical event to which it refers), and there is a colored plate of the ribbons appropriate to each. REG

Der Originalprospekt zur Silbermedaille Montenuovo 2506. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8, No. 11 (1954), p. 84.

A reprint of the announcement of a medal struck on the recovery of Emperor Francis I of Austria from an illness in 1826.

The medal was issued by Johann Ritter v. Lucam, designed upon his instructions by Johann Ritter v. Lampi, and the obverse and reverse, respectively, were engraved by Joseph Lang and Franz Stuckhart. HJE

ERLANGER, HERBERT J. The Medals of the Free City of Nuremberg from 1782 to 1806. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 205-214, pls.

This supplement to Im Hof's volume on the medals of Nuremberg includes a bibliography and catalogue of 16 medals. The author follows Im Hof's definition of what constitutes a medal of that city. The additions fall principally in the categories of events in the history of Nuremberg or its territory and portraits of Nuremberg citizens.

Medals continued to be issued after the city's loss of independence. The list ends with the medal produced when Nuremberg was incorporated into the Kingdom of Bavaria in 1806. By the end of the eighteenth century, engravers of the old school had left the scene; they were followed during the period of the French Revolution and early nineteenth century by representatives of the new style. RL

ERNST, AXEL. Theophilus Hansens prisedaille. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April 1955), pp. 77-79, illus.

In this article Axel Ernst gives valuable information concerning two medals dedicated to the famous Danish architect Theophilus Hansen (1813-1891). The first of these medals, both of which were designed by the well-known Austrian medalist Joseph Tautenhayn (1837-1911), was given to Hansen by his pupils on his seventieth birthday in 1883. The same medal with some alteration in the reverse text was used as a prize medal by the Academy of Art in Vienna after 1886. CS

FERRARI, JORGE N. Medallas chilenas en homenaje a Medina. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 11 (April-June 1954), pp. 69-73, illus.

In 1952, on the centenary of the birth of José Toribio Medina, the Santiago mint struck three medals in his honor. All bear the same obverse, his portrait. The reverses are, a) an owl perched on a lighted lamp, symbolic of scholarship; b) an honorary dedication by the city of Santiago; and c) a coining press, in honor of Medina's numismatic studies. The medals were designed by Rene Thenot, the mint engraver, and were presented to those partaking in the centenary celebration. TVB

FERREIRA BARROS, ALEXANDRE. Novas medalhas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Apr. 1954), pp. 60-62, illus.

The medallic art of today suffers from stylization, which robs the result of character, expression, and delicacy. A worthy exception is the medal struck in 1954 to honor the four-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of São Paulo, as well as the numismatic exhibition held in that city in July of that year. TVB

FERREIRA BARROS, ALEXANDRE. Novas medalhas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 6 (Aug. 1954), pp. 129-130, pls.

Discussion of two medals with anti-Nazi themes by the French artist André Galtié. The Portuguese medalist Numídico Bessone is represented by his work commemorating the millenary of the foundation of the city of Guimarães. TVB

FLOHIL, M. Een variant van de portretpenning van Piet Heyn. In: *De Geuzenpenning*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (Oct. 1954), pp. 39-41, illus.

The medal commemorating Piet Heyn (Van Loon II, 137.1) has always been a mystery since neither its engraver nor the date of its striking have been known.

Now a variant has been found. It was struck in bronze and both the obverse and reverse dies are different from the previously known pieces. The author examined these differences in detail and concluded that these dies are closer to known prints. The variant therefore appears to be the earlier stage of the medal.

Unfortunately the variant does not contribute any new clues to either the date of the medal or its engraver. The author examines it stylistically but can only conclude that it is of a comparatively late date. Since it is listed in Van Loon but not in Bizot, it can, however, not be later than 1726. HJE

FONTEIJN KUIJPERS, H. A. Rekenpenningen van de Staten van Walcheren. In: *De Geuzenpenning*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (Oct. 1954), pp. 44-45, illus.

In 1596 and 1646 the Estates of Walcheren issued jetons which show a whale, the arms of Walcheren, on the obverse, and a map of the island on the reverse.

After the flood of 1953 the Polder Administration of Walcheren issued a medal for which these jetons were used as the pattern. The medal which is of high artistic value was executed by J.Ph. van Zegveld.

Both the jetons and the medal are illustrated in the text. HJE

GALSTER, GEORG. Joachim Frederiks contrafejer II. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (Mar. 1955), pp. 57-60, illus.

This paper discusses three rare gold medals in the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in Copenhagen. The medals which have the portrait of Joachim Frederik, Elector of Brandenburg (1598-1608), on the obverse and his coat of arms on the reverse, are described in detail. CS

GRUNTHAL, HENRY. A Contemporary Gold Medal of Martin Luther. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 201-203, pl.

An important gold medal of Martin Luther, loaned to the American Numismatic Society by Alastair Bradley Martin, was formerly in the collection of the *Chorherrenstift* at Klosterneuberg, Austria. It is probable that the obverse showing the bust of Luther was created by Hans Glim, friend of Durer; the reverse was engraved by Peter Floetner. The medal is dated 1521, and probably originated in Nuremberg. RL

Habsburger als Herculier. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 8, No. 11 (1954), pp. 85-86. (Extract from a lecture given by Dr. Guido Bruck.)

Various Hapsburg emperors used Hercules symbols. They are particularly numerous on the medals and coins of Charles V but appear later as well. Charles VI is entitled HERCULES MUSARUM on a statue in the Vienna National Library which he founded and there are medals commemorating his birth as well as that of Joseph II which show the infant Hercules strangling the snakes.

Hercules as the symbol of imperial power goes back to Alexander the Great and was used by many of his successors and by Roman emperors from Trajan onwards. Maximilian I was the first Hapsburg emperor who adopted it even though he did not apply it on coins or medals.

Napoleon I also had himself represented as the victorious Hercules on the medal commemorating the capture of Vienna and Pressburg. The medal commemorating the birth of his son is the last one on which a prince is depicted as the infant Hercules strangling the snakes. HJE

HERMANSEN, VICTOR. Medaillør Daniel Jensen Adzer. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb. 1954), pp. 25-27, illus.

Anecdotal material about the Danish medallist Daniel Jensen Adzer (1731-1808) taken from the pages of the diary kept by the Danish historian Vedel Simonsen is related in this article. The illustration accompanying the article was taken from the painting by Lorenz Pasch (1765) and in 1949 presented by Dr. Ossip Kofman to the Royal Coin and Medal Collection at Copenhagen. RPB

LAGERQVIST, LARS O. En medalj öfver marskalk Brune. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov. 1954), pp. 221-223, illus.

Lagerqvist describes a medal by F. A. Caunois, commemorating one of Napoleon's famous marshals, Guillaume Marie Anne Brune, (1763-1815). According to Gramsen and Julius this medal was struck just after Brune's violent death in 1815. In Lagerqvist's opinion it is to be dated later—probably in 1848. His arguments in proving this are very convincing.

The author also gives interesting information about Brune and his connection with Sweden during the Napoleonic wars. CS

Medailløren HLT. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan. 1954), pp. 1-4, illus.

After the conclusion of the Danish peace at Copenhagen (May 27, 1660) the Swedish government exercised guardianship over Denmark with a Swedish resident, Gustav Lilliecrona, at Copenhagen. The Danes expressed their displeasure at this supervision in various ways on coins and medals. Lilliecrona wrote a letter to Carl XI dated Dec. 2, 1667, in which he described in detail such a medal. This well known medal was executed by an unknown medallist with the initials HLT. The obverse shows the effigy of the King of Denmark, Frederik III, facing right. The reverse shows a hand (representing Sweden) in the act of reaching for the Danish crown which is placed at the top of the medal. This hand is being severed at the wrist by a sword clasped by a hand (representing Denmark). The letter provides a date for the striking of the medal either in 1667 or somewhat earlier. It seems probable that Lilliecrona called his sovereign's attention to the medal shortly after he himself had seen a specimen. RPB

NOWOTNY, KARL ANTON. Zur Geschichte der astrologischen Medaillen. In: *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 74 (1951), pp. 100-104, pl.

The contemporary designation for the astrological medal was *sigillum*. Astrological medals for the most part depicted the planets and the signs of the zodiac. The majority of planetary and zodiacal medals may be referred back to two texts, in which their manufacture was exactly described, to the tract entitled *De septem quadraturis planetarum* in its various editions, and to the work of Arnaldus de Villanova. Most of the planet medals show the magic square which came into Europe during the thirteenth century.

Astrological medals have been grouped into seven general classes according to the literary source which has described the type, e.g., medals according to the *Archidoxis Magica*, medals from Hiebner 1651, medals with obverses according to Kircher 1653, the Agrippa type, and the *Typus Archidoxis Magica* 1572. The article contains a plate (pl. 3) which shows both obverses and reverses of ten of these weird medals. In an appendix to the article these ten medals are described in detail. The pertinent bibliography is listed at the end of the article. RPB

RIVERO, CASTO M. DEL. Medallas de los Gobernadores de Milán durante la dominación española. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (Jan.-Mar. 1952), pp. 69-82, illus.

Presentation of an assortment of sixteenth and seventeenth century medals representing various Spanish governors of Milan, with comments on their personal histories. TVB

SANTOS, ARY DOS. Portugal nas exposições universais de Paris e S. Luís e na nacional do Rio de Janeiro. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (Apr. 1954), pp. 41-51, pls.

The medals of these three expositions (1867, 1903, 1905) are described and illustrated. Portugal won high award in each for the mineral waters of Felgueira. TVB

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Tordenskiolds portrettmedaljong. In: *Gullsmeskunst*, 1954, illus.

During the seventeenth century many princes started the practice of distributing to deserving persons their portraits in miniature, in the form of medallions, often set with diamonds. It was a sort of decoration. The distribution was made even in countries where orders already existed. An instance of this is given in this article: the Norwegian naval hero, Peter Tordenskiold (1690-1720) received, in 1719, a diamond-studded portrait-medal of this kind from King Frederik IV of Denmark and Norway. Tordenskiold thereafter wore it on the light-blue ribbon of the Order of the Elephant.

In all, Frederik IV gave out only four of these medals. The writer points out the likelihood that all of the settings were done by the Danish goldsmith, Andreas Normand; the portrait was perhaps painted by the artist, Georg Saleman, who was often employed by the king. Neither Tordenskiold's nor any of the other copies of this rare medal are preserved to the present day; but a painting of the Norwegian naval hero in the Frederiksborg Palace in Denmark shows him wearing the medallion.

LL

THOMSEN, RUDI. Madvigs aeresmedailler. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (Aug. 1954), pp. 165-172, illus.

In this article Dr. Thomsen relates the interesting story of two gold medals bestowed upon the outstanding Danish classicist and politician, Johan Nicolai Madvig (1804-1886). The medals were designed by Harald Conradsen and Julius Schultz in 1879 and 1884, respectively. In 1907 they were given by Madvig's family to the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in Copenhagen.

Problems connected with the issuance of these medals are discussed.

CS

THOMSEN, RUDI. Ole Römer-medailen. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb. 1955), pp. 37-39, illus.

Account of a new medal issued to commemorate the famous Danish astronomer and physicist Ole Römer (1644-1710). The sculptor and mint-engraver Harald Salomon cut the dies for this medal which is given from time to time to Danish scientists of high standing.

The article not only describes the medal in detail, but also gives a survey of Ole Römer's life and work. CS

WIDEEN, HARALD. Mynt- och medaljbilder från 1600-talet hämtade från kopparstick. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1952, pp. 137-146, illus.

This article deals with engravings as prototypes of seventeenth century coins and medals. The author proves how medals, particularly of Gustav II Adolf, have been copied from contemporary engravings. Even famous medalists like Arvid Karlsteen and Johan Karl Hedlinger not only borrowed motifs, but also copied in detail the works of known engravers.

The paper is copiously illustrated. CS

WIDEEN, HARALD. Gustav Adolfs-Medaljernas Skaldestycken. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1953), pp. 118-122, illus.

The author discusses a poetical medal of King Gustav II Adolf of Sweden. When Gustav II Adolf arrived at Querfurt in Saxony, he took a medal which was suspended from his neck, and gave it to a man who would not accept payment for the entertainment which the Swedes had enjoyed. The obverse shows the effigy of the King in armor. The reverse reveals a crowned lion standing on his hindlegs with a curved sword in one paw and the bible in the other. A German verse in three circular lines is copied in the text and duly translated into Swedish. The medal is fully described in B. E. Hildebrand's *Sveriges och svenska konungahusets minnespenningar*, Pt. 1 (Stockholm, 1874), No. 22, pp. 113-114. Similar medals are mentioned with especial attention given to their verse inscriptions, and their use as propaganda during the Thirty Years' War. RPB

WIDEEN, HARALD. Aloën och "Hönstavlan": två kuriösa medaljmotiv från 1700-talet. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct. 1953), pp. 173-179, illus.

Two curious motifs of an aloe plant (American agave), and the picture of hens found on two eighteenth century medals are discussed. The aloe medal is described by Hildebrand under Karl XII, No. 138. The effigy of the reigning sovereign appears upon the obverse of the medal which was struck in silver. Hildebrand mentions a variant struck in bronze (No. 138A). The reverse shows a blooming aloe plant with

this inscription: STVPENDOS . DEBVIT . STVPENDO . FLORES and in an inner circle within this inscription: AB A.^o 1708 IN SEQUEM. The medal commemorates the blooming of an aloe plant in the garden of Count Nils Gyldenstolp.

The second motif is on a presentation medal, engraved by D. Fehrman and dated 1750. The obverse shows six heads of ladies in waiting of the Crown Princess Louisa Ulrika. The ladies have been depicted as hens with human heads. The reverse shows a crowing rooster. Around the edge of the obverse and reverse runs this inscription: O POULES EN VOYANT VOS TRAITES ET VOS APPAS - QUEL EST LE COQ MAUDIT QUI NE CHANTEROIT PAS! The crowing rooster symbolizes Count Carl Gustaf Tessin (1695-1770), chief marshal of Louisa Ulrika. The story behind the issue of this presentation medal is given in detail. RPB

WIDEEN, HARALD. Karl XI:s tyska Kröningsmedalj. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5 (May 1954), pp. 147-151, illus.

Account of a medal struck in Germany to commemorate the coronation of the Swedish king, Karl XI. The author attributes the medal to the well known mint-engraver in Breslau, Johann Buchheim (1624-1683). Other works by the same medalist are mentioned. The article is excellently illustrated. CS

PAPER MONEY

BIBLER, STEPHEN H. Mickey Mouse Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), pp. 4-7, illus.

Description of Japanese invasion currency and Philippino guerilla currency used in the Philippine Islands during the Second World War. LLH

CAME, MELVIN E. An Interesting Find in Canadian Broken Banknotes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 67, No. 12 (Dec. 1954), pp. 1316-1317, illus.

Describes and illustrates a \$4 note of the Bank of Brantford, issued for the Sault Ste. Marie Branch, which was never chartered or placed in operation. LLH

PICK, ALBERT and ARLIE SLABAUGH. United States Prisoner of War Money —World War Two. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 7 (July 1954), pp. 793-798, illus.

This is primarily a list of Prisoner of War camps and the scrip issued in each for use by German and Italian POW located in this country during 1942-1948. JSD

SCOTT, KENNETH. Two Counterfeit Connecticut Bills of Credit. In: *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes VI* (1954), pp. 215-217, pls.

Counterfeit colonial bills of credit were normally destroyed when detected. Two such bills from Connecticut are preserved in the American

Antiquarian Society's collection. One, dated May 10, 1775 and numbered 1817, bears the signatures of Wm. Pitkin, Thos. Seymour and Jesse Root, with "Counterfeit" written across their names. Below is inscribed in ink: "M^r. Nath^a Dauchy, p m, Dec^r. 31. 1777, Counterfeit." According to custom the last possessor of the bill was required to sign it. Henry Dawkins may have been the engraver of this false note. The second bill, issued June 19, 1776, numbered 9252, bears the signatures of B. Payne and T. Seymour. On the back: "M^r. Joseph Robinson, April 13 1778—Counterfeit." Irregularities in the spacing and design of the letters appear in the false notes. RL

DECORATIONS

ERNST, AXEL. Nogle danske militære hæderstegn. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 8 (Oct. 1954), pp. 201-209, illus.

In this review of Thøstrup and Ellehauge: *Danske Hæderstegn* (København 1953), the different decorations and medals of the Danish army are described in detail. The article contains much valuable information for the collectors. CS

FONSECA, ALVARO AUGUSTO DA E JOAO DE MACEDO E CHAVES. *Ordens honoríficas Portuguesas*. Lisbon, n.d. 85 pp., illus.

A brief history of the Portuguese honorary orders, followed by the decrees establishing and governing the insignia of each, and concluding with the illustration of the medals. TVB

German Democratic Republic. Information Dept. *Medals and Badges: German Democratic Republic*. Illus.

This small pamphlet illustrates and identifies in four languages various badges and awards established by the Communist Government in Soviet Germany. The illustrations are all in color. The designs of the pieces shown are generally Russian in character. Nevertheless the publication is basically useful for the sake of the record. JCR

LAGERQVIST, LARS O. Konung Gustaf V:s minnestecken. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), pp. 1-2, illus.

An account of a new Swedish royal medal instituted in 1951 by King Gustaf VI Adolf in commemoration of his father, King Gustaf V.

The medal which is of silver is surmounted by a royal crown and bears on the obverse the effigy of Gustaf V. The ribbon from which the medal is suspended is black and is provided with a bar: * 1858 Gustaf V + 1950.

On May 5th, 1954, the medal was given to 303 members of the late king's household. CS

TOKENS

KURTH, H. H. *British Provincial Tokens of the Period 1787-1796*. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 3 (March 1954), pp. 273-277, illus.

This series of tokens was issued to supply the lack of English copper coinage. The tokens were put out by mining companies, by towns and municipalities, by proponents of some political or reform movement (Tories, Whigs, anti-slavery agitators, or American Revolutionaries), and by dealers and speculators for fraudulent purposes. The series came to an end in 1797 when a new official coinage was authorized. The article concludes with a description of five standard authorities covering the series.

JSD

CURRENT PERIODICALS

BOLETIN DEL INSTITUTO BONAERENSE DE NUMISMATICA Y ANTIGÜEDADES (Casa Pardo, Sarmiento No. 531, Buenos Aires). No. 4 (1954).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉTUDE ET DOCUMENTATION POUR L'HISTOIRE DU PAPIER-MONNAIE (J. G. Forcin, 18, Rue Paul Déroulède, Bois-Colombes (Seine). No. 4 (1955).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque Nationale, 58, rue de Richelieu, Paris (2^e). Vol. 10, No. 1 (Jan. 1955); Vol. 10, No. 2 (Feb. 1955); Vol. 10, No. 3 (Mar. 1955).

THE C. N. A. BULLETIN (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 6, No. 1 (Jan. 1955); Vol. 6, No. 2 (Feb. 1955); Vol. 6, No. 3 (Mar. 1955); Vol. 6, No. 4 (April 1955).

THE CIRCULATED PROOF (East Bay Coin Club of Oakland, Calif.). Vol. 7, No. 2 (Feb. 1955); Vol. 7, No. 3 (Mar. 1955); Vol. 7, No. 4 (April 1955).

THE COAST COINER (P. O. Box 6, Yardley, Washington). Vol. 1, No. 11 (Feb. 1955); Vol. 1, No. 12 (Mar. 1955).

COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL (Wayte Raymond, Inc., 175 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.). Vol. 21, Nos. 5/6 (Sept.-Dec. 1954).

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ITALIA NUMISMATICA (Oscar Rinaldi, Castellario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 6, No. 1 (Jan. 1955); Vol. 6, No. 2 (Feb. 1955).

THE MEDAL COLLECTOR BULLETIN (S. Gregory Yasinitsky, 543 16th Ave., San Francisco 18, Calif.). Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan. 1955); Vol. 2, No. 2 (Feb. 1955); Vol. 2, No. 3 (Mar. 1955).

MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Zuschriften an das Sekretariat, Burgring 5, Vienna 1). Vol. 9, No. 1 (1955).

- NORDISK NUMISMATISK UNIONS MEDLEMSBLAD** (Den kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling, Nationalmuseet, Copenhagen K). No. 2 (Feb. 1955); No. 3 (Mar. 1955); No. 4 (April 1955).
- NUMARIO HISPANICO** (Museo Arqueológico Nacional, Serrano 13, Madrid). Vol. 3, No. 5 (1954).
- NUMISMA** (Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Museo-Biblioteca, Plaza de Colon 4, Madrid). Vol. 4, No. 12 (July-Sept. 1954).
- NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR** (Spink & Son, Ltd., 5, 6 & 7 King St., St. James's, London, S. W. 1). Vol. 63, No. 2 (Feb. 1955); Vol. 63, No. 3 (Mar. 1955); Vol. 63, No. 4 (April 1955).
- NUMISMATIC SCRAPBOOK MAGAZINE** (7320 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago 31, Ill.). Vol. 21, No. 2 (Feb. 1955); Vol. 21, No. 3 (Mar. 1955); Vol. 21, No. 4 (April 1955).
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- NUMISMATISCHE NACHRICHTENBLATT** (Dr. P. Berghaus, Domplatz 10 Münster/Westf.). Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan. 1955); Vol. 4, No. 2 (Feb. 1955); Vol. 4, No. 3 (Mar. 1955); Vol. 4, No. 4 (April 1955).
- THE NUMISMATIST** (P. O. Box 577, Wichita, Kan.). Vol. 68, No. 2 (Feb. 1955); Vol. 68, No. 3 (Mar. 1955); Vol. 68, No. 4 (April 1955).
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- BELTRAN, ANTONIO.** Los monumentos en las monedas hispano-romanas. In: *Archivo Español de Arqueología*, Vol. 26, No. 87 (1953), pp. 39-66. Rev. by José Sánchez Real in *Boletín Arqueológico*, Vols. 53-54 (1953-54), pp. 87-88.
- CALICÓ, F. XAVIER.** Aportación a la historia monetaria de Santa Fé de Bogotá, Colombia. Barcelona, 1953. Rev. by Octavio Gil Farrés in *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (1954), pp. 121-122.
- CRAIG, WILLIAM D.** Germanic Coinages (Charlemagne through Wilhelm II). Mountain View, Calif., 1954. Rev. by Elston G. Bradfield in *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 2 (Feb. 1955), pp. 140-141.
- DARTEVELLE, EDMOND.** Les "N'Zimbu," monnaie du Royaume de Congo. Brussels, 1953. Rev. by F. Baillon in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 100 (1954), pp. 135-136.
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- GRANT, MICHAEL. *Roman Imperial Money*. London, 1954. Rev. by H. U. Instinsky in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik*, Vol. 2, No. 8 (1954), pp. 385-387; Rev. by Vte Terlinden in *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 100 (1954), pp. 127-128.
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- MILES, GEORGE C. *The Coinage of the Visigoths of Spain, Leovigild to Achila II*. New York, 1952. Rev. by José Sánchez Real in *Boletín Arqueológico*, Vols. 53-54 (1953-54), pp. 91-92.
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COIN TRADE CATALOGUES AUCTION CATALOGUES

- ASSOCIATED COIN AUCTION CO. (Jersey City, N. J.). April 2, 1955, 1262 lots, 40 pp., 6 pls., Ancient, U. S., Foreign.
- BOLENDER, M. H. (San Marino, Calif.). Mar. 11, 1955, 1488 lots, 74 pp., Ancient, U. S., Foreign, Gold.
- BOURGEY, E. (Paris). Mar. 3, 1955, 304 lots, 6 pp., French Gold—Louis XV; Mar. 23, 1955, 282 lots, 18 pp., pl., Ancient, Byzantine, French, Misc.
- CIANI, P. (Paris). May 6-7, 1955, 548 lots, (n.p.) 16 pls., Ancient, Byzantine, Gaulish, French, Foreign.
- DOROTHEUM (Vienna). No. 176, Jan. 25-27, 1955, 828 lots, 28 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, Oriental, Medals, Decorations, Tokens; No. 178, Mar. 8-10, 1955, 643 lots, 24 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, Medals, Tokens, Decorations; No. 179, Mar. 29-31, 1955, 686 lots, 24 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, Paper Money, Tokens, Medals, Decorations; No. 180, April 19-21, 1955, 781 lots, 28 pp., Ancient, European, Oriental, Paper Money, Medals, Decorations.
- FEDERAL COIN EXCHANGE (M. Kolman, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio). Feb. 28, 1955, 1779 lots, 46 pp., 2 pls., Ancient, U. S., Gold, Medals, Crowns.
- FRENCH'S (Troy, N. Y.). May 12 & 14, 1955, 1408 lots, 39 pp., U. S., Misc., Ancient, and Foreign.
- FREY, H. P. R. (Freiburg). April 15-16, 1955, 1277 lots, 61 pp., 18 pls., Ancient, Mediaeval, German, European, Medals.
- GANS, EDWARD (Berkeley, Calif.). No. 15, May 4, 1955, 658 lots, 37 pp., 8 pls., Ancient, Byzantine, Biblical, European, Latin America.
- GLENDINING & CO. (London). Dec. 20, 1954, 211 lots, 24 pp., Military & Naval Medals and Decorations; Mar. 3, 1955, 267 lots, 20 pp., English, Medals, English and Foreign Gold; Mar. 30, 1955, 226 lots, 16 pp., English, Foreign, Gold; April 18-20, 1955, 733 lots, 140 pp., 29 pls., Greek Gold and Silver; April 25, 1955, 312 lots, 46 pp., 16 pls., English Coins & Medals—Charles I.
- HESS, A. (Lucerne). April 5, 1955, 441 lots, 47 pp., 16 pls., Ancient & Byzantine Gold, Medals; April 6, 1955, 582 lots, 28 pp., Numismatic Books, Catalogues.
- HIRSCH, GERHARD (Munich). Mar. 29-31, 1955, 1530 lots, 69 pp., 17 pls., Roman, German, French Decorations.
- IMPERIAL COIN CO. (Benjamin Stack, New York). Feb. 18-19, 1955, 1161 lots, 36 pp., U. S.
- KELLY, JAMES (Dayton, Ohio). April 29-30, 1955, 1839 lots, 64 pp., U. S., Ancient, Foreign.

- KREISBERG, ABNER (Beverly Hills, Calif.). Feb. 28, 1955, 2480 lots, 65 pp., U. S. Coins and Fractional Currency, Foreign Gold.
- KRESS, KARL (Munich). No. 98, April 20-22, 1955, 4005 lots, 95 pp., 28 pls., Ancient, European, Decorations, Medals.
- LEE, M. G. (Cairo). Feb. 26, 1955, 423 lots, 41 pp., 16 pls., Ancient, General.
- NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO. (New York). April 22, 1955, 876 lots, 41 pp., 2 pls., U. S., Canadian, Paper Money, Tokens, Encased Postage Stamps.
- PAGE, M. (Paris). Mar. 9, 1955, 150 lots, 14 pp., 8 pls., Ancient, French, European.
- RIGGS, L. (Cincinnati, Ohio). Feb. 19, 1955, 857 lots, 26 pp., U. S., Foreign, Paper Money; April 16, 1955, 765 lots, 22 pp., U. S., Foreign.
- SANTAMARIA, P. and P. (Roma). Mar. 21, 1955, 1309 lots, 118 pp., 29 pls., Italian; Mar. 24, 1955, 425 lots, 43 pp., 12 pls., Osella; Mar. 25, 1955, 426 lots, 60 pp., 12 pls., Italian.
- SCHULMAN, H. M. F. (New York). Mar. 18-19, 1955, 2487 lots, 137 pp., 27 pls., General.
- SOTHEBY & CO. (London). Mar. 17, 1955, 173 lots, 23 pp., English Gold & Silver, Decorations.
- STACK'S (New York). Feb. 26, 1955, 1021 lots, 32 pp., U. S., Foreign Gold and Silver; April 2, 1955, 977 lots, 18 pp., U. S., Foreign; April 23, 1955, 1262 lots, 40 pp., U. S., Foreign; May 6-8, 1955, 2073 lots, 86 pp., 19 pls., Ancient, Gold, U. S., Foreign.

FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

- BEBEE'S (Omaha, Neb.). 1955, 58 pp., U. S., Foreign, Paper Money.
- BINDER, WALTER (Hamburg). No. 211, Jan.-Feb. 1955, 8 pp., Gold, German, Misc. Foreign; No. 212, Mar. 1955, 8 pp., German, Gold, Medals, Misc.
- BOUTIN, SERGE (Paris). No. 77, Jan. 1955, 381 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French, Gold, Misc.; No. 78, Feb. 1955, 392 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French, Gold; No. 79, Mar. 1955, 387 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French, Gold, Medals; No. 80, Apr. 1955, 390 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French, Foreign, Gold.
- BULLOWA, DAVID M. (Philadelphia, Pa.). Feb. 1955, 8 pp., Ancient, U. S., Foreign, U. S. Medals; Mar. 1955, 8 pp., U. S., Foreign, Medals, Numismatic Books; Apr. 1955, 8 pp., Ancient, U. S., Foreign, Medals.
- BUTTON, E. (Frankfurt/Main). No. 79, Jan. 1955, 381 nos., 12 pp., Gold, European, Numismatic Books; No. 80, Feb. 1955, 490 nos., 14 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, Gold, German; No. 81, Mar. 1955, European, German, Gold, Porcelain Coins and Medals.
- CHRISTENSEN, HENRY (Hoboken, N. J.). List 55A, Apr. 1955, 6 pp., German Talers.
- COPLEY COIN CO. (Boston, Mass.). Mar. 1955, 5 pp., U. S.; Apr.-May 1955, U. S., Misc. Foreign.
- MAISON DEBLAIN (Nice). List 134, Jan. 1955, 305 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, European, Gold, Medals; List 135, Feb. 1955, 287 nos., 8 pp., Roman, French, Religious Medals.
- DE FALCO, G. (Naples). List 28, Mar. 1955, 363 nos., 36 pp., Roman, Italian, Papal.
- DE NICOLA, L. (Rome). No. 1, Mar. 1955, 1438 nos., 39 pp., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Medals.
- FOSTER, CHARLES W. (Rushville, N. Y.). List 47, Mar. 7, 1955, 500 nos., 12 pp., U. S., U. S. Colonial, U. S. Paper Money; List 48, April 4, 1955, 647 nos., 12 pp., Ancient, U. S.
- GAETTENS, R. (Heidelberg). No. 31, Jan. 1955, 364 nos., 12 pp., Gold, German, Medals, Misc. Foreign.

- GAMBERINI, C. (Bologna). No. 1 (N.S.), Mar. 1955, 237 nos., 6 pp., Ancient, Italian, Medals.
- GREEN, R. (Chicago). List 48 (1955), 54 pp., 7 pls., U. S., Foreign, Crowns, Gold, Medals, Misc.
- HEARN, G. E. (London). Dec. 1954, 238 lots, 20 pp., English, Gold, Colonial.
- HOPE, M. (Nottingham, Eng.). No. 32, Jan. 1955, 19 pp., Roman, Mohammedan, General; No. 33, Feb. 1955, 19 pp., Ancient, General.
- KELLY, J. (Dayton, Ohio). Feb. 1955, 4 pp., U. S.
- KEMM, THEODORE (New York). (n.d.), 4 pp., U. S. Paper.
- KOSOFF, A. (Encino, Calif.). No. 4, Jan. 1955, U. S.; No. 5, Mar. 1955, Ancient, U. S., Gold, Tokens, Medals.
- LANZ, HERMANN (Graz, Austria). No. 13, Dec. 1954, 33 pp., Ancient, Gold, European, Medals, Numismatic Books.
- MUNZEN UND MEDAILLEN (Basel). List 143, Feb. 1955, 312 nos., 10 pp., 2 pls., Ancient, Gold, European; List 144, Mar. 1955, 292 nos., 12 pp., 2 pls., Ancient, Gold, Swiss, Bracteates.
- NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO. (New York). Nov.-Dec. 1954, 10 pp., U. S. Coins and Paper Money.
- PEDERSEN, J. (Boras, Sweden). No. 12, 1955, Swedish, Misc. Foreign.
- PEUS, BUSSO (Frankfurt/Main). No. 252, Apr. 1955, 1720 nos., 41 pp., Ancient, German, Gold, Numismatic Books.
- PLATT, M. (Paris). List No. 7, Feb. 1955, 412 nos., 10 pp., Ancient, Gold, French, Medals, Misc.
- RIGÖ MUNZENHANDLUNG (Berlin). List 20, 293 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Gold, European; List 21, 275 nos., 8 pp., European; List 22, 492 nos., 16 pp., German, Gold, Medals; List 23, 277 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, German.
- RINALDI, OSCAR and FIGLIO (Mantua). Dec. 1954, 797 nos., 22 pp., Ancient, Gold, Mediaeval, Italian, Papal; Jan. 1955, 664 nos., 21 pp., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Misc.; Feb. 1955, 676 nos., 21 pp., Ancient, Italian, European, Misc.
- ROYAL COIN CO. (New York). 1955 Catalogue, 48 pp., U. S., Foreign.
- SANTAMARIA, P. and P. (Rome). List No. 7, Apr.-Dec. 1954, 473 nos., 18 pp., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Foreign, Papal Medals.
- SLABAUGH, ARLIE (Park Ridge, Ill.). List No. 40, 4 pp., U. S., Foreign Coins and Paper Money.
- STACK'S (New York). List No. 56, 24 pp., U. S.
- STEFANACHI, A. (Ascoli Piceno, Italy). Series E, No. 5, Mar. 1955, 18 pp., Ancient, Italian, Foreign, Numismatic Books.
- TINCHANT, PAUL (Brussels). No. 376, Feb. 1955, 386 nos., 10 pp., Ancient, European, Medals.
- WRUCK, W. (Berlin). No. 20, Mar. 1955, 1956 nos., 52 pp., Ancient, Gold, German, European.

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GENERAL

BELTRAN, A. La medalla del IV Congreso International de Sciences Prehistoriques et Protohistoriques. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 12 (July-Sept. 1954), pp. 75-76, illus.

The 1954 Congress in Madrid was marked by several field trips, one of which was an investigation of palaeolithic cave paintings. In commemoration of the Congress the Spanish mint struck a medal, reproducing on the obverse a bison from the cave of Altamira. The artist was Víctor González Gil.

TVB

CARSON, R. A. G. "Coins and Medals," in *The Concise Encyclopedia of Antiques*, Vol. 2. In: *The Connoisseur*, London, 1955, pp. 172-184, plates 109-116.

A short summary of the importance of coins and how to collect them is followed by a Glossary of General Terms. Further sections, each followed by a pertinent Glossary, are entitled: (A) Greek Coins, (B) Roman Coins, (C) British Coins, (D) Mediaeval Coins (sixth-fifteenth centuries), (E) Modern Coins, (F) Oriental Coins, and (G) Medals. Following a general list of Books for Further Reading are the plates of British Museum coins and medals. These follow the texts and are fully described.

CCV

CARSON, R. A. G. The Palace Collections of Egypt. Dispersal of Coins and Medals. In: *The Connoisseur*, April 1954, pp. 173-175.

An account of the important pieces sold at the Farouk Sale features the later Roman gold bars (withdrawn) and the rare modern patterns in gold and platinum.

CCV

CASSUTO-SALZMANN, MILKA. Bibliography of A. Reifenberg. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 4, Nos. 3/4 (1954), pp. 143-148.

Chronologically arranged bibliography of the books, pamphlets and articles by A. Reifenberg. One hundred and twenty items, beginning with the year 1925, are listed. Twenty-one of these items are devoted to Jewish coinage, six to Jewish seals, two to Jewish weights and two to Hebrew epigraphy. The article contains a subject index to the bibliography.

RPB

CH., C. F. Nuevos ingresos numismáticos en el museo arqueológico de Sevilla y otras noticias. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (1954), pp. 118-119, pl.

In 1953/4 the Seville museum received several Roman coins in mediocre condition, several billion pieces of Henry II-IV, a copper coin of Charles II, and a two real piece of Philip II (1588). All but the last are products of finds in Spain. The author also mentions two unpublished finds: 1) of over a thousand coins of Gallienus, found in 1920 near Peal de Becerro (Jaén) and preserved in a private collection there; 2) a number of modern coins with counterstamps found in 1954 in Coria del Río (Sevilla).
TVB

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. John Reich, Assistant Engraver to the United States Mint. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 3 (Mar. 1955), pp. 242-249, illus.

This article discusses the coins and medals of John Reich, designer of the half eagle and the 1807 half dollar, the Indian Peace medals of Jefferson and Madison, and the Franklin and Washington medals. Most of the material is drawn from the books by Forrer, Loubat and Baker. At the end of the article is appended a critical bibliography. The article contains a descriptive catalogue in which are fully described the Indian Peace Medals, the two Navy Medals issued in commemoration of Commodore Edward Preble and Capt. Isaac Hull, the Benevolent Society Washington Medal, the four Sansom Washington Medals, the two Franklin Medals, and the two United States coins designed by John Reich, namely, the 1807 half eagle and the 1807 half dollar. Included are illustrations of both obverses and reverses of the 1801 Jefferson Indian Peace Medal, and the Isaac Hull Navy Medal.
RFB

GERASSIMOV, THEODORE. Tresors de monnaie en Bulgarie, 1949-1951. In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique de Bulgarie*, Vol. 18 (1952), pp. 400-404. In Bulgarian.

Listing of the most important coin hoards discovered in Bulgaria during the years 1949, 1950 and 1951. The exact geographical spot is given as well as the circumstances attending each find, the number of pieces, the denominations and the ultimate disposition when known. In all fifty-four hoards are listed and discussed. Especially numerous were the finds of Byzantine and Turkish coins.
RFB

GRIERSON, PHILIP. *Coins and Medals: A Select Bibliography*. London, George Philip & Son, 1954. 88 pp. Historical Association. (Helps for Students of History, No. 56) 5 s.

Mr. Grierson has here listed numismatic books and articles which will be of use to the student of history, although it does not include collectors manuals, sales catalogues and those aids which are valuable for identification of coins. It will be found to be the most useful and comprehensive

numismatic bibliography now available. It is divided into the following sections: General Works, Primitive and Emergency Money, the Ancient World, Mediaeval and Modern Europe, Western Coinage outside Europe, Islamic Coinage, the Coinage of India, the Coinage of the Far East, Coin Weights, Jettons and Tokens, Medals. Each section is preceded by a brief note on its contents and most of the items listed are accompanied by useful commentary concerning them.

HALAČKA, J. Numismatické nálezy při archeologických výzkumech na Moravě v roce 1950-1951 (Numismatic Finds at Archaeological Excavations in Moravia during the years 1950-1951). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), pp. 110-113.

Descriptions of the most important coins found in the course of archaeological investigations in Moravia during 1950-1951. Among the Roman coins found were specimens struck in the reigns of Vespasian, Trajan and Aurelianus. These pieces are described in detail with the pertinent Cohen references. A number of rare Moravian coins were also found.

RFB

JUNGFLEISCH, Marcel. Poids forts en verre antéislamiques. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 100 (1954), pp. 103-106.

The author gives a summary sketch of what little is known regarding glass weights, other than coin weights, of Ptolemaic, Roman and Byzantine Egypt. Their neglect by scholars is mainly due to the fact that they have not been recognized as weights at all, since they usually bear no mark to indicate their weight and apparently were not subjected to the control of the state. They often bear some simple design, such as a radiate head or double cornucopia, and are usually pierced for suspension. The recording and study of further specimens is very desirable.

PC

KOCH, BERNHARD. Die Münzfunde Niederösterreichs. In: *Jahrbuch für Landeskunde von Niederösterreich*, Vol. 31 (1953-1954), pp. 168-179.

More than 200 coin hoards were discovered during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in Lower Austria. The author deals with the evidence which these hoards provide for history. Great wars are indicated by masses of hoards, and in this country chiefly the wars of 1645/1646 and 1683 left such vestiges. The author also gives some general observations relating to the burial and the discovery of hoards.

PB

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos monetarios (X). (1). Los hallazgos y las nuevas apreciaciones de lo medieval. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (1954), pp. 99-105.

A continuation of the author's list of sporadic finds and discoveries of hoards of coins of all ages. In this case he does not limit himself to Spain, but includes finds from as early as 1789, ranging from Iceland to

Egypt, with little coherence. Where available, bibliography is included under each of the twenty-nine entries. Two indices list the mints and the points of discovery. TVB

MEYSHAN, J. The Periods of the Jerusalem Coinage. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 62, No. 1 (Jan. 1954), cols. 13-17.

The essay traces the coinage of Jerusalem from the Hasmonaean period through the periods of Herod and his successors, the wars with the Romans, the later Roman, the Arab, and the Latin Kingdom periods up to the expulsion of the Turks in 1918. The author is concerned at the outset with defining the early history and limits of the Jerusalem mint. CCV

NASTER, PAUL. Les trouvailles de monnaies: importance historique et aspects juridiques. In: *Annales du XXXIVme Congrès de la Fédération Archéologique de Belgique* (Verviers, 22-25 Juillet 1951) 8pp.

A short résumé (with some striking examples) of the importance to historians and other scholars of the full recording of coin hoards. M. Naster indicates the various types of legislation regarding coin hoards which obtain in different countries and the desirability of some modifications in Belgian law on the subject. PG

POCHITONOV, E. Nález mince Sasanovců v Uherském Brodě (Find of a Sassanian Coin at Uhersky Brod). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), p. 109.

During the years 1948-1952 there was much excavation connected with the construction of a railroad spur at Uhersky Brod, a town in Eastern Moravia, Czechoslovakia. On March 30, 1952, a student picked up a silver coin lying loose in the earth about fifty miles from these excavations. It turned out to be a dirhem of Chosroes I (531-579) struck in the forty-seventh year of his reign, i.e., 577-578. This was the first known discovery of a Sassanian coin in Czechoslovakia. In the spring of the same year there were also found near the the same spot four Roman coins; a denarius of Vespasian, a bronze antoninianus of Probus, a follis of Constans I, and an Alexandrian two drachma piece of Hadrian struck in the twenty-first year of his reign, i.e., 137 A.D. RPB

POCHITONOV, E. Nález antických mincí v Hrozové (Find of Ancient Coins at Hrozov). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), p. 110, pl.

In May 1950 on the left bank of the Opavic before the sluice at Hrozov, district of Krnov (Silesia), Czechoslovakia, there were discovered four bronze coins which were sent to the National Museum for study. The specimens are described in full and are illustrated. The specimens consisted of a coin from Zeugitania-Carthage with the head

of Persephone on the obverse, and a horse's head facing right on the reverse, a ten nummus piece of Justin II (565-578) struck at Carthage, a bronze coin of Heraclius (610-641) struck at Carthage, and a bronze coin of Constans II (641-668) also struck at Carthage. RPB

POSVAR, J. Moravské Nálezy Mincí v. 18. a 19. Století (Moravian Coin Finds in the 18th and 19th Centuries). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), pp. 82-108. French Summary.

In the archives of Moravia the author has examined the documents which treated of coin finds during the period from 1749 to 1879, and has listed chronologically 139 finds together with an alphabetical index. The circumstances surrounding the discovery of the hoards are discussed as well as the finders and the ultimate disposition. Almost 90,000 pieces were represented in these hoards, the largest of which contained 14,000 coins. RPB

PRUNA, JOSÉ CRUXENT. *Antecedentes para un historial numismatico*. 3 pp., illus.

Short historical sketch of numismatics and numismatic activity in Barcelona since 1918 under the aegis of the Sociedad de Filatelistas, and after 1924 under the auspices of the numismatic section of the *Círculo Filatelico y numismatico de Barcelona*. The author traces the growth of interest from the low point in 1918 when the field was almost dead in Barcelona, and mentions the various auction sales held, and the different numismatic exhibitions sponsored by the *Círculo*. The pamphlet contains an illustration of both the obverse and reverse of a medal issued by the *Círculo* in 1953 in commemoration of the distinguished numismatist Joaquim Botet y Siso (1864-1917). RPB

RAYMOND, WAYTE, Ed. *Coins of the World. Nineteenth Century Issues*; 2nd ed. New York, Wayte Raymond, 1953. \$5.00.

Except for some minor revisions this edition of a very useful catalogue is essentially the same as the first (see *NumLit* No. 6, p. 177).

VERMEULE, C. C. World Currencies. In: *Numismatic Circular*; Vol. 62, No. 4 (April 1954), cols. 141-144; Vol. 62, No. 5 (May 1954), cols. 198-202.

Coinages which have circulated widely beyond the countries for which they were originally struck may be traced from the Athenian tetradrachm of the fifth century B.C. to the Spanish dollar of the last century. The last century was also witness to efforts, such as the Latin Monetary Union and the International Monetary Conferences, to institute uniform coinages for more than one country.

ANCIENT

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J. B. Le statère casqué de Vercingétorix. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 60, No. 2 (Feb. 1952), cols. 77-79.

The author examines the helmeted stater of Vercingetorix, of which two examples are known—No. 3775 in the Cabinet de France and one sold by M. Bourgey in 1951. The pieces have been condemned on the grounds of technique, type, and the silence of scholars concerning the pieces. The two coins have variant obverses and a common reverse. This and other factors lead to the conclusion that the coins are genuine. CCV

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J. B. Le statère de Vercingétorix à la tête casquée. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 100 (1954), pp. 57-74, pls. 4-5.

There are two types of stater bearing the name of Vercingetorix, one with the head bare and the other with the head helmeted. At least twenty specimens are known of the first and only two, both from the same dies, of the second. The author discusses both types, and argues that the two specimens of the helmeted type are authentic, and not modern forgeries or altered specimens of the bare-headed type, as some scholars have believed. PG

FLÉRON, J. Un statère armoricain très rare. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 100 (1954), p. 115, illus.

The author publishes a second specimen of an Armorican stater, the first specimen having been published as Class V in Dr. J. B. Colbert de Beaulieu's analysis of the hoard of Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande. This second specimen, in the Musée Communale at Verviers, is probably a stray from the hoard. PG

HAMBURGER, H. A Hoard of Syrian Tetradrachms and Tyrian Bronze Coins from Gush Halav. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 4, Nos. 3/4 (1954), pp. 201-226, pls.

Description and catalogue of Syrian tetradrachms and Tyrian bronze coins from a hoard of coins found in the village of Gush Halav in Upper Galilee. The coins were found in a pot which was discovered in the course of digging the foundations for a house. The hoard consisted of 237 coins: (1) 180 Syrian tetradrachms from Nero to Elagabalus, but for the most part from the time of Caracalla and Macrinus; (2) twenty-two Roman denarii from Septimius Severus to Geta; and (3) thirty-five coins of provincial cities, mainly Tyre from Alexander Severus to Philippus. The hoard is of importance inasmuch as the reigns of Caracalla and Macrinus with twenty-eight different mints represented an especially interesting period in the history of Syrian tetradrachms, and the large bronze coins from Tyre with their different reverses have always been of much numismatic interest. RPB

JONGKEES, J. H. Le graveur Cimon à Messana. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 100 (1954), pp. 25-29, pl. 1.

The artist's signature on a tetradrachm of Messana of the late fifth century B.C. has been read as Kimon by some scholars, though others have regarded the reading as doubtful. On a specimen at the Hague it may be regarded as certain, and the coins should be dated 406/5 B.C., when Syracuse dominated a coalition of Catana, Messana, Gela and other cities which came to the aid of Akragas against the Carthaginian attack. PG

KADMAN, L. The Hebrews Coin Script. A Study in the Epigraphy of Ancient Jewish Coins. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 4, Nos. 3/4 (1954), pp. 151-168, pl.

This article treats in detail the early Hebrew script of the autonomous and sovereign Jewish coinage of the three periods: (1) the coins of the Maccabean dynasty (135-37 B.C.), (2) the coins of the First War against Rome (66-70 A.D.), and (3) the coins of the War of Bar-Kokhba (132-135 A.D.). These conclusions are reached: The theory that the characters on ancient Jewish coins were only an artificial revival of the ancient Hebrew alphabet can no longer be held. These letters are now considered as a direct offshoot of the ancient Hebrew alphabet with their own peculiar development during the 270 years of their use in the three periods of sovereign Jewish coinage. During this development many of the letters changed without altering the basic forms of the alphabet. The development of the Hebrew letters upon the coinage is governed by the trend to bring the shape of the letters into harmony with the symbols and the general character of the coins themselves. Because of this development the appearance of the Hebrew letters upon the ancient coinage gradually becomes quite similar to the contemporary Hebrew square letters. RPB

KAHRSTEDT, ULRICH. Zu zwei Göttinger Münzen. In: *Germania, Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, Vol. 32 (1954), pp. 216-217.

Correcting the map of K. Schirwitz the author deals with two ancient coins found near Göttingen, an Alexandrian coin of the middle of the third century and the Germanicus Dupondius, struck during the reign of Caligula (BMC 93 ff). The Germanicus coin is treated by the author at length. PB

KINDLER, A. The Jaffa Hoard of Alexander Jannaeus. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 4, Nos. 3/4 (1954), pp. 170-185, pl.

A hoard of 851 coins and some fragments of King Alexander Jannaeus was found in September 1949 in the course of excavations conducted at Jaffa. All the coins with the exception of No. 851 are of one type, i.e.,

the Star-Anchor type. The article contains an inventory of the hoard together with a detailed discussion of the type, and the imitated Hebrew legends. These conclusions are drawn: Since almost all of the coins are of the same type, the hoard is not of much help in establishing the chronological sequence of the coinage of Alexander Jannaeus: The date of issue is placed at ca. 90-85 B.C. From the archaeological evidence available these coins were certainly not struck at Jerusalem, but probably at Jaffa. The Hebrew legends are only imitations. Novel in Jewish numismatics are the square Hebrew letters discovered on a small number of these coins. If the assumption is made that the lepton hitherto attributed to John Hyrcanus I was actually struck by John Hyrcanus II, the coins from this hoard are the first of a denomination smaller than the ordinary prutah issued by the Hasmonaeans. If the coins of this type are compared in general with the coins of the lepton denomination of the later issues up to Archelaus, it may be assumed that these coins from the Jaffa hoard are the only ones of real importance as currency. The large number of coins from this hoard gives a valuable insight into the technique of coining. RPB

MEYSHAN, J. The Coinage of Agrippa the First. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 4, Nos. 3/4 (1954), pp. 186-200.

Agrippa I (10 B.C.-44 A.D.) began to strike coins in the second year of his reign, i.e. in 39 A.D. He employed emblems which no other Jewish sovereign before him had dared to use. He put his own portrait upon the obverses, and the portrait of his heir (his son Agrippa II) on horseback upon the reverses. All of his coins were struck in bronze with the inscriptions in Greek. The article lists and discusses in detail ten different types and eleven different legends. Two groups of coins struck by Agrippa may be distinguished: (1) Those struck during the reign of Caligula (37-41 A.D.), and (2) those struck during the reign of Claudius (41-54 A.D.). As to style the article points out that the coins reveal a high standard both in the die-cutting and the arrangement of the emblems and the legends. The technique of the minting is treated, and the mints listed. The article contains two tables, the second of which is a descriptive catalogue of the coins of Agrippa I in Israeli collections. RPB

POCHITONOV, E. Nová Mapa Nálezů Antických Mincí v Českých Zemích (New Map of Finds of Ancient Coins in Czech Lands). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), pp. 5-12, map. French Summary.

Discusses in detail a new map of finds of ancient coins in Bohemia and Moravia. This new map registers about 400 hoards discovered in Bohemia, and 450 in Moravia. The finds are classified by century, and by the latest specimen in the find. The author distinguishes two kinds of finds, the collective find, which contains at least five pieces, and finds

which contain but one piece. The author draws these conclusions from the study of the map. Roman coins were used by the inhabitants who occupied the territories of Bohemia and Moravia. Collective hoards as well as finds of single specimens were dispersed over the entire occupied territory in question which shows that the coins were hidden and buried not only by merchants but also by the inhabitants. RPB

Il ripostiglio di monete di argento. In: *Reale accademia nazionale dei Lincei Notizie degli scavi di antichità*, Ser. 8, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 319-322, illus.

In the excavation of a necropolis near the Roman amphitheater at Syracuse a hoard of 159 silver coins was discovered in the fill above one of the archaic graves. The find consists of twenty-four didrachms with the name of Gelon, 107 tetradrachms with that of Philistis, seven didrachms with that of Hieronymus and twenty-one didrachms of the Romano-Campanian series. With the coins were sherds of the terracotta olpe in which the hoard had been secreted. The burial is undoubtedly to be dated to the period between the death of Hieronymus and the Roman conquest of 212 B.C. MT

ROLLAND, HENRI. L'Expansion du monnayage de Marseille dans le pays Celto-Ligure. In: *Revue d'Études Ligures*, Vol. 15 (1949), pp. 139-148. illus.

The commerce of Marseille was largely developed after the beginning of the fourth century. The heavy drachmas issued by this city finally reached the north Italian tribes where they were well received and rapidly imitated. These imitations offer numerous varieties of style and weight, but all, even the most light, have for their prototype the heavy drachma of the fourth century. Successive imitations were made from the original imitations which resulted ultimately in complete degeneracy of form. The best and most ancient of these imitations are still, however, in good style and of a weight nearly equivalent to that of the regular drachma, though the figures of Artemis and the Lion suffer gradual changes along with various alterations made in the inscriptions. Of the first imitations of the heavy weight coins, there were pieces which were light in weight, on which the inscriptions were very barbarous. This coinage, of which discoveries are frequent in Milan and in maritime Liguria, is divided into two distinct categories based on the quality of the workmanship. These different styles are related to another category of drachmas still lighter and of a low denomination. Their stylized type appears as another indication of their degeneracy. The entire group belongs to the most eastern of the north Italian imitations.

The drachmas found more to the west in Transpadane Gaul had evolved even further. These present two varieties of inscriptions, but the resemblance of the design of these coins is such that it is necessary

to assign them to the same center of manufacture. Thus one sees the filiation of a monetary type across northern Italy which was born out of the heavy drachma of Marseille. It follows a curve of degeneration losing its original character through the corruption of its inscription until it becomes something new.

After a short period of decline Marseille began again to issue its drachmas but somewhat reduced in weight. But there were no longer any transactions with northern Italy which now used Roman money. Imitations of the new light drachma entered Cisalpine Gaul by way of Transalpine Gaul. They are very rare and limited to the first century.

In southern Gaul the new drachma entered into competition with Roman money. The resulting abundance of genuine coins made local issues unnecessary since the coins of Marseille and Rome were both popular. There was no longer a question of local coinage competing with an imported money. RC

ROYAL COIN CABINET. *Ancient Coins*. Bussum, C. A. J. Van Dishoeck, 1953. 8 pp., 20 pls.

Descriptive catalogue in Dutch and English together with twenty excellent plates of outstanding specimens of Greek and Roman coins selected from the collection of the Royal Coin Cabinet, The Hague, Netherlands. The publication was issued with the help of the Royal Netherlands Numismatic Society and the Netherlands Classical Association. Among the pieces described and illustrated are found a Kaulonia stater, a Naxos tetradrachm, a didrachm of Rhodes, a stater from Aspendos, a denarius of Augustus, a sestertius of Nero, the reverse of which shows Annona and Ceres, and an aureus of Licinius. RFB

STAUFFER, ETHELBERT. Zur Münzprägung und Judenpolitik des Pontius Pilatus. In: *La Nouvelle Clio*, Oct. 1950, pp. 495-514.

Looking closely at the series of coins struck by the Roman Procurators in Judaea in the first decades A.D., the author finds that while most have Palestinian-Judaic types inoffensive to Jews, those (which survive) of Pontius Pilate have particular Roman cult types: the *simpulum* (sacificial ladle) and *lituus* (augural wand). These coins are attributable to the years 29-31. The author offers them as evidence (supporting an argument he has advanced elsewhere) of the "antisemitism of Pontius Pilate."

In an inter-leafed "Note de la redaction" (evidently by the editor of the periodical, Henri Grégoire), this argument is questioned, and a general appeal for rebuttal made to the readers. REG

VOLTZ, THEODOR. Ein Goldstater der Boier. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (Oct. 1954), pp. 1-3, illus.

Some time ago the Historical Museum of Basel acquired a gold stater of the Boii, from the well-known St. Louis Find. The author raises the

question as to what this Bohemian issue was doing in a hoard secreted near the Swiss border.

The Basel stater has a deep test mark, a practice which Blanchet believes was for the purpose of detecting plating but which Forrer thinks meant that the money was a dedicatory offering thus defaced to render it worthless in commercial channels. Voltz subscribes to Blanchet's explanation. MT

GREEK

BIVAR, A. D. H. Indo-Greek Victory Medallions. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 61, No. 5 (May 1953), cols. 201-202.

The Museum at Kabul (Afghanistan) recently acquired five Indo-Greek silver twenty-drachm (Attic weight) pieces of Amyntas Nikator, who must have ruled in Gandhara about 150 B.C. The medallions are unquestionably genuine and must have been struck to commemorate a major victory at the outset of this ruler's ephemeral reign. The pieces are modelled generally on the gold twenty-stater piece of Eucratides, in the Bibliothèque Nationale. CCV

BIVAR, A. D. H. The Qunduz Treasure. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 62, No. 5 (May 1954), cols. 187-191.

A find made in Northern Afghanistan and now mostly in the Kabul Museum contains 610 recorded coins. Fourteen types or varieties previously unpublished include Bactrian (Attic weight) tetradrachms of Lysis, Theophilus, Archebius, Philoxenus and Hermaeus. Greek rule in Bactria probably carried on for many years after it was believed to have ended, and a Greek enclave at Qunduz may have survived until 90 B.C., the true date of Hermaeus. CCV

LACROIX, L. Sur quelques offrandes à l'Apollon de Delphes. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 100 (1954), pp. 11-23.

In his description of the Sanctuary of Delphi, Pausanias gives a list of the most remarkable votive offerings, and Lacroix observes that the coinage of certain cities bears some relation to these. The type of horseman and foot-soldier found on some coins of Pharsalus in Thessaly corresponds to the votive group of Achilles and Patroclus which Pausanias describes as being the offering of this city, an identification unjustifiably doubted by Reinach. The presence of a dolphin in the votive group from Taranto is not only relevant to the question of whether the rider of the dolphin on the coins is Taras or Phalanthus but suggests that this animal, quite independently of any mythological connections, might serve as the symbol of the city. PG

ROBERT, LOUIS. *La ville d'Euhippé en Carie*. In: *Comptes Rendus des séances Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, 1952, pp. 589-599, pl.

It has heretofore been impossible from the few existing documents to fix the exact location of Euippe, a Carian city which struck autonomous coins of the second-first centuries B.C. and some imperial issues. Fortunately an inscription recently acquired by the Smyrna Museum permits localization of the site. The marble block was found in the village of Dalama on the southern edge of the Maeander Valley, almost opposite the ancient Nysa. The decree, probably dating from 212-217 A.D., concerns a complaint of the inhabitants of Euippe about soldiers and officials leaving the main roads and entering their city.

The discovery of this inscription places the ancient Euippe at or near the modern Dalama, and it is possible to be even more precise. In 1900 W. R. Paton found the ruins of a Greek city a short distance to the northeast of Dalama. In historical atlases this site bears the name Koskinia, but it has been erroneously identified, it is in reality Euippe. Exploration of the region and the remains of the city, which M. Robert proposes to undertake, should reveal further evidence, such as bronze coins, which evidently did not circulate far from their place of emission, to support the location of Euippe. MT

SELTMAN, C. *The Earliest Hoarded Coins*. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 4 (April 1955), cols. 167-168.

The twenty-four electrum coins found together in the British Museum excavations at Ephesus, together with other coins, singly or in groups from the site, appear to have "faded into oblivion" in the Museum at Istanbul—a fact which seems to confuse the evidence as to whether the base hoard was buried shortly after 652 B.C. or in the reign of King Alyattes (615-560). CCV

Siracusa (Scala Greca). *Tesoretto monetale*. In: *Reale accademia nazionale dei Lincei. Notizie degli scavi di antichità*, Ser. 8, Vol. 5 (1951), pp. 160-163, illus.

At Scala Greca, north of Syracuse, the plough uncovered a hoard of silver and bronze coins together with the small terracotta jar in which they had been buried. The find has been turned over to the National Museum.

All of the coins, nine litrae, fifty-two triantes and one uncia, are fifth century issues of the mint of Syracuse. Their burial is probably to be associated with the Athenian expedition against Syracuse in 415 B.C. MT

THOMPSON, HOMER A. *Excavations in the Athenian Agora: 1953*. In: *Hesperia*, Vol. 23, No. 1 (Jan.-March 1954), pp. 31-67, pls.

One of the early buildings along the south side of the Agora square has been tentatively identified as the mint of Athens. The rectangular

structure, apparently dating from the second half of the fifth century B.C., is divided into rooms of various sizes, within which were found remains of two furnaces and at least two water basins. A small mass of bronze was discovered during the excavation of this building. Upon cleaning, it was found to consist of eight complete discs, all showing chisel marks, two fragmentary discs and the tail end of a rod from which discs had been cut. Such discs have long been recognized as coin flans. Analysis of one of the broken pieces from the Agora shows a composition similar to that found in Athenian bronze coinage of the late Hellenistic and early Imperial periods. MT

VERMEULE, C. C. A Fighting Warrior of the Greek Fifth Century. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 61, No. 2 (1953), cols. 53-57.

Staters of Tarsus and Cyzicus of the middle of the fifth century B.C. show the stylistic unity in Greek design in the generations after Marathon. The scenes of crouching warriors are paralleled on a skyphos by the Pan Painter and derive from compositions such as the so-called Marathon stele in Copenhagen. Later staters of Corinth and Syracuse with the helmeted head of Athena explain the type of helmet worn by a warrior on a chalcedony intaglio gem contemporary with the coins of Tarsus and Cyzicus.

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Isiskult und Umsturzbewegung im letzten Jahrhundert der römischen Republik. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 18 (Dec. 1954), pp. 25-31, pl., illus.

After the time of the Gracchi the political aspirations of the masses, seldom found in the historical writings of the ancients, must be sought in documents dealing with religious matters, since the people played a rôle in public life at this time only through religious societies. Among such documents the coins, neglected by historians and not given their proper value by numismatists, play an important part. Evidence for the cult of Isis in Rome during the last decades of the Republic is to be found in the symbols of the goddess placed on the coins as control marks not by the moneyers but by mint personnel subordinate to them. In one case on the coinage of M. Platorius Cestianus the coin type itself provides evidence for the cult. The subject is treated in relation to the whole theme of the suppression by the Senate of rites and organizations considered dangerous to the state in late republican times and under Augustus. One plate of coins and half a dozen drawings illustrate some of the cult symbols discussed; other evidence is cited in the text and notes. AAB

ALFOLDI, ANDREAS. *Studien über Caesars Monarchie*. Lund, 1953. 86 pp., 16 pls.

An analytical account of the coinage of 44 B.C. as it was issued from January to the end of April, illustrated by drawings, chronological tables, and fifteen plates of photographs. The basic section is followed by other sections on the significance of the coinage for dating the events of the first months of 44, Caesar's permanent dictatorship, his effort to establish a kingship, his about-face and consequent position, the effect of his assassination and the cult resulting from the popular revulsion to it. The author devotes particular attention to the position and policy of Antony as Caesar's logical successor.

AAB

ALFOLDI, M. R. A Sztálinváros-(Dunapentele-) Dunadülői éremlelet (The Coin find of Sztálinvros- (Dunapentele-) Dunadülö). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 52/53 (1953/54), pp. 5-8. In Hungarian.

In the immediate vicinity of the Roman town of Intercisa the third hoard of the same composition as two previous ones was discovered during the course of some construction work. These three hoards were composed of Antoniniani of the third century which had been buried about 260 A.D. A series of analogous hoard marks the route of a great barbaric attack against Pannonia in the time of Gallienus.

HLA

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. Moneda romana de Zaragoza, hallada en Panticosa. In: *Publicaciones del Seminario de Arqueología y Numismática Aragonesa*, Vol. 4 (1954), pp. 129-130, illus.

In 1951 a bronze of Caesaraugusta was found at Manantial del Estómago at Panticosa. The obverse shows the laureated head of Augustus facing left with this inscription along the edge: IMP AVGVSTVS XIV. The reverse depicts a yoke of oxen driven by a priest with outstretched whip in his left hand in the act of ploughing the boundary furrow for the foundation of the city. This inscription runs around the edge: M. PORCI. CN. FAD. II VIR. CAESARAVGVSTA. The piece commemorates Augustus as emperor for the fourteenth time. The article contains a line drawing of both obverse and reverse.

RFB

BROZ, PETAR K. Nalaz Rimskog Carskog Novca iz Kurilovca kod Velike Gorice 1944, God (A Find of Roman Imperial Coins from Kurilovec near Velika Gorica in the Year 1944). In: *Numizmatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 17-26.

In January 1944 a group of workmen in the course of excavating work at the village of Kurilovec near Velika Gorica, Croatia, discovered a pot which contained more than two thousand Roman coins from the period of Alexander Severus to Gallienus (222-268 A.D.). The Archaeological Museum at Zagreb now has 980 specimens from this hoard which have not yet been studied. In this article ninety-seven pieces now in the author's collection are described in detail. Unfortunately more than a thousand pieces from this hoard were dispersed, and their whereabouts are not known.

RFB

CARSON, R. A. G. The British Empire of Carausius. In: *History Today*, November 1954, pp. 734-738.

The history of Caurasius in Britain and northern Gaul (287-293) can be reconstructed by utilizing the numismatic as well as the meager historical evidence. His mints are difficult to determine, but his silver denarii in particular carried types much more imaginative than the usual trite personifications of the period. CCV

CARSON, R. A. G. Early Roman Coin Portraits. In: *The Connoisseur Year Book* 1955, pp. 108-109.

Portraits of Brutus, Augustus, Claudius, Nero, Otho, Galba, Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan and Hadrian on coins in all metals are discussed from their artistic standpoint and in relation to contemporary historical events. CCV

FORRER, L. The XXX Asses Romano-Companian Gold Piece (= 4 Scruples). In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 59, No. 9 (Oct. 1951), cols. 441-442.

The four specimens of this coin, in the Ashmolean and British Museums, the Vatican, and the Museo Nazionale Romano, are classed as the work of various clever Italian engravers of the early part of the last century. The coin is omitted in Sydenham's *Coinage of the Roman Republic*. CCV

GRICOURT, JEAN. Le trésor du III^e siècle de Bus-la-Mésière. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 100 (1954), pp. 31-56, pls. 2-3 (Bus-la-Mésière, 1935-36).

The author describes and analyses an almost complete hoard of 782 antoniniani of the late third century from northern France. The probable date is 276-8, soon after the accession of Probus (276), one of whose coins is included in the hoard. PG

JUNGFLEISCH, M. A Propos des Moules en Terre Ayant Servi à Couler des Monnaies Romaines. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 5 (May 1950), cols. 249-252.

The study of terracotta moulds is of as great importance as that of coin dies. These coins were official numismatic instruments, borrowed from the forger's atelier and employed over a period of nearly a half-century until A.D. 326, when Constantine I issued an edict to discontinue the production of coins by casting moulds. These moulds, which are found in great numbers on locations where forgers could hardly coin (i.e. in military fortifications), were the result of shortages of official supplies of silver for use in the process of silvering base struck coins. Cast coins could be more easily dipped in a silver wash, to which their porous surfaces were more receptive. CCV

KADMAN, L. An Unpublished Commemorative Medallion of Aelia Capitolina and the Riddle of the Re-naming of the City. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 62, No. 1 (Jan. 1954), cols. 9-11.

The article is concerned with two new specimens of a medallic bronze(?), probably struck in A.D. 201 on the occasion of the Severan

family visit to the city. The city appears, however, to have received the name of the deified Commodus in its title not earlier than A.D. 202 and not later than A.D. 210-212, when it appears on coins of Geta as Augustus. CCV

KENT, J. P. C. The search for fifth-century coins in Britain. In: *Archaeological News Letter*, Vol. 5, No. 7 (Dec. 1954), pp. 115-119, pl.

The loss of Britain by the Romans still presents many chronological problems. It was formerly believed that there was an apparent contradiction between the literary evidence which pointed towards a date about the middle of the fifth century and the numismatic evidence which seemed to indicate that the series of Roman coins came to an end in 395 except for issues of Constantine III (407-411). It is now conceded that Roman rule may have continued in southern Britain during the first half of the fifth century, but the problem of identifying the coins which must accompany the imperial authority remains. The cessation of large-scale bronze issues from the Gallic mints of Arles, Lyons, and Trier soon after 395 was compensated for by the increased issues of the Roman mint which were imported into Britain as shown by the Wymouth Bay hoard and the finds from the excavations at Richborough. Twenty types of bronze currency which may partially fill the gap between Roman and Saxon Britain are identified and illustrated. The poor quality of the coins makes their study exceedingly difficult. HLA

KRAAY, COLIN M. Le monnayage en bronze espagnol de Vespasien. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (Oct. 1954), pp. 5-7, illus.

The author publishes, along with a sestertius in Paris and asses of the same style and date (70 A.D.), a provincial and apparently unique, sestertius in his collection. The coin features Titus as consul and Domitian as praetor, and bears, perhaps for the first time on the coinage, the full names of the princes. The rarity of the sestertii and the absence of the denomination in the Spanish issues of Galba and Vitellius suggest that these coins functioned originally as medallions. AAB

KRAAY, C. M. The Titulature of Titus and Domitian on Sestertii of Vespasian. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 62, No. 10 (Oct. 1954), cols. 395-396.

Coins of Vespasian with Titus and Domitian standing on the reverse show in their sequence of dated inscriptions a characteristic of the mint of Lugdunum under Vespasian; most of its types were derived from Rome and tended to remain in use after they had become obsolete in the capital. CCV

POCHITONOV, E. Nález antických mincí v Hlinsku v Čechách (Find of Ancient Coins at Hlinsko in Bohemia). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), p. 109.

In 1951 there were found at Hlinsko in Eastern Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, seven Roman coins. Among the pieces were a denarius of

Vespasian dated 75 A.D., a bronze antoninianus of Claudius II Gothicus (268-270 A.D.), a bronze coin of Constantius II (313-337 A.D.), a small bronze coin of Valens (364-373 A.D.), and a twenty nummus of Justin II and Sophia (565-578 A.D.). The report stresses the long period of time between the earliest and the latest specimens in the hoard almost five hundred years, and mentions other finds of Roman coins in which the span was also great. RPB

PROCOPIO, GUISEPPE. S. Lorenzo del Vallo (Cosenza). Ripostiglio di denari repubblicani romani. In: *Reale accademia nazionale dei Lincei. Notizie degli scavi di antichità*, Ser. 8, Vol. 6 (1952). pp. 177-184.

During the planting of a vineyard near S. Lorenzo del Vallo (Cosenza) 311 denarii of the Roman Republic were found in a terracotta vase and eventually turned over to the Ministry of Antiquities of Reggio Calabria. It is not certain that the entire hoard was recovered. Anonymous issues with and without symbol are represented in the find which otherwise consists of coins with the names of eighty-eight different moneyers. According to Grueber's chronology, the dates range from 240 to 89 B.C. MT

RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ, DUJE. Dva skupna nalaza rimskog carskog novca kod Dugopolja u Dalmaciji. In: *Vjesnik za Arheologiju i Historiju Dalmatinsku*, Vol. 52 (1935-1949), Split 1950, pp. 239-278, pls. XIV-XIX.

Description of two hoards of Roman coins discovered in 1946 and 1941 near Dugopolja (Dalmatia). The hoard of 1946 contained 195 sesterii, thirty dupondii, and four asses of the period from Vespasian to Marcus Aurelius. The hoard of 1941 contained 148 antoniniani (Herennia Etruscilla to Gallienus). The coins are catalogued according to the system used by Cohen, and some of them are reproduced. Unfortunately the mints of the antoniniani are not cited; Roma and Viminacium certainly were represented among the antoniniani of Gallienus, as one plate shows. PB

SEABY, H. A. *Roman Coins and their Values*. London, B. A. Seaby, 1954. 133 pp. 5 pls., illus. 14s or \$2.00.

Intended as a general guide to the beginning collector of Roman coins this volume lists at least one of each normal denomination for each reign. Average market prices are given for the pieces listed. In general make-up it is similar to Gilbert Askew's *A Catalogue of Roman Coins* (see NumLit No. 6, p. 185) on which it is partly based.

SHIPP, G. P. Plautine Terms for Greek and Roman Things. In: *Glotta*, Vol. 34, Nos. 1-2 (1954), pp. 139-152.

Platus often employed varying terms for the same thing, or apparently the same thing, depending on whether the object was Greek or Roman.

In his collection of discussions, Shipp includes the usage and significance of (1) the banker as Trapezita or Argentarius; (2) Magnum Talentum or Talentum as the talent of Attica or Sicily; (3) the problem of the Plautine nummus, which Shipp takes to be the sesterce. TVB

STIEREN, AUGUST. Das neue römische Lager in Westfalen. In: *Germania, Anzeiger der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, Vol. 32 (1954), pp. 165-170.

In 1952 a hitherto unknown Roman camp was discovered near Holsterhausen (Westphalia). Previously on the same spot two aurei of Augustus (RIC 339 and 350) were found which are treated by the author at length and cited for the dating of the camp. PB

STOKSTAD, M. Architecture on the Coins of Nero. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 62, No. 10 (Oct. 1954), cols. 383-394; Vol. 62, No. 11 (Nov. 1954), cols. 435-441.

Coin reverses of Nero showing the Port of Ostia, the Macellum, the Temple of Vesta, the Arch of Nero, the Ara Pacis, and the Temple of Janus are analyzed with relation to the surviving remains of these structures and to their history in ancient art and literature. An extensive *Architectura Numismatica* bibliography for Nero is appended. ccv

VASSELLE, F. Les trésors monétaires gallo-romains du département de la Somme. In: *Revue du Nord. Revue historique trimestrielle*, Vol. 36, No. 144 (Oct./Dec. 1954), pp. 447-469, illus. chart.

This catalogue of Gallic-Roman coin hoards increases (from thirty-five to eighty-three) the number of monetary deposits from the department of the Somme which had been listed by M. Adrien Blanchet (1900, 1936).

The conclusions drawn from examination of this evidence will be of some interest to historians. The very large number of hoards which stop with the coins of Postumus and undoubtedly were buried at the approach of the enemy, confirms the violence of the Germanic invasions of 275-276 A.D. Two hoards from Amiens, which stop with the coins of Carausius and Allectus, suggest that this city was in the zone reconquered by Constantius Chlorus in 296 A.D.

Study of these hoards also throws light upon the density and diversity of population. The grouping of the discoveries along the valley of the Somme rather than the Roman roads proves the importance of the river as a road of communication. Furthermore, the frequency of hoards found in the marshes suggests that they were formerly more inhabited than now and that the water level has increased since Roman times. GR

VERMEULE, C. C. A Hadrianic Representation of Roma on Coins, Gems, and a Bronze Disc. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 62, No. 12 (Dec. 1954), cols. 485-487.

A bronze cover for a Roman jar shows a seated Roma in frontal view which occurs also on an intaglio gem in the British Museum and in profile view on later silver and aes of Hadrian. This particular Roma appears to reproduce a statuary type which can be connected with early studies for, or a forerunner of, the Roma image in Hadrian's Temple of Venus and Rome. This cult image appears on sestertii of Antonius Pius.

VERMEULE, C. C. Copying in Imperial Roman Die Design. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 60, No. 7 (July 1952), cols. 356-358.

Coins of the second and third centuries A.D. give ample evidence in their reverse types that designs were revived for political and artistic purposes. The fact that the coinage of Postumus is closely modelled on that of Septimius Severus is an illustration of the "file" of die designs kept by mint officers to be drawn on for political purposes. Such revival of types can be related to similar tendencies in Roman triumphal sculpture of the Severan to Constantinian periods.

VERMEULE, C. C. Roman Coins and Sculpture. Six Small Studies of the Reliefs from a Triumphal Arch. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 61, No. 7 (July 1953), cols. 297-300.

These small terracotta plaques demonstrate how scenes in Roman triumphal reliefs could be copied and circulated for adaption to coin reverses. The sculptures relate to the bases of the Arch of Constantine in Rome.

VERMEULE, C. C. Roman Imperial Gems. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 60, Nos. 8-9 (Aug.-Sept. 1952), cols. 395-400.

Fourteen intaglio gems of the Roman imperial period (ca. A.D. 5-350) are compared with coin reverses to determine the close connections between gem carvers and die cutters in the Roman imperial period. As time went on the influence of coin reverses on gem designs increased, and it seems likely that die cutters engaged extensively in private production of ring stones and seals outside their official duties. The precise datability of coins also determines the chronology of many cameo and intaglio gems in the imperial period.

BYZANTINE

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Debasement of the Bezant in the Eleventh Century. In: *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, Vol. 47 (1954), pp. 379-394.

The "crisis of the bezant" attributed by R. Lopez to the mid-tenth century belongs more properly to the mid-eleventh century. Professor Grierson here examines nearly ninety nomismata and tetartera dating from the middle of the tenth to the last quarter of the eleventh century "to ascertain scientifically exactly when and by what stages the debasement occurred." The results of the study show: (1) there was no appreciable decrease in the weight of either the nomisma or tetarteron from the traditional 23 (or theoretical 24) carat standard until 1042; (2) during the reign of Constantine IX (1042-1055) five types of nomismata and two types of tetartera were issued, with a progressive debasement from 24 carats to probably 18 in the former, and from 21 carats to 18 or less in the latter; (3) the next four rulers (1055-1070) maintained the standard of about 18 carats for nomismata and about 17 for tetartera; (4) under Romanus IV (1067-71) the process of debasement resulted in a nomisma somewhere between 16 and 18 carats, and the debasement continued unchecked until in the reign of Nicephorus III a nomisma of 8 carats was struck and "the tetarteron practically ceased to be issued at all." The author includes a detailed "Table of Finenesses" and a succinct survey of the imperial financial situation from the reign of Constantine VII to that of Alexius I Comnenus, with an inquiry into the causes for the downfall of the nomisma. The blame is placed, in the first instance, on the extravagant expenditures of the two pleasure-loving monarchs Constantine IX and Zoe, who set a precedent for debasement which "overthrew a tradition that had endured for seven centuries." AGJ

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Nomisma, tetartèron et dinar: un plaidoyer pour Nicéphore Phocas. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 100, (1954), pp. 75-84.

According to Scylitzes and other Byzantine historians, the Emperor Nicephorus II Phocas is alleged to have debased the gold coinage by issuing solidi of inferior quality known as tetartera. In a recent article, Professor R. S. Lopez showed that certain of the lightweight solidi of this ruler to be found in modern collections must be the coins in question: they were the predecessors of the light-weight nomismata (tetartera) of thick fabric which were issued down to the reign of Alexius I. Mr. Grierson argues that the original cause of this issue was not the financial difficulties of Nicephorus Phocas, since the coins could not have been used in the way described by the chroniclers, who wrote a century after the emperor's death, but that they are really coins of the same value as the Arabic dinar and were used for circulation in the ex-Moslem provinces conquered by the Macedonian emperors. PG

WHITTING, P. D. A Bronze of Isaac II. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 60, No. 11 (Nov. 1952), col. 512.

The identification of certain bronze coins of Isaac II (1185-1195) in Goodacre's handbook is confirmed by discovery of two new pieces, one a variety, with the legends more fully preserved. ccv

WHITTING, P. D. Byzantine Solidi of the VIIth Century. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 7 (Jan. 1950), cols. 669-670.

The author explains M. Jungfleisch's system of identifying the mints of Thessalonica, Nicomedia, Antioch, etc., when they were working for various *officinae* of the capital, Constantinople. The system is applied to Solidi of Phocas (602-610), Heraclius (Types I-IV; 610-after 630), and Constans II (Types I, II; 641-651). The identification of mint letters and officina designations within the framework of the CONOB reverses explains the previous unlikely suggestion that all gold ore was transported to the capital past the old established mints. ccv

ZACOS, G. and A. VEGLERY. Enigmatic inscription on Byzantine coins. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 3 (Mar. 1955), cols. 107-111, illus.

The authors discuss four solidi of the Emperors Leo IV and Constantine VI which bear puzzling or "enigmatic" inscriptions. The legend on the coins of Leo IV is a continuous one beginning on the reverse:

rev. LEONPAPCONSTANTINOSPATHR

obv. LEONVSSE↯ONCONSTANTINOSONEOS

The critical part of the legend is on the obverse—E↯ON—which the authors read as ERRONOS. The legend then reads "Leo [III the] Grandfather Constantine [V the] Father Leo [IV the] Son and Grandson Constantine [VI] the Younger." The enigmatic portion of the legend on the solidus of Constantine VI centers on the letters SVNIC which Wroth read as ΞΥ NIKΑ. Using a specimen in their own collection, the authors present a variant reading SVNIR ("with Irene"), the only instance in which the preposition SVN is used on a Byzantine coin instead of ET, S, or CE. There is also a brief discussion of the epithet ΑΓΙΑ as applied to the Empress Irene in the legend.

There are four large reproductions. AJ

MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN EUROPEAN

BAUER, A. Neki Skupni Nalazi Novca (Various Coin Finds). In: *Numizmatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), p. 116. In Croatian.

In 1934 at Stitar near Zupanja, North Croatia, Yugoslavia, a workman uncovered a pot which contained about 3,000 silver coins of the Hungarian king Sigismund. Unfortunately the hoard was dispersed. The

present owners are unknown. In 1946 at Komletinc near Vinkovci, Northeast Croatia, Yugoslavia, a householder discovered in his yard a pot which contained about 462 silver coins issued by various countries, for the most part Louis XIV, Charles of Spain, and some Dubrovnik dinars. The entire find was acquired by the Municipal Museum at Vinkovci. In 1952 at Nova Mikanovci near Vinkovci there was found a pot which held about 1,600 Roman bronze coins from the Constantinian period (306-378 A.D.). The find was donated to the Municipal Museum at Vinkovci. Four other hoards, all of which were found in 1952, are mentioned and treated in the same fashion. RPB

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. *Numismática Aragonesa*. In: *Publicaciones del Seminario de Arqueología y Numismática Aragonesas*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 198-200, 3 pls. Reprint.

The author discusses in brief recent works on the numismatics of Aragon. He mentions the article by R. Del Arco entitled *Argentum Oscence* which appeared in the *Crónica del VI Congreso Arqueológico del Sudeste* (1950) as well as the note of Marina Gonzalez Miranda (*Estudios de Edad Media de la Corona de Aragón*, Vol. 5, p. 435) referring to documents of Alfonso II for the years 1182 and 1191 which treat of the silver mines at Benasque and Bielsa. He also cites the pertinent sections of Tomas Dasi's *Estudio de los Reales de a Ocho . . .* (Valencia 1950-51, 5 Vols.) which treats the striking of duros in Aragon. Ten illustrations of eight real pieces struck in Aragon are included in the article. RPB

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. *El problema de las acuñaciones barcelonesas de oro de Juan II de Aragón*. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 12 (July-Sept. 1954), pp. 37-45, illus.

An unpublished order of John II issued in Barcelona in 1475 and commanding the coinage of gold scuts, revives the problem of the identification of this denomination. Botet y Sisó had considered it possibly, though not probably, identical with the pacific, struck in Barcelona by Pedro of Portugal and René of Anjou. That denomination, conversely, has come down to us though never mentioned in the royal orders. Calico suggests that the pacific, known to have been struck while the city was under the control of the enemies of John II in 1462-72, could not have been eliminated after the city's surrender, because of the breadth of its circulation. Indeed John II himself struck quartoleros, the fourth part of the pacific. But to deprive the enemy of the politically inspired name pacific, the coin became known officially as the scut because of the shield on the reverse. The denomination was suspended in 1476, and the Barcelona mint turned to the production of florins, and, possibly, ducats. TVB

FEKETE, P. H. Pénztörténeti adatok XVIII. századból (The history of 18th century coinage). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 52/53 (1953/54), pp. 22-24. In Hungarian.

Data is cited from the old records of the Haiduk towns concerning the circulation, counterfeiting, evaluation, and conversion of silver currency.

HLA

GRUSZECKI, OSKAR. Zur Geschichte des Wiener Pfennigs in Ungarn. In: *Burgenländische Heimatblätter*, Vol. 15 (1953), pp. 118-126 and 163-167.

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the "Wiener Pfennig," a small silver coin of Vienna, was of importance for the currency and the numismatic history of the Burgenland. By making use of documents, coin hoards, and coin types, the author delineates the history of this coin type in the Burgenland (Austria-Hungary).

PB

HAGEN, WILHELMINE & ADOLF HERRNBRODT. Denarfund von Schloss Burg a. d. Wupper. In: *Romerike Berge, Zeitschrift für Heimatpflege im Bergischen Land*, Vol. 3 (1954), pp. 151-174, ill.

A description is given of a hoard of 508 silver coins discovered in 1952 and buried about 1200. There are 479 coins of Cologne, one of Soest, and twenty-eight of Duisburg or Aix-la-Chapelle. The coins are carefully catalogued, and the contents of the hoard are compared with those of other contemporary hoards. The two jugs, which are of the Pingsdorf type, are discussed and reproduced by drawings and photographs.

PB

HORVATH, T. A. Regi magyar penznevek (Old Hungarian coin names). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 52/53 (1953/54), pp. 13-21. In Hungarian.

The author gives a series of names used for Hungarian coins in the documents in the archives. Several of these names were previously unknown. In certain cases the information furnished permits a more precise meaning to be determined for the names of money.

HLA

HUSZAR, L. Das Münzmaterial in den Funden der Völkerwanderungszeit im mittleren Donaubecken. In: *Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungarica*, Vol. 5 (1955), pp. 61-109, 21 pls.

The material included in this list of coin finds extends from the period of Sarmation supremacy in the area north of the middle Danube to the final conquest of the Hungarian plain by the Magyars in the eleventh century. The finds are arranged in alphabetical order and are indexed as well according to the peoples involved as determined by the associated objects found at the site.

HLA

IVES, HERBERT E. *The Venetian gold ducat and its imitations*, edited and annotated by Philip Grierson. New York, 1954. (Numismatic Notes & Monographs No. 128). 37 pp. 16 pls.

The Venetian ducat which began its long career in 1284 was last officially struck about 1840. During that long period it was continually subject to imitation primarily in the regions to the southeast of Venice though the name ducat as a generic term for gold coinage rapidly

replaced the florin even in western and central Europe. The first imitations of the ducat were issued by the Roman Senate at some time between 1317 and 1340, and they continued to be issued until 1439. The three stages of this imitative currency are traced. There were also other western European copies issued, but these were never very far removed from Italy. Thus Genoa, Mantua, Savoy, the principality of Dombes in Burgundy, and William Henry, Prince of Orange as well as Florence issued ducats. Those of Dombes and of the Prince of Orange were struck for the Levant trade. The most extensive series of imitations in point of time, though it is not a continuous series, is that of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem which were struck from the middle of the fourteenth to nearly the middle of the eighteenth centuries. These were struck at Rhodes and at Malta. Still other eastern Mediterranean imitations from the Latin kingdoms and other principalities notably Chios, Mytilene, and Foglia Vecchia (Phocaea) on the mainland of Asia Minor are discussed. An anonymous series of ducats from the Levant, which can only be attributed if their provenance happens to be known, was issued. These last coins are of varying degrees of crudeness and baseness. As a result of the Indian trade, ducats were known in India as early as the late fourteenth century, and since they were especially common in the Malabar region they were imitated there. The work closes with two short chapters on gilt copper ducat tokens and the dies for ducat imitations.

HLA

JELLEMA, DIRK. Frisian Trade in the Dark Ages. In: *Speculum*, Vol. XXX, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), pp. 15-36.

The period covered in this article is roughly that from the entrance of the Frisians into Frisia about 300 B.C. to about 1100 A.D. with the greatest emphasis being placed on the Merovingian and Carolingian periods. Frisia even in Roman times was a center of trade between Scandinavia and the Empire as shown by the archaeological and numismatic finds. With the Anglo-Saxon invasions of Britain and Frisia the two peoples and their cultures merged in Frisia into a common Anglo-Frisian variety. The Franks of the South, however, continually exerted pressure on the Frisians with increasing effect until the last remnants of Frisian power were conquered by Charlemagne in connection with his Saxon campaigns.

For the Merovingian period there is scant literary evidence concerning Frisia, but this gap can be filled in by the use of archaeology and numismatics which show the close contacts between Frisia, England, the Frankish kingdom and Scandinavia. There is clear evidence that the route from London and Kent to the Rhenish lands survived from Roman times and continued to be used. The archaeological and numismatic evidence for the commercial contacts of Frisia is completely traced and critically discussed. Coin finds are utilized to sketch the growth of the

various trade routes, and Jellema presents strong arguments in favor of a route through Mainz, the Rhine Valley and the Frisian coasts for the *solidi* from Italy which are found in Scandinavia. Jellema suggests that the change from gold to silver about the year 700 may have been a result of the expansion of Frisian and Anglo-Saxon commerce. This change occurs earliest in Provence and the Channel ports which were in close commercial contact with the Anglo-Frisians. Though the volume of trade must have been small as compared with that of Roman or Carolingian times there are clear signs of the growing importance of the North Sea trade as opposed to that of the Mediterranean.

For the Carolingian period the literary sources are much more extensive, and they give a much more detailed picture of the commercial activity of Frisia. The active Carolingian trade routes are traced by the use of the literary, archaeological and numismatic sources. These sources show the great scope of the commercial activity of the Frisian middlemen who carried on their trade from Scandinavia and England through the Rhine Valley.

The article closes with a sketch of the developments to about 1100 and the rise of the Hanse towns.

JELOČNIK, A. Dve Najdbi Srednjeveških Novcev (Two Finds of Medieval Coins). In: *Zgodovinski Casopis*, Vol. 6-7 (1952-1953), pp. 443-472, 2 pls. English Summary.

Description of two recent fourteenth century finds in Yugoslavia. The first find was discovered at Dolenja Vas near Ribnica, South Slovenia. It consisted of twenty-four Venetian *grossi* and 185 Aquileian coins. Of the Aquileian pieces 142 were struck at Aquileia, thirty-nine at Trieste, three at Gorica, and one at Kostanjevica. The second find came to light at Vrh Trebnje near Trebnje, South Slovenia. It comprised seventy-five *piccoli* from various North Italian cities, twenty-three coins from Gorica, six from Aquileia, and three from Trieste. The specimens are described in sufficient detail, the legends reproduced, and references to the CNI given when pertinent.

RPB

JESSE, WILHELM. Der Münzfund von Eutzen bei Wittingen, Kreis Gifhorn, vergraben um 1540. In: *Lüneburger Blätter*, Vol. 6 (1955), pp. 47-53, pls. 9-11.

Description of a hoard of silver coins discovered in 1953 at Eutzen in Lower Saxony. The author lists 422 silver coins of the period before 1540 from Bremen, Werden, Stade, Holstein, Hamburg, Lübeck, Lüneburg, Mecklenburg, Wismar, Rostock, Stralsund, Brandenburg, Anhalt, Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Mansfeld, Mühlhausen, Saxony, Brunswick, Goslar, Hildesheim, and Hannover. Thirty-five types are illustrated on three plates.

PB

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Münze und Geld in der Straubinger Gegend im 15. Jahrh. In: *Jahresbericht des historischen Vereins für Straubing*, Vol. 57 (1954), pp. 1-11, illus.

A mediaeval hoard, discovered in 1908 at Steinberg in Bavaria and buried ca. 1445 which contained forty-five silver coins of Bavaria, Augsburg, Bohemia (four groats, one of which is counterstamped at Augsburg), and Austria is described. The author then deals with the currency of Lower Bavaria in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This period is characterized by the transition from the pfennig to larger coins such as the groat and the gold florin. Citing other hoards of the same region the various phases of this development are delineated. PB

KERENYI, A. A dunántúli barbárpénzeink egyik csoportja (A group of barbaric coins of Transdanubia). In: *Numizmatikai Közöny*, Vol. 52/53 (1953/54), pp. 3-4, illus. In Hungarian.

In the course of the winter of 1944-45 a hoard of coins contained in a small clay pot discovered in the territory of the commune of Ostffyasszonyfa near the river Raba was transferred to the Hungarian Historical Museum for closer examination and classification. The entire find was composed of about sixty pieces. Seventeen of the coins were of the same type, which was well known from early hoards from the same area, notably that of Velemszentvid, which was found in 1907 and contained 51 coins, and that of Pinkóc-Güttenbach which was discovered in 1927 and contained more than 200 pieces. Three variants of this type can be distinguished. The three hoards and the scattered finds indicate the county of Vas and Burgenland as the area within which this currency circulated. Only archaeological research can clarify the period during which this type circulated and the date of its burial. HLA

KIRALY, F. Eremlelet Örkénypusztán a XIII. századból (A 13th century find at Örkénypusztá). In: *Numizmatikai Közöny*, Vol. 52/53 (1953/54), pp. 9-12, illus. In Hungarian.

In the autumn of 1951 a jug containing coins of the thirteenth century was discovered at Örkénypusztá. Of the fifty-seven pieces in the hoard fifty-one were deniers of Freisach and six were Hungarian bracteates. The author of the article maintains that the deniers of Freisach did not circulate in Transylvania but that the years 1220-1230 marked the high point of their circulation in Hungary. After that date they were replaced, for economic and not political reasons, by the Viennese deniers. In contrast to previous results, weighing a large number of Hungarian bracteates determined the mean weight of these coins as somewhat higher (between 0.3 and 0.35 gms.). The date of burial of the hoard may be placed between 1235 and 1240. HLA

KREPELKOVA, A. Nalez z Třicetileté Války v Chotěboři (Find from the Thirty Years' war at Chotebor). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), p. 117.

In May, 1952, a workman in the course of digging a trench for a water

main at Chotebor, Eastern Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, found six coins which dated from the period of the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648). The pieces were sent for study to the numismatic section of the National Museum at Prague. Two of the coins were struck at Kutna Hora, Bohemia, the rest at Kremnitz, Hungary, at Hall in the Tyrol, at Mansfeld, and at Mecklenburg, respectively. One was a quarter thaler, one a half thaler and the rest thalers. The pieces are described in brief. RPB

LLUIS Y NAVAS, JAIME. Los principios sobre la falsificación de moneda, en el Código de las Partidas. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 12 (July-Sept. 1954), pp. 87-95, illus.

Continuing his studies in the legal aspects of mediaeval counterfeiting in Spain, Lluís y Navas turns to the *Partidas* of Alfonso el Sabio. There the crime, curiously, is considered twice, once as treason (for it violated a prerogative of the king), again as a crime against society (for it corrupted normal commercial relations.) The falsification of any royal work, the seal, or a document, as well as coin, was of such magnitude that any citizen could lodge accusations against another whom he suspected, over any period of time up to twenty years after the act. But the criminal virtually had to be caught in *flagranti delicto*, for the accuser without proof suffered the same penalty which would have been inflicted on his victim. Thus the law was inconsistent, barely just, and certainly "socially inconvenient." But at least the lawyers were cognizant of the significance of the crime, and their attempts to define its aspects, and establish the grounds of accusation and mode of penalty were far superior to the legal fluidity of earlier days. TVB

MAJER, GIOVANNINA. L'officina monetaria della Repubblica di Venezia. In: *Archivio Veneto*, Vol. 83 (1954), pp. 28-44.

The author gives an account of the organization and methods of the Venetian mint, with particular reference to the introduction of mechanical methods of striking coin. As in France and England, the first introduction of these in the second half of the sixteenth century was a failure, and the definite installation of the screw-press at Venice did not occur until the eighteenth century. PG

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Para la historia monetaria del reinado de Felipe III. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 12 (July-Sept. 1954), pp. 49-54, pls.

Documentary evidence from the Spain of Philip III testifies to the abundance of counterfeit coin in circulation and the efforts of the government to suppress it. The author illustrates five examples of counterfeit cuartos of that period. Over 400 were discovered in a cave near Chella (Valencia) about 1928, along with a bar of copper and a pair of shears for cutting out the flans. None appears to be dated, but the type is that of the cuarto of Philip III. No dies were found, but the coins testify

to their unsatisfactory quality: e.g., the aqueduct mintmark of Segovia represented simply by the letter *B*. The crime is attributed to the Moriscos, who are known to have inhabited Chella in some number, and who were notorious for counterfeiting "in almost every village and house" until their expulsion from Spain in 1609. TVB

MEERT, CHRISTIAN. Monnaies de Robert de Thourotte, prince-évêque de Liège (1240-1246), attribuées à Dinant. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 100 (1954), pp. 85-93, pl. 6.

The reverse of the deniers of Robert of Thourotte show a donjon with a surrounding wall and perhaps rocks below. Since the seal of the échevins of Dinant shows a similar design, Piot assigned them to this mint, but Chestret de Haneffe, in the standard work on the coins of the bishopric of Liège, questioned this attribution on the ground that a castle figures also on the seal of Huy. The author, basing himself on a larger number of specimens and on a careful study of the two different seals used at Dinant by the échevins and the commune, shows that Piot's ascription of the coins to Dinant can be regarded as certain and and that the edifice shown on the coins is the donjon of the seal of the échevins. PG

MIKOLJI, V. Nalaz Dubrovačkih Dinara (Find of Dubrovnik Dinars). In: *Numizmatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), p. 115. In Croatian.

In 1941 there were found in a field at Vozuća near Zepec in Bosnia 300 Dubrovnik dinars. The article lists the various types into which these pieces fall. The find presents fresh evidence that Dubrovnik coins are found not only at Dubrovnik, but also in Bosnia and in the Balkans. The coins were probably buried sometime during the reign of King Tvrtko I (1377-1391). RPB

MIKOLJI, V. Nalaz Ugarskih Denara (Find of Hungarian Dinars). In: *Numizmatika*, Vol 5 (1953), p. 115.

Reports a large hoard of Hungarian dinars, 9,000 in all, discovered in 1944 at Bukov near Suhopolja in the environs of Virovitica, North Croatia, Yugoslavia. By examining 1,560 specimens from this hoard the author learned that they were issued in the reigns of Matthias, Vladislav, Louis II, John I Zapolya, and Ferdinand I, a period which runs from 1458-1531. RPB

MRAZKOV, L. Nalez u Liběšic, okr. Břilina (Find near Libesic, District of Bilina). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), pp. 114-115.

In the autumn of 1950 in the course of ploughing a field near Libesic, district of Bilina, a workman discovered thirty-four silver fifteenth century groschen, of which twenty-seven were from Meissen, and seven from Hesse. The pieces were sent to the numismatic section of the

National Museum for study. The find was probably buried in the last quarter of the fifteenth century. The coins are described in brief with pertinent bibliographical references. RPB

NASTER, P. Trouvaille de soixante-trois rijksdaalders de Zélande à Herselt, 1954. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 100 (1954), pp. 121-125, illus.

The author describes a find of sixty-three rijksdaalders, bearing dates 1672-1792, discovered by a villager in January, 1954. The coins were wrapped in a cylinder of lead and were very well preserved. It is natural to suppose that they were buried as a result of the French campaigns in this region in the winter of 1792-93, but if the hoard is really of local origin it is difficult to explain why it consists only of coins of Zeeland.

PG

NEMISKAL, L. Nález ve Hvězdě (Find at Hvezd). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), pp. 118-119.

In August, 1937, in the course of archaeological excavations at Hvezd a leather purse containing fifty seventeenth and eighteenth century coins was found in a grave. In 1952 these pieces were sent for study to the numismatic section of the National Museum. The coins are listed and described in brief with the name of the place, the issuing sovereign, his dates, the mint, the denomination and the date when struck. RPB

NOHEJLOVA-PRATOVA, E. Nález v Kácově (Find at Kacov). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), p. 118.

In April, 1951, twenty-five late sixteenth and seventeenth century coins were found at Kacov (Katzow), Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Among the pieces were three ducats, six thalers, four quarter thalers and twelve Polish trojacks. The coins were issued by various political units, Bohemia, the Tyrol, Saxony, Nuremberg, Poland, Riga, Lithuania, Modena and the Netherlands. RPB

NOHEJLOVA-PRATOVA, E. Neznámé Drobné Mince Karla IV. Nález Mincí z Česke Skalice 1895 a z Emanuz v Praze 1951 (Unknown Small Change of Charles IV. Coin Finds from Česke Skalice 1895 and from the Emmaus at Prague 1951). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), pp. 52-74, pls. French Summary.

Two coin finds from the period of Charles IV are discussed in detail. The first find was discovered at Česka Skalice in 1895, and the second at the Monastery of the Slavs, or the Emmaus at Prague in 1951. Both finds contained Prague groschen (Česka Skalice two groschen of Charles IV, Emmaus a groschen of John of Luxembourg and thirty-two groschen of Charles IV) as well as heller bracteates with the lion of Bohemia. By means of iconographical and metrological analysis the author has revised the results of previous research and has placed the small bracteates with the lion in the thirteenth century, and has shown definitely that these pieces were struck during the reign of Charles IV.

The author has used the evidence obtained from the study of these

two finds to show how this coinage in the days of Charles IV met the growing need for small change. RPB

PETRÝL, JOSEF. Nález Brakteátů a Slitkového Stříbra ve Lhůtě u Chotěboře (Find of Bracteates and Silver Bars at Lhuta near Chotebor). In: *Numismatický Casopis*, Vol. 21 (1952), pp. 139-151.

In 1943 at Lhuta near Chotebor, East Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, eleven bracteates, all but one of which were Bohemian, and five silver bars were discovered. The Bohemian bracteates show the royal effigy crowned and with a sceptre in each hand. The types have not been determined because of the bad state of preservation of the specimens. By comparing this hoard with similar hoards from Bohemia the author concludes that the pieces were struck in the period between ca. 1253-60 A.D.

The five silver bars form the most interesting part of the hoard. They are of different weights running from 14.9 to 90.5 gms., with a standard of .650. Hence the alloy is the same as that found in contemporary silver coins struck of an inferior alloy. The finding of these silver bars has caused the author of this article to delve deeply into the matter of payment by non-struck metal in thirteenth century Bohemia. RPB

PEUS, BUSSO. Das Münzwesen. In: *Der Raum Westfalen*, Vol. II, No. 1 (1955), pp. 355-368, 4 maps.

In order to delineate the mediaeval limits of Westphalia, the author gives a numismatic history of this country from the tenth to the fifteenth century. He characterizes four periods of development. The striking of Sancta-Colonia coins is typical for Westphalia from the eleventh to the twelfth century. A map illustrates the spreading of this type. From the beginning of the thirteenth century English pennies were imitated in Westphalia. The author deals with this phenomenon. A map shows the limits between the striking of pennies and that of bracteates. In the fourteenth century Westphalian mints struck an individual type, the "Wewelinghöfer," which was imitated by many other mints. Münster was the chief mint of this period. In 1488/1489 a Westphalian coin convention was signed, which was designed to restore a common coinage and to control the currency. The author closes his survey with a view of the beginning of modern coinage in Westphalia. A bibliography is given. PB

RADOMERSKY, P. Nález v Praze I, Bartolomějské Ulici (Find in Prague I, Bartholomew Street). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), pp. 115-117.

In the course of digging the foundations for a house on Bartholomew Street, Prague, in 1950 a workman discovered a vessel which contained 1043 coins from the end of the fifteenth to the first half of the sixteenth century. For the most part the hoard consisted of Bohemian groschen struck at the mint at Kutna Hora. The pieces are described in brief with the names and dates of the sovereigns, the mints, the denominations, and the pertinent references to the literature. RPB

RADOMERSKY, P. Nález ve Starém Městě pod Sněžníkem (Find at Stare Mesto below Mt. Sneznik). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), pp. 119-122.

In March, 1950, a large find of seventeenth and eighteenth century silver and gold coins, 540 pieces in all, was discovered at Stare Mesto, Southeast Moravia, Czechoslovakia. The coins, only ten of which are gold, are listed and described in brief with the name of the place, the issuing sovereign, his dates, the mint, the mintmaster when known, the denomination and the date. Most of the coins had been issued in Bohemia, Lower Austria and Hungary. RPB

RENGJEO, IVAN. Nalaz u Klopču (The Find at Klopče). In: *Numizmatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 27-29. German Summary.

In 1950 workmen at the village of Klopče near Zenica, Bosnia, discovered sixty silver denars of the Bosnian Dan, Stefan Kotromanić (1322-1353 A.D.). Ten of these pieces are now in the Landesmuseum at Sarajevo; six in private collections at Zagreb. The ten specimens at Sarajevo have been published in the *Glasnik Zem. Muzeja* (1951), pp. 323-332. The six pieces at Zagreb are described in detail in this article. This Klopče find with its large number of variants of the same type is proof that the Bosnian mints were active at that time. Since all of the specimens are in very good condition it would appear that these sixty silver denars were buried shortly after their issue. RPB

SKALSKY, G. Český Obchod 10. a 11. Století Ve Světle Nálezů Minci (The Commerce of Bohemia during the 10th and 11th Centuries in the Light of Coin Finds). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), pp. 13-43, pl., maps. French Summary.

This article discusses in detail the importance of coin finds as sources for political, economic and social history. On the basis of tenth and eleventh century hoards found in Bohemia the author has traced the flourishing trade centered at Prague which Bohemia had with the Baltic regions, and with Russia and Constantinople. Also noted from the study of these hoards is the richness and the wide variety of Bohemian coinage struck during these centuries. RPB

STEINHILBER, DIRK. Der Münzfund von Neudorf. In: *Neujahrsblätter*, ed. by the Gesellschaft für Fränkische Geschichte, Vol. 26 (1954), pp. 43-52, 2 pls., 1 map.

A description of a mediaeval hoard discovered in 1952 at Neudorf near Bamberg. The author lists 1331 silver coins of Würzburg, Bamberg, Schweinfurt, and Nürnberg which were buried ca. 1295. All types are illustrated. The author discusses at length the identification of an anonymous royal type, which may have been struck at Schweinfurt. A map indicates the spreading of this type in contemporary hoards. PB

SUHLE, A. Sind die meissnischen sog. Burgbrakteaten wahrheitsgetreue Darstellungen mittelalterlicher Burgen? In: *Frühe Burgen und Städte, Beiträge zur Burgen und Stadtkernforschung*, Berlin 1954, pp. 195-197, pls.

Proceeding from the thesis that the reproductions of buildings on mediaeval coins may be interpreted for the reconstruction of castles and churches, the author proves that mediaeval coins chiefly reproduce symbols, which often are taken from ancient coins. He describes this development and illustrates it by referring to coins and seals. PB

THOMPSON, J. D. ANTHONY. Un noble "à la rose" des Pays-Bas à retrouver. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 100 (1954), pp. 95-101.

The author illustrates a type of rose-noble known to us only from two eighteenth century illustrations, one dependent on the other, and attributes it with some hesitation either to William IV of s'Heerenberg (1546-68, 1576-86) or to his contemporary Josse of Bronckhorst, lord of Gronsveld (1565-88).

VERMEULE, C. C. An Imperial Medallion of Leone Leoni and Giovanni Bologna's Statue of the Flying Mercury. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 60, No. 11 (Nov. 1952), cols. 505-510.

A group of large silver and bronze medallions of Maximilian II, Charles V, Isabella, and Ferdinand I may be assigned to the period 1549-1556, when Leone Leoni (1509/10-1590) was doing portraits of the imperial family in Augsburg and Brussels. The reverse of the medallion of Maximilian II, probably produced in 1551, shows a figure of Mercury which is the probable inspiration for Giovanni Bologna's celebrated bronze Flying Mercury in the Bargello, Florence. The medallion legend helps to explain Bologna's Mercury, the original of which was sent to Vienna to the Hapsburg Court, as an allusion to the dynastic disputes which culminated in the election of Maximilian II as Holy Roman Emperor in A.D. 1564.

GREAT BRITAIN

ASHBY, J. M. English Regal Copper Coins. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 59, No. 10 (Nov. 1951), pp. 505-508; Vol. 59, Nos. 11-12 (Dec. 1951), pp. 563-568; Vol. 60, No. 1 (Jan. 1952), cols. 5-7.

The articles give an illustrated outline of pennies, halfpennies, and farthings from Charles II (A.D. 1672) to Victoria (1859). The latter year saw the last issue of copper coins for circulation in England, and bronze was issued in the following year. CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Cotton Collection of Anglo-Saxon Coins. In: *British Museum Quarterly*, XIX, 4, 1954, pp. 75-81, pls. XXX-XXXI.

A manuscript catalogue in the Department of Coins and Medals of the British Museum provides the basis for identifying those Anglo-Saxon coins which were originally part of the collection of Sir Robert Bruce

Cotton (1571-1631). The list was compiled by the antiquary Samuel Pegge (1704-1796), and appears to have been lost when Taylor Combe (1774-1826) undertook his studies which put English numismatics on a scientific basis. The Cotton coins now in the British Museum or traced to other sources through the manuscript possess a significance exceeding their individual importance in that at least one otherwise rare series (Edward the Elder: 899-924 A.D.) is represented by 13 out of the original 20 specimens in the Museum. Cotton appears to have obtained a portion of a major hoard deposited in the West Midlands early in the reign of Aethelstan (924-939).

One plate reproduces in actual size page 11 of the Pegge manuscript, and the other includes rarities (which are described) from the Cotton collection.

CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Some Late Anglo-Saxon Pence. In: *British Museum Quarterly*, XIX, No. 3 (1954), pp. 59-64, pl. XXIV.

Routine acquisition by the Department of Coins and Medals of the British Museum over the last three years throw new light on aspects of the so-called First English Coinage, the issues of the Saxon kings from Alfred until the Norman conquest. The collection of pence of Edward the Elder (899-924) has been reinforced by twelve pennies filling the more serious gaps in the Cotton collection. Coins of Eadmund (940-946) struck by a certain Teothred, Eadgar struck by the Germanic moneyer Isembert, Edward the Martyr coined by a moneyer Aelfstan, and Hundewine's Totnes coin of Æthelroed II (979-1016) form some of the features of the group of new acquisitions. Particularly important is the group of coins which reflect conditions in England during the intensified Danish attacks of the earlier eleventh century, following St. Brice's massacre, and during the reign of King Cnut (1016-1035). Two purchases from the Parsons collection illustrates the second of the periods of monetary crisis (ca. 1048 and 1052) in the financial policies of Edward the Confessor (1042-1065).

CCV

The Painswick Hoard. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 437 (Oct. 1954), p. 420.

Description of thirty-four gold and eight silver coins found at Painswick, Gloucester, in 1941. The hoard, which appears to have been buried during the early years of the Civil War, consists of thirty-nine English coins dating from Edward VI to Charles I, two Scottish pieces of James VI, and a Spanish dollar of Philip II.

FHA

UNITED STATES

BREEN, WALTER H. Recut Dates and Overdates. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 21, No. 2 (Feb. 1955), pp. 161-168.

After distinguishing the difference between recut dates and overdates, the author divides the second group into three classifications. Then

follows a listing of five half cents, twenty-one large cents, one small cent, two two cent pieces, one nickel three cent, one five cent, four half dimes, five dimes, nine quarters, twenty-two half dollars, four silver dollars, nine quarter eagles, one three dollar, ten half eagles, two eagles, and two double eagles, all overdates. A similar list of recut dates or other recutting in the design would run into the hundreds. JSD

GLICKERT, H. C. "Double-Die" Dimes. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 21, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), pp. 6-8.

The author lists 139 varieties of Mercury dimes with some doubling of design "caused by lack of accurate registration between blows of the hydraulic press." JSD

YEOMAN, R. S. *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, 1955, 8th ed. Racine, Wis., 1954. 254 pp. illus. \$1.75.

The contents of the present edition of the *Guide Book* are essentially the same as those of the previous (7th) edition (*Num. Lit.*, No. 26, p. 29). Changes of standard prices are more extensive than in any earlier edition, the trend generally being upward.

YEOMAN, R. S., LEE F. HEWITT, and CHARLES E. GREEN. *Handbook of United States Coins with Premium List*, 1955. 12th ed. Racine, Wis., 1954. 126 pp. illus. \$1.00.

Latest edition of a popular volume designed to help the beginning collector of United States coins. It lists all varieties of United States coins, with quantities minted, and respective prices paid by dealers for the coins.

U. S. Treasury Changes Gold Coin Rules. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 2 (Feb. 1955), pp. 170-171.

Tells how Secretary Humphrey has modified the rules laid down by Secretary Morgenthau in 1933 on the possession, transportation, and exportation of United States gold coins. LLH

CANADA

ELLIOT, J. A., Jr. *Canadian and Newfoundland Currency*. 1954. 72 pp. 7 pls.

Collectors of Canadian and Newfoundland paper money have long been faced with a scarcity of reference books and catalogues to assist them in the pursuit of their hobby. This book, therefore, fills a long-felt need, since it is the first attempt to produce for numismatists a descriptive history of the paper money of these two countries. In it are found the history and descriptions of the pre-Confederation issues of the Province of Canada, the notes of the Dominion of Canada and the Bank of Canada, and the complete series of Newfoundland notes. There are many obverse and reverse illustrations of complete notes as well as reproductions of panels and vignettes. Useful information on values, varieties, dates of issue and terminology has been compiled in tabular form by the author. SSC

ELLIOT, J. A., Jr. *The Currencies of Canada and Newfoundland*. 1955. 6 pp. 17 pls.

This book is a supplement to the author's *Canadian and Newfoundland Currency* published in 1954. The complete series of notes of both countries are shown in 135 quarter size obverse and reverse illustrations. The author obtained permission from the Department of Finance to photograph their unique collection of paper money including the full issue of the Province of Canada, the original debenture bond of 1866, the Dominion of Canada notes, full uncut sheets of the Province, Dominion and Bank of Canada notes and the only remaining specimens of the high denomination Dominion of Canada issues as follows: \$500 and \$1,000 of 1871; \$50 and \$100 of 1872, and \$500 and \$1,000 notes of 1911 and 1925. A very short supporting history of each series appears at the front of the book. SSC

More about Canada's New Currency. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 11 (Nov. 1954), pp. 1296-1297.

Quotations from the official publication on the Queen Elizabeth II paper money of Canada describe the change in the position of the portrait, the landscape reverses, the simple designing, the new printing techniques, and the color backgrounds. JSD

LATIN AMERICA

BURZIO, HUMBERTO F. *Las piezas numismáticas de Cayasta*. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 4 (1954), pp. 59-62.

Discusses thirty silver coins, seven medals and a small cross found in the ruins of Cayasta (Santa Fe la Vieja), a town in Central Argentina. The coins were all struck at the Potosí mint during the reigns of Philip II, Philip III and Philip IV (1556-1665). The article takes up, and analyzes in detail the types, the striking, the legends, the dates, the assayers' initials, the denominations and the metal. The medals are all religious with portraits of Christ, St. Michael the Archangel, Saint Francis Xavier, the Holy Family and the Blessed Virgin upon the obverses. RPB

BURZIO, HUMBERTO F. *Las piezas numismáticas encontradas en Santa Fe la Vieja (Cayastá), han sido batidas con anterioridad a 1660*. Buenos Aires, 1954. 17 pp.

The excavations of Santa Fe la Vieja in Argentina over the past few years brought to light thirty-four medals and as many silver coins. In the face of the opinion that the coins (and thus the site) were as late as the middle eighteenth century, Burzio sets himself to demonstrate their greater antiquity. 1) Since all were macuquina—"cobs"—and none of the good round flan of the pillar and bust dollars, their loss must have occurred before the later types came into being. 2) Nineteen bear the

complicated royal shield which was used only until 1651, fourteen bear the new arms. 3) Of the latter, seven are clearly dated between 1653 and 1658, two more are of the 1650's (the last digit is eroded), one is completely worn away on both faces. The remaining four have lost their dates, but the type is post-1651, and all are of the assayer E, who worked from 1650 to 1679. 4) The coins bear the initials of four assayers, of whom E is demonstrably the latest. 5) The dearth of the larger denominations is explained by the constant shortage of coin in Spanish America; as late as 1775, postal rates in Paraguay were set in weights of tobacco, cotton, or yerba mate, as well as money.

The medals were all religious, and all of European manufacture. Only two are dated, 1620 and 162-, both consistent with the conclusion that 1660 is the *terminus ante quem* for all the numismatic material found in the excavations. TVB

Dos monedas argentinas del cuño de Potosí de 1813, inéditas, con resello Chileno de las tesorías de Santiago y Chiloé. In: *Boletín del Instituto de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 4 (1954), pp. 57-58, illus.

Two Argentine two real pieces struck at the Potosí mint in 1813 with Chilean countermarks from the treasuries at Santiago and Chiloé are discussed. The lack of small change chronic in 1833 forced the Chilean government to permit the circulation of Argentine coins provided the pieces were counterstamped with a countermark which contained the coat-of-arms of Chile, and the coat-of-arms of the city where the counterstamping was being done. Heretofore Chilean countermarks on Argentine coins hailed from Valparaíso (Valp), Valdivia (Vald) and Serena (Ser). The two illustrations in the article show clearly the two counterstamps upon the coins with the respective initials SAN (Santiago) and CHIL (Chiloé) on the countermarks. RFB

FERRARI, JORGE N. Cuatro piezas raras de la ceca de Potosí. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades*, No. 4 (1954), pp. 30-35, illus.

The corpus of the coinage struck with the Spanish coat-of-arms at the Potosí mint has now been completed with the appearance of four eight real pieces, the first of which had been completely unknown. With regard to the three others there had been much doubt as to whether or not they really existed. A recent find has abolished this doubt. The first eight real piece, hitherto unknown, carries the date 1791 with the effigy of Carlos III, but with the legend Carolus IV and the initials P. R. The other three eight real pieces, struck in 1810, 1811 and 1812, bear the effigy of Fernando VII and the assayer's initials P. J. Both the obverses and reverses of these rare coins are illustrated in the article. RFB

JESUS, P. I. de. Further Report on the Manila Hoard. In: *Philippine Numismatic Monographs*, No. 9 (1953), pp. 1-5, illus.

Further description of the Manila hoard discovered in the Intramuros District of Manila in 1952 and consisting of 2590 silver real pieces in

denominations of 8, 4, 2, 1 and ½, both cobs and milled, for the most part from Mexico, but with a few from the mints of Guatemala and Lima. The author first described this hoard in an article entitled "Buried Hoard in Manila's Walled City" (*Numismatist*, Vol. 65, Nov. 1952, pp. 1082-1090). The article discusses in detail a coin which came to light after the publication of the first report, namely a Lima cob eight real piece struck in 1747 and not listed in Herrera or Dasí. RPB

PRADEAU, ALBERTO F. Coinage of Philip III. In: *Sociedad Numismática de Mexico. Boletín*. Vol. 1, No. 5 (March-Dec. 1953), pp. 19-21.

Discusses in some detail the coinage of Philip III (1578-1621) struck at the Mexico City mint in the usual denominations of eight, four, two, one, and one-half reales. Most of these pieces were of the cob type, but occasionally the collector finds a circular specimen. The article gives the amounts struck from 1596 to 1621, describes the designs on the obverses and reverses, and lists the books in which satisfactory illustrations of these coins are found. RPB

Silver Ingot Found in a Sunken Ship. In: *Sociedad Numismática de Mexico. Boletín*. Vol. 1, No. 5 (March-Dec. 1953), pp. 21-28, illus.

Describes in detail the silver ingot found in August, 1950, in an ancient shipwreck on Gorda Cay, Great Abaco Island, Bahamas. The ingot was identified by the numismatist A. J. S. McNickle of Mexico City, who was flown to Nassau at the expense of the Bahamas government. It falls into the Guanajuato type of ingot, so called because this type of ingot, boat-shaped, was first issued at the mining center of that name in Mexico. The ingot was cast in 1652 during the reign of Philip IV (1621-1665). The article discusses its tally number, the value, markings, weight, assayers' bites (*bocados*), the foundry mark in the form of a cross, and the impressions of the royal seal found upon it. An illustration of the ingot is included in the article. RPB

ISLAMIC

EHRENKREUTZ, A. S. Extracts from the technical manual on the Ayyūbid mint in Cairo. In: *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, Vol. 15, No. 3 (1953), pp. 423-447.

Sometime between 1218 and 1238 A.D., an Egyptian by the name of Maṣṣūr b. Ba'ra al-Dhahabi wrote a treatise on the mint in Cairo, the title of which may be rendered in English as "The discovery of the scientific secrets in the Egyptian mint." The text, preserved in a corrupt eighteenth century manuscript in the National Library in Cairo, has been translated and studied by Dr. Ehrenkreutz, who in the present article presents a summary of its contents. Both the original text of Ibn Ba'ra and the editor's analysis and elucidation of the material constitute probably the most substantial contribution that has been made to date toward our knowledge of mediaeval Islamic minting processes.

The contents of Ibn Ba'ra's treatise has been organized by Dr. Ehrenkreutz roughly as follows: 1) historical material dealing with the origin of the gold struck in Egyptian mints, standards of fineness of gold and silver in the Fātimid and Ayyūbid periods, the function of the mint and the duties of the staff, etc.; and 2) scientific information relative to the character of ores, extraction, smelting and refining, the qualitative and quantitative testing of gold and silver, minting technology, description of tools, weights, chemicals, etc. A number of the more valuable technical sections are reproduced in the Arabic original and in translation, together with useful commentary and relevant bibliographical data. GCM

EHRENKREUTZ, A. S. Contributions to the knowledge of the fiscal administration of Egypt in the Middle Ages. In: *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (1954), pp. 502-514.

This informative and scholarly article makes solid contributions to our hitherto very limited knowledge of Moslem mint administration in mediaeval times. The study, based partly on actual numismatic evidence and partly on published and inedited contemporary Arabic texts, consists of two parts: 1) an examination of exchange rates between Egyptian silver and gold in the period of the Ayyūbids and the Bahri Mamlūks (late twelfth to late fourteenth centuries), and 2) a statement of the organization and controls of the Cairo mint in late Fātimid and Ayyūbid, i.e., Crusader, times. The article is valuable not only because of the new or previously unnoticed material made available and analyzed, including Ibn Ba'ra's treatise summarized by the author in an earlier article (see above), but also because of the technical analyses of Fātimid and Ayyūbid coins which Dr. Ehrenkreutz himself has carried out. The reader also must be grateful for the author's conscientious garnering of the existing relevant bibliography. GCM

MILES, G. C. The Sāmārra Mint. In: *Ars Orientalis*, I (1954), pp. 187-191.

Although Sāmārra ceased to be the 'Abbāsid capital in 892 A.D., the mint was active to 953. The author quotes various statements of Islamic art historians that the famous Sāmārra ceramic ware did not survive the last caliph who resided in the city. The numismatic evidence indicates that there was no abrupt cessation of the ceramic tradition in Sāmārra. In conclusion the author gives the dates of *dinars* and *dirhems*, with descriptions, which were struck at Sāmārra. RNF

FAR EAST

PRIDMORE, F. The British Dollar. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 61, No. 3 (Mar. 1953), cols. 107-110; Vol. 61, No. 4 (April 1953), cols. 155-157.

The British Dollar, introduced in 1895 for circulation in the British Colonies of the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong and Labuan, was but the culmination of British-sponsored coinages going back to the last

years of Elizabeth I. Forgeries of the modern British trade dollars (which were struck from 1895-1935) exist in large numbers; many of the genuine dates have become quite rare.

The article concludes with a table of rarity for regular coins and proofs, and a list by years of the number of coins struck at the Bombay and Calcutta Mints and the Royal Mint. The rarest dates in the series are 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1902 in proof and 1934-1935 in the regular series. ccv

PRIDMORE, F. Catalogue of the Coins Issued for the Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 61, Nos. 8-9 (Aug.-Sept. 1953), cols. 343-347.

This list, and notes on rare or unusual types, covers the period 1867 to 1939. ccv

PRIDMORE, F. The Coins and Coinages of the Straits Settlements and British Malaya. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 59 (1951), cols. 1, 113, 163, 213, 271, 317, 373, 439, 509, 571; Vol. 60 (1952), cols. 67, 131, 195, 301, 351.

Mint records, tables of issues, letters and orders are woven into a detailed, illustrated history of the coins of the Malaya area. ccv

WODAK, E. and F. PRIDMORE. Coins Countermarked with Siamese Numerals. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 3 (March 1955), cols. 113-118.

These countermarks were placed on foreign coins in the middle of the last century to alleviate the shortage of modern-type money. They are related to the series of Mexican dollars and one Peruvian dollar, 1835-1857, countermarked with King Mongkut's Siamese crown or with the Chakra mark of the ruling (Bangkok) dynasty. ccv

INDIA

KAUS, H. The Coins of the Qutub Shahi Dynasty of Golconda. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 5 (May 1955), cols. 209-216.

The dynasty flourished from 1512 to 1687 A.D., their kingdom covering almost all the Telegana division of the present Hyderabad State, with Golconda as its capital. Copper coins of the period, struck at Golconda, Hyderabad, and Mukundnagar, are listed and discussed in detail. The kingdom of Abdul Hasan (A.D. 1672-1687) was forcefully overthrown by Aurangzib, an orthodox and puritan Muslim of the Sunni creed. ccv

PARSONS, H. A. Some Major Unpublished Coins of British India and Sumatra. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 59, No. 4 (April 1951), cols. 169-172.

These coins, formerly in the author's collection, comprise a half rupee of 1672, by the British East India Company for circulation in Bombay, and coins of the East India Company's Calcutta Mint for use in Benares. A silver quarter anna of 1849 (pattern) and notes on the patterns struck in 1787 in connection with the British coinages of Sumatra complete the illustrated material.

The article is designed as a commentary on many of the weak points of Atkins's *The Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire*, 1889. CCV

PHILIPPINES

JESUS, P. I. de. Supplement to the "Catalogue of Countermarked Coins of the Philippines from 1828-1837." In: *Philippine Numismatic Monographs*, No. 9 (1953), pp. 9-11.

Since the publication of the above catalogue (*Philippine Numismatic Monographs*, No. 6, 1950), other coins with Philippine countermarks have come to light. Included are thirty-six specimens, one of which bears the Manila countermark, ten the F. 7.0 countermark, and the remaining twenty-five the Y. II countermark. The coins themselves of various denominations were struck in Peru, Argentina, Bolivia, Mexico, France, Guatemala, Chile and Italy. However, most were Mexican eight real pieces. RFB

TOKENS

ELST, CH. VANDER and J. JADOT. Variétés des jetons d'étrennes de Marie-Elisabeth, gouvernante générale des Pays-Bas (1725-1741). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 100 (1954), pp. 117-118.

The author publishes some varieties of jettons of Marie-Elizabeth, governor general of the Austrian Netherlands (1725-41) as a supplement to Marcel Hoc's article on these published in *RBN*, Vol. 96 (1950), pp. 57-88. PG

FARMAN, R. W. Some Notes on the Annand, Smith & Co., Token. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 4 (April 1950), cols. 195-200.

This firm of grocers was the first business establishment in Victoria, and probably in Australia, to issue copper tokens. The tokens, manufactured in 1849 by Heaton and Sons of Birmingham were imported to remedy the deficiency of official copper pennies. The centenary of this token was commemorated by a medal of the Numismatic Association of Victoria. CCV

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. The Store Cards of Robinson and Ballou of Troy, New York. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), pp. 33-38, illus.

Description of varieties of the tokens of Robinson and Ballou of Troy, New York, used in Civil War times. LLH

KISCH, BRUNO. *Jewish Community Tokens; a neglected field in Jewish numismatics*. New York, 1953. 16 pp., 4 pls.

At a time when there existed no Jewish government entitled to issue currency, community tokens were issued and used by the official boards

in Jewish communities. All those known are of base metal, and date principally from the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. They include *shehita* tokens, used to pay the slaughterer (*shohet*) for slaughtering animals; charity tokens (*prutas*), closely related to the old Roman *tesserae*; community and institutional money of Palestine; balloting tokens; and *Chevra Kadisha* (the Holy Fraternity) tokens, used in charitable work, aid to the sick, and for the care of Jewish cemeteries. Four plates of photographs illustrate the various tokens types. GHN

MANISCHEWITZ, EUGENE. A Famous Restaurant's Tokens. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 21, No. 2 (Feb. 1955), pp. 317-318, illus.

Two tokens issued by Cavanaugh's Restaurant on 23rd Street in New York City are described, one of 1946 on their 70th anniversary and a second in 1948 for the presidential election campaign. JSD

OWEN, DAVID. Some Contemporary Opinions on the Token Coinage of the Late Eighteenth Century. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 441 (Feb. 1955), pp. 52-53.

Notes on some opinions of this coinage which appeared in the *European Magazine and London Revue* during the first six months of 1798. FHA

SCAIFE, J. VERNER, JR. Assamese Tea Garden Tokens. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 60, No. 1 (Jan. 1952), cols. 9-14; (Feb. 1952), pp. 71-74.

The need for a local token currency in paying wages on tea plantations in Annam in the period ca. 1870 to 1930 led to production of various brass, tin and copper tokens. Forty-two of these are described, and many are illustrated. The tokens generally bear the name of the issuing company and the value, whether in terms of actual currency or of units of labor, such as a day's wages. These tokens are now little used, and many were probably used in World War II as washers. CCV

VANDONI, PIERO. Tessere Milanesi di Beneficenza. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Ser. 5, No. 56 (1954), pp. 112-139, illus., pls.

An attempt to begin to correlate the vast and neglected series of eleemosynary tokens. In lieu of the distribution of bread, rice, or wine, the beneficent institutions of Italy—Church fraternities, organized charities, even private families—dispersed tokens among the poor with which to purchase food, or clothing, or even medical treatment. The tokens returned to the issuing body were to be redeemed in lawful money; thus, a few bear marks of value: "soldi X," "lire sei." Since the types are legion and the cataloguing difficult—many omit the issuer's name, most bear no date—Vandoni has of necessity limited his article to the *tesserae* of Milan, describing forty-four, all of which are well illustrated. They date from approximately 1400-1800. TVB

WATERS, ARTHUR W. *Notes on Eighteenth Century Tokens: Being Supplementary and Explanatory Notes on the "Provincial Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century" by Richard Dalton and Samuel H. Hamer.* London, B. A. Seaby Ltd., 1954. 51 pp.

A comprehensive work by Richard Dalton of Bristol and Samuel Hamer of Halifax, entitled *The Provincial Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century*, was produced in fifteen parts between 1910 and 1917. Several thousand tokens including die varieties were listed and illustrated in the text. Unfortunately, however, the work was little more than a catalogue; it contained few historical and explanatory notes. Arthur W. Waters has published his supplementary and explanatory notes on this work as an aid to students and collectors of tokens.

The book contains brief biographical sketches of both Dalton and Hamer. An Introduction sets forth the three classes of tokens—those made for general circulation, those made for sale to collectors, and private tokens issued in limited numbers by collectors. A brief account of token manufacturers is given, followed by a list of known die-engravers and manufacturers. A paragraph on edge readings explains that edge inscriptions were usually placed on the blanks before the sides were struck. Since unused blanks, often with edges inscribed, were sold to other manufacturers, some tokens occur with varying edge inscriptions. The coining press made to strike tokens and edges in one operation was a complicated machine used only by the largest manufacturers. A list of tokens which occur only with their rightful edge is given. A few paragraphs discuss imitation royal coinage. In the eighteenth century immense quantities of counterfeit copper coins were in circulation, owing to the deficiency of the laws relating to British coinage.

In the catalogue half penny, penny, and farthing tokens are listed for the shires of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

An appendix containing an analysis of values, types, and edges of tokens has been compiled by Mr. Tom Hill. DM

MEDALS

ALCOLEA, SANTIAGO. *Aportaciones a la historia de la medallística en Cataluña durante el siglo XVIII y primeros años del siglo XIX.* In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (1954), pp. 5-16.

The Spanish proclamation medals struck in Barcelona during the eighteenth century were designed not by professional medallists but by local engravers. In searching through the records of the city administration for the years 1725-1799, Alcolea has come across four engravers who were unknown or renowned for other works: Juan Matons, Juan Treserras, Ignacio Valls, and José Daroca, who designed and struck medals of Luis I, Fernando VI, Fernando VI and Carlos III, and Carlos IV, respectively. The medals discussed are catalogued and illustrated by

Herrera, "Medallas de Proclamaciones . . .", save that he never includes the gold, which Alcolea discovers to have been struck in all four cases, of the same type as the silver. Three appended documents illustrate the rate of production, usually ca. 2500 pieces, and the manner of distribution: by gifts of small numbers to major political and religious figures, and by flinging handfuls to the crowds which celebrated the inauguration of the new king.

The second part of the article traces the education of the medallist Félix Sagau as a student of drawing, sculpture, and engraving in Barcelona, 1800-04, and studying under the auspices of the government of Barcelona in Madrid, 1805-09.

TVB

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. Bas-relief Portraits by Salathiel Ellis. In: *Antiques Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 10 (Oct. 1954), pp. 23, 39, illus.

An account of the life and the work of Salathiel Ellis, who designed the national medals of Generals Scott and Taylor, and Presidents Lincoln, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan. Ellis was noted among the sculptors of his day as being unusually proficient in bas-relief sculpture and highly successful in bringing out character in his portraits. The article contains four illustrations of his work.

RFB

DONINI, AUGUSTO. Medici a congresso. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), pp. 4-5, illus.

Discusses and describes in detail two medical medals issued in commemoration of two medical congresses, the first held at Turin in 1954, and the second at Trieste also in 1954. The obverse of the first medal shows the effigy of Leonardo Botallo (1515-1588), a distinguished anatomist; the reverse shows the mediaeval section of the Palazzo Madama di Torino. The obverse of the second medal carries the effigy of Santorio Justinopolitano (1561-1636), prominent physician who practiced in Poland, Hungary and Croatia, and at Venice and Padua; the reverse reproduces the ancient seal of the city of Trieste. Both the obverses and reverses are illustrated in the article.

RFB

DOREZ, JEANNE. Georges Lay. La rencontre de l'artiste et du poète. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (June 1954), p. 5, illus.

Georges Lay has been especially successful with medals which evoke poetic feeling. The article shows well how Lay has broken down the traditional rigidity long inherent in medallic art. Among the many medals mentioned and analyzed are the *Ecce Homo*, *La Forêt*, *Le Mariage*, *La Solitude*, and *Saint Christophe*. The article contains an illustration of the obverse of *La Solitude*.

RFB

PATRIGNANI, A. *Medaglie inedite del Card. von Schoenborn*. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), p. 5, illus.

An inedited medal of Cardinal Von Schoenborn. The obverse shows the effigy of the cardinal facing right with this inscription around the edge: DAMIANVS HVGO S. R. ECCLES. CARD. EX S. R. I. COMMIT. DE SCHOENBORN. The reverse shows a monumental colonnade, in the center of which stands a large vase, the pedestal of which bears the cardinal's coat-of-arms. The exergue has this inscription: AVGVSTO II POLON REGE NOMINANTE—CLEMENTE XI CREANTE-CAROLO VI INAVGVVRANTE. Georg Wilhelm Vestner designed and executed this medal, 66 mm. in diameter, which was distributed to relatives and dignitaries. RPB

ROOVERS, OLGA N. *Les médailles hollandaises*. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (June 1954), pp. 2-4, illus.

Gives the history and traces the development of the medallic art in the Netherlands from its inception during the late fifteenth century. The medals of the outstanding medallists and their technique are discussed in brief. Article brings out well how sculptors, painters, coin engravers, goldsmiths all have had a hand in medal production in the Netherlands. Two contemporary medals are discussed in detail: The first entitled *The Repair of the Dikes* designed by J. Pieters in commemoration of the disastrous flood in February, 1953, and the second designed by the sculptor Carasso which commemorates the opening of the canal from Amsterdam to the Rhine (May 21, 1952). Both the obverses and reverses of these excellent medals are well illustrated in the article. RPB

ROZSA, G. *Karl Henrik ismeretlen levelei* (Unknown letters of Henrik Karl). In: *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Vol. 52/53 (1953/54), pp. 25-30. In Hungarian.

Six autographed letters of Heinrich Karl, a medallist of Viennese origin who worked in Hungary for fifty-four years, have just been recovered. They are dated in 1812-13 and were addressed to Martin George Kovachich, the eminent Hungarian historian, and they yield information concerning a commemorative medal struck in honor of Kovachich. According to the current opinion the medal was struck in Szomolnok, but the letters show clearly that it was actually struck at Körmöcbánya. This medal struck by Karl completes the series of portraits of Kovachich. The statute of the scholar by Franz Xavier Messerschmidt in the Museum of Fine Arts in Budapest and the engraving by Samuel Czetter show Kovachich at a younger age than does the medal. Aside from these works two more portraits of the historian, which, however, have not been preserved are known. Thus this medal presents some precious information regarding the portraiture of Kovachich. HLA

STEMPER, ANNELOSE. Die Medaillen des Herzogs Heinrich Julius von Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel und ihre Beziehungen zu den Emblemata des Joachim Camerarius. *Arbeitsberichte aus dem Städtischen Museum Braunschweig*, Vol. 8 (1955), 19 pp., illus.

The author deals with symbolic medals of Duke Heinrich Julius of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (1589-1613) engraved by Heinrich Rappost. She indicates the imitation of various symbols of the famous publication of Joachim Camerarius, *Symbolorum et emblematum ex herbis et animalibus Centuriae* (Nürnberg 1597), which was a medal for other engravers also. Eleven medals are reproduced in connection with the illustrations of Camerarius to prove the imitation of whole compositions.

PB

VALENTI, J. Medalla de honor de la National Sculpture Society, de New York. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 12 (July-Sept. 1954), p. 77, illus.

Illustration of the Special Medal of Honor of the National Sculpture Society, by Laura Gardin Fraser.

TVB

PAPER MONEY

A Bank that Started yet never Existed. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 11 (Nov. 1954), pp. 1302-1303, illus.

This describes the founders, the circumstances surrounding the establishment, and the subsequent history of the Bank of Zilwaukee, Michigan, and the five denomination bills prepared for it in 1856 but never issued.

JSD

BRIGHAM, CLARENCE S. *Paul Revere's Engravings*. Worcester, American Antiquarian Society, 1954. 181 pp., 77 pls.

This book contains a chapter on the Massachusetts paper currency and treasurer's notes (pp. 140-163), the designs of which were engraved by Paul Revere (1735-1818). It is pointed out that the problem of identifying the notes and bills of credit engraved by Revere during the Revolution is difficult, inasmuch as he did not enter the charges in his Day Book, and in no case are the engravings signed. Revere's part in the engraving of this paper money comes to light only through the various records of the Provincial Congress and of the General Court. Revere made engravings for two kinds of notes, large-sized and small-sized. The large-sized notes were for loans to the Colony filled in for the amounts loaned and redeemable at fixed dates. The small-sized bills were printed for stipulated amounts, and were intended for public use as paper money. Scattered throughout the text are eighteen illustrations of these notes and paper money in denominations of 40, 36, 2 shillings, one shilling and six pence and three pence. Throughout the chapter the pertinent documentation is given with liberal quotation when deemed necessary.

RFB

DOUGLAS, B. M. and B. H. HUGHES. *Catalogue of Confederate and Southern States Currency*. Washington, D. C., 1955. 31 pp.

A list of estimated values of all varieties and types in W. W. Bradbeer's *Confederate and Southern States Currency* and Philip H. Chase's *Confederate Treasury Notes*.

RAYMOND, WAYTE, Ed. *The Standard Paper Money Catalogue*. Part 2, 1954. *United States Notes and Fractional Currency*. N. Y., Wayte Raymond, 1954. 48 pp.

This represents the fifth edition of this catalogue. In content it is identical with the 1953 edition (NumLit. No. 26, p. 29) except for changes upward in many of the prices noted.

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

DI BELLA, EMIL. *Wooden Money Issued in 1954*. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 21, No. 2 (Jan. 1955), pp. 151-152.

The author lists 219 varieties of wooden money publicly and privately issued in 55 cities from 20 states and Canada during 1954. JSD

RITZENTHALER, ROBERT E. *Native Money of Palau*. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1954. 46 pp. Milwaukee Public Museum Publications in Anthropology, No. 1.

The native money of the Palau Islands, the most western of the Caroline Islands in the South Pacific is discussed in detail. The article points out that the economy of these islands had no actual need for a money system. It was an artificial and superficial system from the standpoint of actual need, for Palau enjoyed a subsistence economy and the rich resources of the islands provided plentiful materials and food and obviated the need for trade. Instead the money system was specifically geared to social uses and penetrated almost every phase of the social system.

Palau money consists of polychrome and clear glass beads, crescent-shaped bar gorgets, and beads of pottery, all of which are of foreign importation. The study elaborates on these types of money used in the islands, discusses their origin, their past and present uses, and the changes and adjustments the monetary system has undergone as a result of the impact of foreign culture, Spanish, German, Japanese and American. RPB

DECORATIONS

FERNANDEZ DE LA PUENTE Y GÓMEZ, FEDERICO. *Condecoraciones Españolas. Ordenes, cruces y medallas civiles, militares y nobiliarias*. Madrid, 1953. 606 pp. 79 pls.

The Spanish series of Orders, decorations and medals has always presented a major problem to the serious student and the collector. While

the senior Orders are well enough known, the Spanish Governments have instituted a bewildering number of small crosses and badges. The Franco Regime has proved to be a highly competitive successor to other Spanish regimes in the field of creating new Orders and awards. The real difficulty lies in the fact that the major part of these creations have hitherto escaped being described between the covers of any one easily available publication.

Señor Fernandez de la Puente's "*Condecoraciones Espanolas*" attempts to fill in the gap in our sources of information that has just been described. All the Spanish Orders and all the crosses and medals as far back as the 1870's are dealt with in the text and illustrated in a fine series of colored plates. Perhaps the most useful contribution lies in Señor de la Puente's complete medallic history of the Civil War period. The entire scheme of Spanish awards, both military and civil is discussed. The illustrations are handy sources of reference and identification. They also serve to show the minor modifications in some of the insignia introduced by the present regime.

JCR

Military Decorations Gaining Popularity. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 11 (Nov. 1954), pp. 1298-1300, illus.

After commenting on the background and history of military decorations and medals, this article describes and illustrates some of the more famous United States medals of honor. Several popular or expensive foreign decorations are also included.

JSD

MINT REPORTS

CANADA, DEPT. OF FINANCE. *Report of the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint for the Calendar Year 1954.* Ottawa, 1955. 29 pp.

During 1954 there was a slackening in the demand for coins and production showed a decrease for the first time since 1938. The number of coins issued showed a substantial drop when compared with 1953. The installation of more modern equipment is expected to increase the production per man hour. Major improvements in the methods of melting bullion and metals for coinage bars include high-powered electric induction furnaces and water-cooled, copper-lined moulds, to cast 175 pound slabs in place of the former seven pound bars. A new Act of Parliament authorizes the resumption of the production of pure nickel five cent pieces. In 1951 the coining of five cent pieces from nickel was discontinued in order to conserve this valuable metal for defense purposes. Its place was taken by chromium-plated steel. Canadian five cent pieces will once more be made of pure nickel commencing January 1, 1955.

SSC

CURRENT PERIODICALS

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- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉTUDES POUR L'HISTOIRE DU PAPIER-MONNAIE (Habrekorn, M. R., 6, avenue du Parc-Falret, Auxerre). No. 9 (1954).
- BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (Cabinet des Médailles de la Bibliothèque Nationale, 58, rue de Richelieu, Paris (2^e). Vol. 10, No. 4 (April 1955); Vol. 10, No. 5 (May 1955); Vol. 10, No. 6 (June 1955); Vol. 10, No. 7 (July 1955).
- CALCOIN NEWS (Thomas W. Ward, Rt. 1, Box 85, Fallbrook, Calif.). Vol. 9, No. 3 (May 1955); Vol. 9, No. 4 (July 1955).
- THE C.N.A. BULLETIN (The Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 6, No. 5 (May 1955); Vol. 6, No. 6 (June 1955); Vol. 6, No. 7 (July 1955).
- CHANGE (1, rue Delaizement à Neuilly-sur-Seine). No. 16 (N.S.) (April 1955).
- THE CIRCULATED PROOF (East Bay Coin Club, of Oakland, Calif.). Vol. 7, No. 5 (May 1955); Vol. 7, No. 6 (June 1955); Vol. 7, No. 7 (July 1955).
- THE COAST COINER (P.O. Box 68, Rockford, Wash.). Vol. 2, No. 1 (April 1955); Vol. 2, No. 2 (May 1955); Vol. 2, No. 3 (June 1955); Vol. 2, No. 4 (July 1955).
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- DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS (J. Schulman, Keizersgracht 448, Amsterdam-C). Vol. 5, No. 2 (April 1955); Vol. 5, No. 3 (July 1955).
- ITALIA NUMISMATICA (O. Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 6, No. 3 (Mar. 1955); Vol. 6, No. 4 (April 1955); Vol. 6, No. 5 (May 1955); Vol. 6, No. 6 (June 1955).
- JAARBOOK VOOR MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDE (Secretariaat, Lange Voorhout, 50, 's-Gravenhage). Vol. 41 (1954).
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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY SUMMER SEMINAR IN NUMISMATICS

The Society's fourth Summer Seminar in Numismatics was held at its Museum in New York in the ten weeks from June 21 to August 27, 1955. The Seminar was attended by twelve students from nine universities.

The use of numismatics as a necessary auxiliary to research in history and other broad fields of study provided the theme of the Seminar. The program included background reading on coins, attendance at thirteen conferences conducted by specialists in selected fields, preparation by each student of a paper on a topic of his own selection. Most of the conferences were concerned with specific problems in ancient and mediaeval history and art toward the solution of which numismatics makes a definite contribution. In the closing week of the Seminar each of the students conducted a conference on his own topic of investigation.

Those who conducted conferences were: Dr. Howard L. Adelson, Associate Editor, American Numismatic Society; Professor Andreas Alföldi, University of Basel, Switzerland; Professor Alfred R. Bellinger, Yale University; Mr. Joachim Gaehde, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University; Mr. Henry Grunthal, Assistant to the Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Professor Harald Ingholt, Yale University; Professor Robert S. Lopez, Yale University; Dr. George C. Miles, Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Dr. A. Carson Simpson, Vice President of the American Numismatic Society; Professor Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University; Professor William P. Wallace, University of Toronto; Dr. Louis C. West, Princeton University and President of the American Numismatic Society.

The fields of study represented by the students were: history, 6; history of art, 3; classics, 2; oriental languages, 1. The following students, each of whom received a grant-in-aid from the Society, were in attendance: Robert L. Baker, Princeton University; Anna Shaw Benjamin, University of Pennsylvania; Thomas N. Bisson, Princeton University; Hugh C. Fallon, Fordham University; George Galavaris, Princeton University; Myron L. Kennedy, University of Minnesota; Samuel C. Kinser, Cornell University; Mary Morehart, University of California; Martin Polstein, Columbia University; Lilian Randall, Radcliffe College; John E. Rexine, Harvard University; George T. Scanlon, Princeton University.

The Seminar will be repeated in the summer of 1956, and the Society will again offer grants-in-aid to students who will have completed at least one year's graduate study by June 1956, in archaeology, classics, economics, history, history of art, oriental languages, and other humanistic fields. This offer is restricted to students or junior instructors at Universities in the United States and Canada. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, New York. Completed applications for the grants must be filed by March 1, 1956.

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